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0W20 V 1 Liter Onze prijs Incl BTW: â, ¬ 13,49 (U bespaart â, ¬ 2,50) Merk: Castrol Edge 0W20 V 1 Liter Beoordeling: () Minimale aankoop: unit(s) Woorraad: Ja, direct leverbaar Bestel alvast of stuur mij een e-mail indien weer leverbaar Deel ons op social media en maak kans op 5L olie naar keuze! Castrol EDGE V
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uw garantie voor professionele kwaliteit. Castrol EDGE V 0W-20 is geschikt voor gebruik in motoren waar de fabrikant een goedgekeurd product adviseert volgens de norm: Volvo VCC RBS0-2AE met de viscositeit SAE 0W-20. Castrol EDGE Professional V 0W-20 is exclusief goedgekeurd voor Volvo auto's die de specificatie Volvo VCC RBS0-2AE
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â, - 69,99 â, - 47,99 0W20 ACEA C5 Volvo VCC RBS0-2AE Image not available for Color: To view this video download Flash Player Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot
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is.....topDatum van ervaring: 24 juli 2025Handige website om via je kenteken de juiste onderdelen te bestellen. Snelle bezorging.Datum van ervaring: 21 juli 2025Had een accu had los bij de vervoerder in zijn vrachtwagen gestaan je kon zien dat de accu door de hele bak is
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gedetailleerde site voor al je onderdelen voor de auto Datum van ervaring: 18 juli 2025Bekijk nog 3 reviews van GINONetjes en snel geleverd. Conform de afgesproken levertijd. Prima Datum van ervaring: 24 juli 2025Bekijk nog 1 reviews van mevr. De accu die besteld was, was zogenaamd afgeleverd met het transportbedrijf "TransMission" met
handtekening maar dit was helaas niet gebeurd.De garage houder heeft niets ontvangen, Winparts is bezig met een onderzoek.Hoop dat Winparts niet meer Transmission als vervoerder uitkiest.Datum van ervaring: 24 juli 2025Bekijk nog 1 review van SergiyHet bestelde artikel is geleverd volgens de afspraak en tegen
een goede prijs.Het artikel vinden was ook niet moeilijk en de feedback voortreffelijk, compliment waard.Datum van ervaring: 16 juli 2025Bekijk nog 1 review van andreAlle artikelen op tijd geleverd. Pasvorm kon niet beter,Montage door goed merk Monroe schokbrekers, voor en achter was montage fluitje van een cent.Datum van ervaring: 21 juli
2025Te laat en door andere bezorger. Bij aankoop wordt de 'volgende dag' bezorging door PostNL aangegeven. In de praktijk is het 2 dagen later door Transmission. Accu komt aan zonder verpakking en is een beetje vies. Datum van ervaring: 18 juli 2025Snel geleverd en makkelijk te bestellen Datum van ervaring: 21 juli 2025Was weer top bestelling
snel geleverdAlle goede kwaliteit. Datum van ervaring: 15 juli 2025 Datum van ervaring: 15 juli 2025 Luchtmassameter was zeer snel geleverd Datum van ervaring: 15 juli 2025 Active editors 7,028,755 articles in English Liz Truss (born 26 July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from
September to October 2022. A Liberal Democrat in her youth, she defected to the Conservatives in 1996. After several bids for public office she was elected as an MP in 2010 and served continuously in government in the Cameron, May and Johnson ministries, latterly as foreign secretary. After Johnson resigned in July 2022 Truss stood in the election to
replace him, defeating Rishi Sunak and becoming the leader of the party. Two days after her appointment as prime minister Queen Elizabeth II died, freezing government business for ten days during a national mourning period; after its conclusion Truss's ministry announced a mini-budget which was received badly by markets, the fallout from which
subsequently engulfed her government. Facing a rapid loss of confidence in her leadership, Truss resigned fifty days into her premiership and was succeeded by Sunak, becoming the shortest-serving British prime minister. (Full article...) Recently featured: Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Daily News Building Archive By email More
featured articles About USS Sabine, which took 35 years to finish ... that the Potomac-class frigates (example pictured) were built slowly for the sake of quality, only for the last ships to be outdated by the time they were finished? ... that the United
States' first capitol building was later sold for $425 and then demolished? ... that the mascot of an Australian HIV prevention campaign was a condom-wielding superhero? ... that the British indie rock band Girl Ray named themselves
after the surrealist visual artist Man Ray? ... that avery r. young became the first poet laureate of Chicago in 2023? ... that by spinning off Lord Fitzhenry (1794) from a four-volume work in progress, Elizabeth Gunning was paid for two novels instead of one? ... that American Civil War chaplain Thomas Mooney was pulled from service after baptizing a
cannon? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne Armed clashes erupt in the Cambodia-Thailand border conflict. Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open
Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Chuck Mangione Hulk Hogan Thomas Anthony Durkin Giora Epstein Béatrice Uria-Monzon Rex White Nominate an article July 26.
