Continue



## Black pudding guyana

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Clean the runners with lime juice and salt until free from mucus. Cook the rice with the grated coconut and salted meat. Allow to cool when finished. Mix the rice with chopped herbs, spice, salt and Sugar to taste. Strain the blood over this mixture and mix together until rice is evenly coated and free of lumps. Fill the runners using a funnel, making
sure that there is no space left after filling. Tie the ends of the runners and boil gently for about 20 minutes. Prick with a skewer to test for "dampness". When thoroughly cooked, the blood is congealed around the grains of rice. When quite finished, allow to cool and darken before brushing with oil., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323
active editors 6,998,160 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French
military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the
south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on
Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was
recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train
wreck"? ... that Canadian veterinarian Frank Schofield was described as "an eternal Korean prime minister? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to
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president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by [] with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign
Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent
government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first
ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial
pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1805)
to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United
States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors,
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thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български
Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית באונו באונה ב
nynorsk מוויח Shqip Slovenščina | | 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 21st century 21st 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 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd 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 are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The
Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar y 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, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the
Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated." [5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of
the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President
Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 8 - Travel,
financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705
crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and
375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several
days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen
Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon
released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen
plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the
 Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 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 World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th
Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than
100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier,
President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches
Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African
Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 - President of the United States John F. Kennedy
signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức self-immolation to protest the oppression of
Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the
following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in
the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air
 Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West
Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to
Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diêm, 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 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery
takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of
Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President N
Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0
miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on
Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect
This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th
Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of
Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland
 October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President
Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu
arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A
revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. [21] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna
underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November
1963 November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese
 November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9
- Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 14 - A volcanic
eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon
Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63
elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson
confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television.
funeral takes place on the same day, [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board,
the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating
the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the
assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to m
of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike
causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft
goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence
from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.
December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government.
radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is
abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The
Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner
(d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 15 - Bruce Schneider, 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 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando
Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss
alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 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 politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 from 1995 from 1995 from 1995
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 Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 2 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin Rubin 
Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - 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 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito
Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and
model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football
player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, 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 March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host
Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politic
11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018)
Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 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 April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[40] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice
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 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, 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 9 -
Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress
Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi
Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician
June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and activity activity and activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity 
actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng
Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann
Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de
Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas,
Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American july 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennish
player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) 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 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 26 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 27 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 26 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 27 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 26 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 27 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 28 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 29 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 29 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 20 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 20 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 20 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 20 - Slobodan Živojinovi
basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023)
Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires
Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder
 Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2012)[67] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August
14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress (d. 2014) August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira,
Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean
film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - 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 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese
professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 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 Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indo
previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (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 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 24 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 26 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 27 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 28 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 29 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 29 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skat
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 Schn
 Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut 
 - 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 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper [85] November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler [86] November 12 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 - Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 19 - Terry
 Farrell, American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann
Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12
Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 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 singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer.
co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Igbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian
politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26
Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963
deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (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. 1808) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b.
1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 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. 1892) 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. 1893) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1896) January 27 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American physicist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American p
1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage
actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, 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. 1893) 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. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. 
conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemas
1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey 25 - Arthur Guy Empey
Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1894) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball
player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 -
Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1884) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) 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. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German
tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1807) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1807) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 26 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1807) Mar
Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Richards Saint Felix Manalo Richards Saint Felix Manalo Richards Sain
1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American athlete (b. 1890) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 - Otto Struve,
Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1896) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette
Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan
Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911)
Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan
American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian 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. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize
laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Frotestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1887) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1887) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1888) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist 
1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Aqârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882) 105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1882) 105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist, politician and priest (b. 1882) 105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3
Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1884) June 6 - William Baziotes, American actress (b. 1894) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 8 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11
Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1887) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American civil rights activist (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British
Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player
(Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1899) July 7 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baro
Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom
Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 19 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1903) August 11 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15,
Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director
(b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1811) 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. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] Septem
17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b.
1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893) October 8 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress
(b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 25 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills,
American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866)
October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diêm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November
2 Ngô Đình Diêm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 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. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the
"Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist
(The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (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 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1s
General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss
German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese
professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American professional wrestler (b. 1895)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1896)[125] December 27 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American professional wrestler (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American professional wrestler (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1896)[125] December 29 Paul Hindemith, German comp
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 Film
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1890s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 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 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 Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Euro
almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German
Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower.
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 the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the
establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia
India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 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, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th
century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1876,[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics,
chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict
social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were
partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 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 population or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining
undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders
and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with
ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolished in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1861. The 19th century to abolished in 1861. The 19th century to abolish slavery was abolished in 1861. The 19th century to abolish slavery was abolished in 1861. The 19th century to abolished in 1861.
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 were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles
was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British
Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Epoque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period
(Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (V
of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against 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 Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power and Austrian-
Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive
French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled
to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these 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 obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican Mexican Mexican War of Independence from France.
independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved
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 were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states.
Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political
 leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759)
1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slavery 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 Aurea 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 Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became
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 deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of
China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with
gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included them.
abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802.
1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans.
annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the Emp
in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to
conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also
had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This
led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes. [21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary 
Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1812: 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: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire.
Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of
Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Yogyakarta and Surakarta and 
permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-
 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 Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the E
unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy and his consort
Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the
Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New
Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel
defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent
occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896
China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who
[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century in science as a profession; the term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of
Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many
discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri 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 the
creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was
discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical
theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made
possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-
1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell'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: 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 world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends
demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858.
Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 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 invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad
completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the 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 Pearls of the UK and the introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearls of the UK and the introduction of large scale electric lighting.
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. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first
commercial automobile. 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: Hist 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 new formula to 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.
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 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 Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von
Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the 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 papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in
London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault
paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes
Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass publish Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Bronte Br
an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville 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 Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins 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. 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: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Trial of Oscar Wilde
and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century 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 Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler
Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis
documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerre estman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules
Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographe
photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of
Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters
included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul
Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste Rodin Albert
Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through
this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner.
The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The first recognised international football match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball
is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of 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 Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, 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
       nan 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 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 in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying 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. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first
post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared by US President James Monroe. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1823: The 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. 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. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China
resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative
in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: 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 rights convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published
balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first
international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of
Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First
Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States; Slavery is banned 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: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is
created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the
Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States
may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of
Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican
military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890; 1899-1890
arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the
looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring 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. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden
City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century. [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.
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 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 historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502.
ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an
inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should
avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light".
31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Modernization - Population Change". Encyclopædia Britannica. Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine.
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Some will shriek in horror at the thought of eating blood (one of the ingredients in a black pudding); others will be delighted to have a slice or two of the spicy sausage. Why this dark, contentious sausage is referred to as a "pudding" is a mystery—there is nothing pudding-like about it. Black pudding pops up everywhere in both British and Irish food. It is most often, but not exclusively, as part of a full English breakfast and a full Irish breakfast. Black pudding is not a pudding, but a sausage made from pigs' blood, onions, herbs, spices, and bound with oatmeal or barley. When well-made, the flavor will be mild and slightly sweet despite the spices; it is the combination of all the ingredients (including the blood) which creates its unique flavor. Black pudding is also called a blood pudding is known as drisheen. In France, black pudding is known as boudin noir and the Spanish word for black pudding is morcilla. Blood sausage and black pudding are the same dish. Black pudding is usually sliced and fried when served at breakfast, but often the pudding is also crumbled and included in other foods enriches the dish and adds flavor. Black pudding is no new-fangled ingredient; it has been around forever. The pudding was produced as a way of using up the blood for the slaughter of the pig at a time when nothing was ever wasted. It has survived down the centuries and fell out of favor in the 1960s but black pudding is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity with chefs in Britain. It can appear on menus in both traditional and contemporary restaurants. Black pudding is not only made in Britain and Ireland. Many European and Scandinavian countries make their own versions of the pudding, proving its popularity in the culinary world.

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