Independence Day in the Maldives (1965), Kargil Vijay Diwas in India Hillary Clinton 1551 - The Knights Hospitaller surrendered the Castello of Gozo to the Ottoman Empire following a brief siege, leading to the mass enslavement and dispersal of the Gozitan population. 1778 - On the orders of Catherine the Great the first of tens of thousands of Greek
and Armenian Christians were removed from Crimea and resettled in Pryazovia. 1953 - In Short Creek, Arizona, police conducted a mass arrest of approximately 400 Mormon fundamentalists for polygamy. 1993 - Asiana Airlines Flight 733 crashed into a mountain during a failed attempt to land at Mokpo Airport, South Korea, leading to the deaths of
68 people on board. 2016 - Hillary Clinton (pictured) became the first female nominee for president of the United States by a major political party at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Carl Jung (b. 1875) Ana María Matute (b. 1925) George W. Romney (d. 1995) Olivia de Havilland (d. 2020) More anniversaries: July 25 July 26 July 27
Archive By email List of days of the year About Cytoplasmic streaming is a biological process in which cytoplasm flows inside a cell, driven by forces from the cytoskeleton. It is likely that its function is, at least in part, to speed up the transport of
molecules and organelles around the cell. The process was first discovered by the Italian scientist Bonaventura Corti in 1774, within the algae genera Nitella and Chara. While its mechanism is not fully understood, what is clearly visible in plant cells which exhibit cytoplasmic streaming is the motion of the chloroplasts moving with the cytoplasmic flow
This motion results from fluid being entrained by moving motor molecules of the plant cell. This video, taken through a microscope, shows cytoplasmic streaming occurring in an onion epidermal cell. Video credit: Heiti Paves Recently featured: Hudson Yards Emperor angelfish Amália Rodrigues Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The
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WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles שור שני שור Deutsch Español שור שני שור באונים של Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pycckuï Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-
Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1965. For other uses, see 1965 (disambiguation). 1965 January February March April May June July August September October November December From top to bottom, left to right: The Vietnam War escalates as the United States begin
regular bombing campaigns in Operation Rolling Thunder and deploys ground combat troops for the first time; the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 erupts over Kashmir, drawing international concern and resulting in thousands of casualties before a UN-brokered ceasefire; the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson,
prohibiting racial discrimination in voting; Malcolm X is assassinated while delivering a speech in New York City, silencing one of the most influential and controversial voices in the civil rights movement; the Dominican Civil War breaks out as constitutionalist and loyalist factions clash, prompting a U.S. military intervention amid fears of a second
Cuba; former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill dies at the age of 90, prompting a global outpouring of tributes and a state funeral attended by world leaders; the Battle of Ia Drang becomes the first major battle between U.S. and North Vietnamese forces, signaling a new phase of intense ground combat in the Vietnam War; the Indonesian mass
killings of 1965-66 begin following an attempted coup, leading to the deaths of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in a brutal anti-communist purge; the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights take place in Alabama, culminating in the violent crackdown known as Bloody Sunday and ultimately leading to new federal protections.
Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Century 21st century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1960s
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Portugal Singapore South Africa South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Sovereign states Sov
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(AD) designations, the 965th year of the 20th century, and the 65th year of the 20th century, and the 65th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965 Main article: February 1965 January 14 - The First Minister of Northern Ireland and the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland meet for the first time in 43 years. January 20 Lyndon
B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United States. Indonesian President Sukarno announces the withdrawal of the Indonesian government from the United Nations. January 29 - Hakametsä, the first ice rink of Finland, is inaugurated in Tampere.[1] January 30 - The state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill takes place in London with
the largest assembly of dignitaries in the world until the 2005 funeral of Pope John Paul II.[2] February 4 - Trofim Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenkoist theories are now treated as pseudoscience.[3][4] February 12 - The African and Malagasy Common
Organization (Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache; OCAM) is formed as successor to the Afro-Malagasy Union for Economic Cooperation (Union Africaine et Malgache; UAM). February 18: Flag of the newly independent Gambia
February 15 - The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag. February 18 - The Gambia becomes independent from the United Kingdom. February 20 Ranger 8 crashes into the Moon, after a successful mission of photographing possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts. Suat Hayri Ürgüplü forms
the new (interim) government of Turkey (29th government). February 21 - Malcolm X is gunned down while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Main article: April 1965 March 2 - Vietnam War: Operation Rolling Thunder - The United States Air Force 2nd Air Division, United States Navy and South Vietnamese
air force begin a 31/2-year aerial bombardment campaign against North Vietnam. March 7 Mass in the Catholic Church worldwide is said in local languages (rather than Latin) for the first time.[5][6] "Bloody Sunday": Some 200 Alabama State Troopers attack 525 civil rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, as they attempt to march to the state capitol
of Montgomery. March 8 - Vietnam War: Some 3,500 United States Marines arrive in Da Nang, South Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam. March 9 - The "Turnaround Tuesday" march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., stops at the site of "Bloody Sunday", to hold a
prayer service and return to Selma, in obedience to a court restraining order. On the same day, White supremacists attack three white ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 10 - An engagement is announced between Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and Pieter van Vollenhoven, who will become the first
commoner and the first Dutchman to marry into the Dutch royal family. March 18 - Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space.[7] March 20 "Poupée de son", sung by France Gall (music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1965
(staged in Naples) for Luxembourg.[8] The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins. March 23 Events of March 23, 1965: Large student demonstration in Morocco, joined by discontented masses, meets with violent police and military repression. Gemini 3: NASA launches the United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth orbit. The
first issue of The Vigilant is published from Khartoum. March 25 - Martin Luther King Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the capitol in Montgomery. March 28 - At least 400 are killed or missing after an earthquake triggered a series of dam failures in La Ligua, Chile.[9] March 30 - The second
ODECA charter, signed by Central American states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective. April 3 - The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains in low Earth orbit. April 5 - At the 37th Academy Awards, My Fair Lady wins
8 Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Oscar for Best Actor. Mary Poppins takes home 5 Oscars. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Picture and Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Oscar for Best Actress for her performance in the title role.
communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June. April 9 - The West German parliament extends the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes. April 12 - A historic and extremely destructive tornado outbreak struck the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266. April 18 -
Consecration of Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto, Canada, April 23 - The Pennine Way officially opens, April 24 The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding recognition of the Armenian genocide. The bodies of Portuguese opposition politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Arajaryr Moreira
countercoup the next day, and civil war breaks out, although the new government retains its hold on power. April 26 - Rede Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April 28 U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic. Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the country will substantially increase its number of troops
in South Vietnam, supposedly at the request of the Saigon government (it is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans). April 29 - Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Vietnam government. Main article: May 1965 Main article: June 1965
May 1 Bob Askin replaces Jack Renshaw as Premier of New South Wales. The Battle of Dong-Yin occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. May 9 - Pianist Vladimir Horowitz returns to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York. May 12 -West Germany and Israel
establish diplomatic relations. Muhammad Ali standing over Sonny Liston May 25 - Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston in the first round of their championship rematch with the "Phantom Punch" at the Central Maine Civic Center in Lewiston. May 27 - Internazionale beats Benfica 1-0 at the San Siro, Milan and wins the 1964-65 European Cup in
Association football. May 29 - A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 31 - Scottish racing driver Jim Clark wins the Indianapolis 500, later this year winning the Formula One world driving championship. June 1 - A coal mine explosion in Fukuoka, Japan, kills 237. June 2 - Vietnam War: The first contingent of Australian combat troops
arrives in South Vietnam. June 7 - Kakanj mine disaster: A mining accident in Kakanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths. June 10 - Vietnam War - Battle of Dong Xoai: About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on Đồng Xoài, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound. June 19 Houari Boumediene's
Revolutionary Council ousts Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in Algeria. Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the military junta, with General Nguyễn Văn Thiêu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived military juntas.[10][non sequitur] June 20
MCAS El Toro in Orange County, California, killing all 85 on board. Main article: July 1965 Main article: July 1965 Main article: July 1965 Main article: August 1965 July - The Commonwealth secretariat is created. July 15 - Greek Prime minister Georgios Papandreou and his
government are dismissed by King Constantine II. July 16 - The Mont Blanc Tunnel, a highway tunnel between France and Italy, is inaugurated by presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Charles de Gaulle. July 24 - Vietnam War: Four F-4C Phantoms escorting a bombing raid at Kang Chi are targeted by antiaircraft missiles, in the first such attack against
American planes in the war. One is shot down and the other 3 sustain damage. July 26 - The Maldives obtains full independence from Great British Conservative Party. July 28 - Vietnam War: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces his order to increase the number of United States troops
in South Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000, and to more than double the number of men drafted per month - from 17,000 to 35,000. July 30 - War on Poverty: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Social Security Act of 1965 into law, establishing Medicare and Medica
expulsion of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of PAP-UMNO relations, negotiating its separation with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore. August 9 Proclamation of Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces
Singapore's independence and assumes the position of Prime Minister of the new island nation - a position he holds until 1990. An explosion at an Arkansas missile plant kills 53. Indonesian president Sukarno collapses in public. August 11 - Racial rioting in the Los Angeles, California neighborhood of Watts breaks out after an African American
motorist, Marquette Frye,[12] is stopped on suspicion of drunken driving. Six days of unrest are quelled by over 14,000 members of the California National Guard. There are 34 deaths and over $40 million in property damage. It is the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights movement.[13] August 18 - Vietnam War: Operation Starlite -
trials, 66 ex-SS personnel receive life sentences, 15 others shorter ones. August 21 - NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper, Pete Conrad) on the first 1-week space flight, as well as the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission. August 21 - NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper, Pete Conrad) on the first 1-week space flight, as well as the first 1-week space flight, as well as the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission.
August 31 - U.S. President Johnson signs a law penalizing the burning of draft cards with up to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine. Main article: September 2 Pakistani troops counter at Lahore. The People's Republic of China announces that it will
reinforce its troops on the Indian border. Vietnam War: In a follow-up to August's Operation Starlite, United States Marines and South Vietnamese forces initiate Operation Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37 km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base. September 8 India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan Navy destroys and South Vietnamese forces initiate Operation Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37 km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base. September 8 India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan Navy destroys and South Vietnamese forces initiate Operation Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37 km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base.
Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan celebrates Victory Day annually). September 14 - The fourth and final period of the Second Vatican Council opens. September 16 - In Iraq, Prime
Minister Arif Abd ar-Razzaq's attempted coup fails. September 17 - King Constantine II of Greece forms a new government with Prime Minister Stephanopoulos, in an attempt to end a 2-year-old political crisis. September 18 In Denmark, Palle Sørensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day. Comet Ikeya-Seki is first
sighted by Japanese astronomers. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin invites the leaders of India and Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to negotiate. September 19 - Pakistani Forces achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Sialkot Front, it is the world's largest tank battle
since the Battle of Kursk in the Second World War between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union September 20 - Vietnam War: An USAF F-104 Starfighter piloted by Captain Philip Eldon Smith is shot down by a Chinese MiG-19 Farmer. The pilot is held until March 15, 1973. September 21 - Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of
the United Nations. September 22 - Radio Peking announces that Indian troops have dismantled their equipment on the bad security situation. September 24 Fighting resumes between Indian and Pakistani troops. The British governor of Aden cancels the constitution and takes direct control of the protectorate, due to the bad security situation.
September 27 - The largest tanker ship at this time, Tokyo Maru, is launched in Yokohama, Japan. September 28 Fidel Castro announces that anyone who wants to can emigrate to the United States. Taal Volcano in Luzon, Philippines, erupts, killing hundreds. September 30 The Indonesian army, led by General Suharto, crushes an alleged communist
coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September Movement). The classic family sci-fi show Thunderbirds debuts on ITV in the United Kingdom. October 3 - Fidel Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4 At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal,
South Africa. Prime minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Arthur Bottomley of the Commonwealth of Nations begin negotiations in London. Pope Paul VI makes the first papal visit to the United Nations. The University of California, Irvine opens its doors. October 5 -
Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN. October 6 - Ian Brady, a 27-year-old apprentice electrician Edward Evans at a house on the Hattersley housing estate. October 7 - Seven Japanese fishing
boats are sunk off Guam by Super Typhoon Carmen; 209 are killed. October 8 Indonesian mass killings of 1965-1966: The Indonesian army instigates the arrest and execution of communists which last until next March.[14] The 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are adopted at the XX International Conference in Vienna,
Austria. The International Olympic Committee admits East Germany as a member. October 10 - The first group of Cuban refugees travels to the U.S. October 12 Per Borten forms a government in Norway. The U.N. General Council recommends that the United Kingdom try everything to stop a rebellion in Rhodesia. October 13 - Congo President Joseph
Kasavubu fires Prime Minister Moise Tshombe and forms a provisional government, with Évariste Kimba in a leading position. October 15 - Vietnam War: The Catholic Worker Movement stages an anti-war protest in Manhattan. One draft card burner is arrested, the first under the new law. October 17 - The New York World's Fair at Flushing Meadows
450,000 kilometres (280,000 mi) from the sun. The Organization of African Unity meets in Accra, Ghana. October 22 African countries demand that the United Kingdom use force to prevent Rhodesia from declares its support
of African countries in case Rhodesia unilaterally declares independence. October 27 Brazilian president Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco removes power from parliament, legal courts and opposition parties. Süleyman Demirel of AP forms the new government of Turkey (30th government). October 28 - Pope Paul VI promulgates Nostra aetate, a
 "Declaration on the Relation of the (Roman Catholic) Church with Non-Christian Religions" by the Second Vatican Council which includes a statement that Jews are not collectively responsible for the death of Jesus (Jewish deicide). October 29 - An 80-kiloton nuclear device is detonated at Amchitka Island, Alaska, as part of the Vela Uniform program,
code-named Project Long Shot. October 30 - Vietnam War: Near Da Nang, United States Marines repel an intense attack by Viet Cong forces, killing 56 guerrillas. A sketch of Marine positions is found on the dead body of a 13-year-old Vietnamese boy who sold drinks to the Marines the day before. Main article: December
1965 November 1 - A trolleybus plunges into the Nile at Cairo, Egypt, killing 74 passengers. November 3 - French President Charles de Gaulle announced in Rhodesia. The United Nations General Assembly accepts British intent to use force against
Rhodesia if necessary by a vote of 82-9. November 6 - Freedom Flights begin: Cuba and the United States formally agree to start an airlift for Cubans who want to go to the United States Army 173rd Airborne is ambushed by
over 1,200 Viet Cong. November 11 In Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe), the white-minority government of Ian Smith unilaterally declares de facto independence ('UDI'). United Airlines Flight 227 crashes short of the runway and catches fire at Salt Lake City International Airport, killing 43 out of 91 passengers and crew. November 12 - A UN Security
Council resolution (voted 10-0) recommends that other countries not recognize independent Rhodesia. November 13 The SS Yarmouth Castle burns and sinks 60 miles (97 km) off Nassau, Bahamas, with the loss of 90 lives. British theatre critic Kenneth Tynan says "fuck" during a discussion on BBC satirical programme BBC-3 for what many believed
was the first time on British television. The corporation later issues a public apology. November 14 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ia Drang: In the Ia Drang Valley of the Central Highlands in Vietnamese forces begins. November 15 - U.S. racer Craig Breedlove sets a
new land speed record of 600.601 mph (966.574 km/h). November 16 - Venera program: The Soviet Union launches the first spacecraft to reach the surface of another planet). November 20 - The United Nations Security Council recommends that all
president. November 26 - At the Hammaguir launch facility in the Sahara Desert, France launches a Diamant A rocket with its first satellite, Astérix-1 on board, becoming the third country to enter outer space. November 27 Tens of thousands of Vietnam War:
 The Pentagon tells U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson that if planned major sweep operations to neutralize Viet Cong forces during the next year are to succeed, the number 28 - Vietnam War: In response to U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more
flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President-elect Ferdinand Marcos announces he will send troops to help fight in South Vietnam. November 29 - The Canadian satellite Alouette 2 is launched. December 5 Charles de Gaulle is re-elected as French president with 10,828,421 votes. The "Glasnost Meeting" in Moscow becomes the first spontaneous political
demonstration, and the first demonstration for civil rights in the Soviet Union. December 8: End of the Second Vatican Council closes. Rhodesia will resist a trade embargo by neighboring countries with force. The Race Relations Act becomes the first legislation to
address racial discrimination in the UK. December 9 - A Charlie Brown Christmas, the first Peanuts television special, debuts on CBS in the United States. It becomes a Christmas tradition. December 15 The Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) is formed. Gemini 7 perform the first controlled rendezvous in Earth orbit. December
20 - The World Food Programme is made a permanent agency of the United Nations. December 21 The Soviet Union announces that it has shipped rockets to North Vietnam. In West Germany, Konrad Adenauer resigns as chairman of the Christian Democratic Party. The United Nations adopts the International Convention on the Elimination of All
Forms of Racial Discrimination. A new 1-hour German-American production of the ballet The Nutcracker, with an international cast that includes Edward Villella in the title role, makes its U.S. television debut. It is repeated annually by CBS over the next 3 years but after that is virtually forgotten until issued on DVD in 2009 by Warner Archive.
and the United Kingdom have agreed on a deadline before which the Rhodesian white government should be ousted. December 31 - Bokassa takes power in the Central African Republic. Aborigines are given the vote in Queensland, Australia. Hainzl Industriesysteme GmbH company is founded in Austria. [16] Tokyo officially becomes the largest city of
actress[18] Yvan Attal, Israeli-born French actor and director January 5 Vinnie Jones, British footballer-turned-actor[19] Patrik Sjöberg, Swedish high jumper[20] January 9 Haddaway, German singer Farah Khan, Indian choreographer, film director Joely Richardson, British actress January 10 - Butch Hartman, American animator and voice actor
January 12 Nikolai Borschevsky, Russian ice hockey player Maybrit Illner, German television journalist and presenter Rob Zombie, American musician January 14 Shamil Basayev, Chechen terrorist (d. 2006) Marc Delissen, Dutch field hockey player Bob Essensa, Canadian ice hockey player January 15 Adam Jones, American musician, guitarist of metal
band Tool James Nesbitt, Northern Irish actor[21] January 20 - Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of Edinburgh January 22 DJ Jazzy Jeff, American disc jockey Diane Lane, American actress January 23 - Catherine Guillouard, French businesswoman
January 24 - Porfirio Fisac, Spanish basketball coach January 25 - Esa Tikkanen, Finnish ice hockey player January 26 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 26 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artistic gymnast January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player January 20 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey 
Bay Dr. Dre February 1 Dave Callaghan, South African cricketer Brandon Lee, Chinese-American actress February 5 - Gheorghe Hagi, Romanian footballer, manager and club owner[22] February 7 - Chris Rock, African-American actress February 5 - Gheorghe Hagi, Romanian footballer, manager and club owner[22] February 7 - Chris Rock, African-American
actor, comedian, and film director February 8 - Dicky Cheung, Hong Kong actor February 11 - Roberto Moya, Cuban athlete (d. 2020) February 15 - Héctor Beltrán Leyva, Mexican drug lord (d. 2018) February 16 - Adama Barrow, Gambian politician, 3rd President of
Gambia February 17 - Michael Bay, American film director[23] February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American computer manufacturer[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer Helena Suková, Czech tennis player[26] February 25 - Sylvie Guillem
French ballerina February 27 - Claudia Zobel, Filipina actress (d. 1984) February 28 - Park Gok-ji, South Korean film editor Aamir Khan Mark Carney Rick Harrison The Undertaker Sarah Jessica Parker March 1 Mike Dean, Record producer Stewart Elliott, Canadian jockey Jack Tu, Taiwanese-Canadian cardiologist (d. 2018) March 2 - Ami Bera,
American politician[27] March 3 Tedros Adhanom, Director of the World Health Organization March 4 Greg Alexander, Australian rugby league player Paul W. S. Anderson, British filmmaker, producer and screenwriter March 5 - Harry Bevers, Dutch politician March 8 Mac Jack, South African educator and politician (d. 2020) Caio Júnior, Brazilian
football forward and manager (d. 2016) March 9 - Antonio Saca, 43rd President of El Salvador March 11 Catherine Fulop, Venezuelan actress, model, beauty pageant contestant, and television presenter March 14 - Aamir Khan, Indian film
director, producer, film and scriptwriter and actor March 16 Utut Adianto, Indonesian chess grandmaster and politician, 24th Prime Minister of Canada[28] March 22 - Rick Harrison, American businessman and reality television personality March 23 - Marti Pellow, Scottish singer (Wet Wet Wet) March
24 Rob MacCachren, American racecar driver The Undertaker, American professional wrestler March 25 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian high jumper and president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American actress March 26 - Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and director March 29 - Voula Patoulidou, Greek athlete March
30 - Piers Morgan, British journalist and television personality Robert Downey Jr. Martin Lawrence Leni Robredo Kevin James April 1 Brian Marshall, Canadian retired track and field athlete Bekir Bozdağ, Turkish theologian, lawyer, and politician April 3 - Nazia Hassan, Pakistani pop singer-songwriter, lawyer and social activist (d. 2000) April 4
Robert Downey Jr., American actor, producer, and singer April 6 Black Francis, American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American model and actress April 10 Anna-Leena Härkönen, Finnish author[29] Jure Robič, Slovenian cyclist (d. 2010) April 11 - Eelco van Asperen, Dutch computer scientist April 12
Kim Bodnia, Danish actor and director April 15 - Linda Perry, American musician April 16 - Martin Lawrence, American actor, comedian, and producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Suge Knight, American record producer April 18 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Camille Coduri, English actress April 19 - Camille Cod
Republican politician, Mayor of Hialeah, Florida April 23 - Leni Robredo, 14th Vice President of the Philippines April 24 - Michel Leclerc, French director and screenwriter April 27 - Edwin Poots, Irish politician April 29 - David Shafer,
American politician, Georgia April 30 - Adrian Pasdar, Iranian-American actor and voice artist Trent Reznor John C. Reilly Yahya Jammeh Brooke Shields May 2 - Myriam Hernández, Chilean singer May 7 Owen Hart, Canadian professional wrestler
(d. 1999)[30] Norman Whiteside, Northern Irish football player May 9 - Steve Yzerman, Canadian hockey player May 10 - Linda Evangelista, Canadian supermodel May 11 - Monsour del Rosario, Filipino Olympic athlete and actor May 12 - Renée Simonsen, Danish model and writer May 13 - José Antonio Delgado, Venezuelan mountain climber (d.
2006) May 14 - Eoin Colfer, Irish novelist May 16 Rodica Dunca, Romanian artistic gymnast Krist Novoselic, American musician and activist (Nirvana) May 17 - Trent Reznor, American actress (The Walking Dead) May 24 Carlos Franco,
Paraguayan golfer John C. Reilly, American actor and comedian Shinichirō Watanabe, Japanese anime director May 25 - Yahya Jammeh, President of the Gambia May 21 - Brooke Shields, American actress and model Mick Foley Frank Grillo Elizabeth
Hurley Kim Dickens June 1 Larisa Lazutina, Russian cross-country skier Nigel Short, English chess player June 2 - Steve and Mark Waugh, Australian motorcycle racer Andrea Jaeger, American tennis player[31] June 6 Cam Neely, Canadian ice hockey player Megumi Ogata, Japanese voice actress and
singer[32] June 7 Mick Foley, American professional wrestler Damien Hirst, British artist Christine Roque, French singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German actress Elizabeth Hurley, English model and actress June 11 - Manuel Uribe, morbidly obese
Mexican (d. 2014) June 12 - Carlos Luis Morales, Ecuadorian journalist (d. 2020) June 13 - Infanta Cristina of Spain, Spanish princess June 15 - Bernard Hopkins, American astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics[34] June 17 Dana Eskelson, American actress[35] Dan Jansen, American speedskater
Dara O'Kearney, Irish ultra runner and professional poker player June 18 Kim Dickens, American actress Hani Mohsin, Malaysian celebrity, actor and host (d. 2006) June 21 Yang Liwei, Chinese major general, military pilot and China National Space Administration astronaut Gabriella Selmeczi, Hungarian jurist and politician Tim Lajcik, Czech American
mixed martial artist, stuntman, actor and writer June 23 - Paul Arthurs, English Musician June 26 - Jana Hybášková, Czech politician and diplomat June 27 Frédéric Lemoine, French businessman S. Manikavasagam,
Malaysian politician June 28 - Belayneh Dinsamo, Ethiopian long-distance runner June 29 Véronique Laury, French businesswoman Dado Villa-Lobos, Brazilian musician Matthew Weiner, American television writer, director and producer[36] June 30 Philippe Duquesne, French actor Cho Jae-hyun, South Korean actor Mitch Richmond, American
basketball player Connie Nielsen Hailemariam Desalegn Shawn Michaels Slash Illeana Douglas Jeremy Piven J. K. Rowling July 1 Teddy McCarthy, hurler and Gaelic footballer Ramdas Ambatkar, Indian politician, Maharashtra MLC (d. 2025)[37] July 2 - Fredrik
 Sejersted, Norwegian jurist July 3 Komsan Pohkong, Thai lawyer Shinya Hashimoto, Japanese professional wrestler (d. 2005) Connie Nielsen, Danish actress Tommy Flanagan, Scottish actor July 4 - Tracy Letts, American actor, playwright and screenwriter July 5 Kathryn Erbe, American actress Eyran Katsenelenbogen, Israeli jazz
Devicq, Canadian actress Jeremy Kyle, English radio and television presenter July 10 Danny Boffin, Belgian footballer Princess Alexia of Greece and Denmark Alec Mapa, American comedian July 13 - Akina Nakamori, Japanese singer and actress July 14 - Lou
Savarese, American boxer July 15 - Dafna Rechter, Israeli actress and singer July 17 Santiago Segura, Spanish actor, screenwriter, producer and director Rosa Gumataotao Rios, 43rd Treasurer of the United States Alex Winter, British actor July 18 - Eva Ionesco, French actress, film director and screenwriter July 19 Dame Evelyn Glennie, Scottish
virtuoso percussionist Hailemariam Desalegn, 15th Prime Minister of Ethiopia July 21 - Guðni Bergsson, Icelandic footballer July 22 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 23 - Grace Mugabe, First Lady of Zimbabwe Slash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestler July 23 - Grace Mugabe, First Lady of Zimbabwe Slash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestler July 23 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 25 - Illeana Douglas, American professional wrestler July 26 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 27 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 28 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 29 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 20 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 20 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 20 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler wrestler wrestler with the Michaels with the Michaels with the Michaels wrestler wrestler wrestler wrestler wrestler wrestler with the Michaels wrestler wrest
July 26 Vladimir Cruz, Cuban actor Jeremy Piven, American actor Jimmy Dore, American comedian and political commentator July 27 José Luis Chilavert, Paraguayan footballer (d. 2016)[40] July 28 - Daniela Mercury, Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, producer, actress and television host July 29 - Chang-Rae
Lee, Korean-American novelist July 31 - J. K. Rowling, English author Sir Sam Mendes Viola Davis Kyra Sedgwick August 1 - Sam Mendes, English film director August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese Baseball Player and Coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese Baseball Player and Coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese Baseball Player and Coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese Baseball Player and Coach August 3 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, His
writer Fredrik Reinfeldt, Swedish Prime Minister [41] August 5 - Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actress August 10 Claudia Christian, American basketball player August 11 - Viola Davis,
African-American actress August 15 - Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actor August 16 - Michael O'Gorman, American actress Kyra Sedgwick, American actress James Tomkins, Australian rower August 22 - David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but
reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (d. 2004)[42] August 24 - Reggie Miller, American basketball player and commentator August 25 - Mia Zapata, American singer (d. 1993) August 26 - Azela Robinson, Mexican actress August 27 - Mia Zapata, American basketball player and commentator August 28 - Azela Robinson, Mexican actress August 29 - Azela Robinson, Mexican actress 20 - Azela Robinson, Mexican actress 20 - Azela Robinson, Mex
Canadian actress Shania Twain, Canadian country singer and songwriter August 31 - Daniel Bernhardt, Swiss actor and martial artist Charlie Sheen Bashar al-Assad Dmitry Medvedev Kyle Chandler Tim Scott Petro Poroshenko September 2 - Lennox Lewis, British boxer September 3 Costas
Mandylor, Greek-Australian actor Charlie Sheen, American actor and producer September 5 - Derby Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993) September 6 - Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politician September 7 - Jörg Pilawa, German television presenter September 8 Tutilo Burger, German Benedictine monk and abbot Darlene Zschech,
Australian singer and worship leader September 10 - Marco Pastors, Dutch politician September 12 Einstein Kristiansen, Norwegian cartoonist, designer, and television host September 14 - Dmitry Medvedev, former President of Russia September 15 - Fernanda Torres,
Brazilian actress September 16 - Katy Kurtzman, American actress, director and producer September 17 Kyle Chandler, American actor Yuji Naka, Japanese video game programmer September 19 Goldie, English record producer and DJ Iliya Lazarov, Bulgarian politician Tim Scott, African-American politician and businessman Tshering Tobgay, former
Prime Minister of Bhutan September 20 - Robert Rusler, American actor Pramila Jayapal, American basketball player September 21 Cheryl Hines, American basketball player September 23 - Mark Woodforde, Australian tennis player September 25 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball player
September 26 Radisay Ćurčić, Serbian-Israeli basketball player 41 Alexei Mordashov, Russian businessman Petro Poroshenko, former President of Ukraine September 27 - Steve Kerr, American basketball player 1 - Andreas Keller, German field hockey player October 2 Gerardo Revero, Mexican voice actor Ferhan
and Ferzan Önder, Turkish-Austrian pianists[45][46] October 3 Adriana Calcanhotto, Brazilian singer and composer Jan-Ove Waldner, Swedish table tennis player Patrick Roy, Canadian ice hockey player Patrick 
district[48] October 8 Matt Biondi, American swimmer C. J. Ramone, American musician October 10 - Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006) October 11 Julianne McNamara, American artistic gymnast Lennie James, English actor, screenwriter, and playwright[49] October 13 - Kalpana, Indian
film actress (d. 2016) October 14 Steve Coogan, British comedian and actor Jüri Jaanson, Estonian rower and politician October 16 - Kang Kyung-ok, South Korean artist October 18 - Zakir Naik, Indian doctor and Islamic activist October 19 The
Renegade, American professional wrestler (d. 1999) Ty Pennington, American television presenter Tracy Griffith, American actress, sushi chef, and painter October 20 Amos Mansdorf, Israeli tennis player [50] Stefano Pioli, Italian football player and manager [51] October 22 - Sumito Estévez, Venezuelan chef [52] October 26 Aaron Kwok, Hong Kong
singer and actor Kelly Rowan, Canadian actress Kenneth Rutherford, New Zealand cricketer October 30 - Zaza Urushadze, Georgian film director, producer and screenwriter (d. 2019) October 31 - Rob Rackstraw, British actor Shah Rukh Khan Björk Mads Mikkelsen Ben Stiller November 1 Patrik
Ringborg, Swedish conductor November 2 Paweł Adamowicz, Polish politician and lawyer (d. 2019) Shah Rukh Khan, Indian actor, film/television presenter November 4 - Wayne Static, American singer and musician (Static-X) (d. 2014) November 7 - Sigrun Wodars, German athlete November 8 - Patricia Poleo, Venezuelan
journalist[53] November 9 - Sir Bryn Terfel, Welsh baritone November 10 - Eddie Irvine, Northern Irish racing driver November 11 - Max Mutchnick, American attorney and politician, 87th U.S. Attorney General [54] November 19 Paulo Barreto,
Brazilian cryptographer Laurent Blanc, French football player and manager November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 21 Björk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and musician Reggie Lewis, American basketball player (d. 1993) Alexander Siddig, Sudanese-British actor November 22 - Mads Mikkelsen, Danish
actor November 23 - Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulter November 24 - Shirley Henderson, Scottish actress November 25 - Ana Paula Padrão, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenter November 25 - Ana Paula Padrão, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenter November 26 - Scott Adsit, American actor November 29 Lauren Child, American author Raffaella Reggi, Italian tennis
player[55] November 30 Ben Stiller, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton, American actor, comedian actor, comedia
 Johnny Rzeznik, American rock singer and quitarist December 7 Teruyuki Kagawa, Japanese actor Jeffrey Wright, African-American actor December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 15 - Luis Fabián Artime, Argentine footballer December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 15 - Luis Fabián Artime, Argentine footballer December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 15 - Luis Fabián Artime, Argentine footballer December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 15 - Luis Fabián Artime, Argentine footballer December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 10 - Steph
16 - J. B. Smoove, African-American actor and comedian December 18 - John Moshoeu, South African footballer (d. 2015)[56] December 19 - Jessica Steen, Canadian actors and comedian Anke Engelke, German comedian, actress and voice-over actress December 23 - Andreas Kappes, German cyclist (d. 2018)
December 27 - Salman Khan, Indian actor, television presenter December 30 Valentina Legkostupova, Soviet and Russian pop singer, teacher and producer (d. 2020) Robert Rep, Dutch politician Marga Hoek, Dutch businesswoman T.
S. Eliot Winston Churchill January 4 - T. S. Eliot, American-British poet, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888)[58] January 10 Antonín Bečvář, Czechoslovak astronomer (b. 1887) January 12 - Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1930) January 14 - Jeanette
MacDonald, American actress and singer (b. 1903) January 20 - Alan Freed, American disc jockey (b. 1921) January 24 - Sir Winston Churchill, British politician and statesman, twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, World War II leader, recipient
of the Nobel Prize in Literature (b. 1874)[59] January 27 - Hassan Ali Mansur, Iranian politician, 69th Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1888)[60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) January 31 - Konstantin Muraviey, 31st Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1888)[60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) January 28 Taimur bin Feisal, Sultan of Oman (b. 1888) [60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) January 31 - Konstantin Muraviey, 31st Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1868) [60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) [60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) [61] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1868) [61] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1868) [61] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) [61] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1868) [61] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1868
1893) Nat King Cole Malcolm X February 5 - Irving Bacon, American actor (b. 1891) February 6 - Frederick, Prince of Hohenzollern (b. 1891) February 9 - Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, Indian educationist, philosopher, philanthropist, social reformer and spiritualist (b. 1874)[61]
February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1906) William Heard Kilpatrick, American mathematician and philosopher (b. 1871) February 14 - Désiré-Émile Inghelbrecht, French composer (b. 1880) February 15 - Nat King Cole, American singer and musician (b. 1919)[62] February 19 Forrest Taylor, American actor
(b. 1883)[63] Tom Wilson, American actor (b. 1880) February 20 - Michał Waszyński, Polish film director and producer (b. 1904)[64] February 22 - Felix Frankfurter, U.S. Supreme Court Justice (b. 1882) February 23 - Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66] February 24 - Takeo Itō,
Japanese general (b. 1889) February 28 - Adolf Schärf, Austrian politician, 6th President of El Salvador (b. 1889) King Farouk of Egypt Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood March 5 - Salvador Castaneda Castro, 31st President of El Salvador (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1890) King Farouk of Egypt Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood March 5 - Salvador Castaneda Castro, 31st President of El Salvador (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) March 6 March 7 March 8 Marc
1888)[67] March 7 - Louise Mountbatten, queen consort of Sweden as second wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf (b. 1889) March 13 Corrado Gini, Italian statistician (b. 1884)[68] Vittorio Jano, Italian automobile designer (b. 1891)[69] Fan Noli, Albanian bishop, poet and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1882) March 14 - Marion Jones Farquhar,
American tennis champion (b. 1879) March 17 Nancy Cunard, English writer, heiress and political activist (b. 1862) March 18 - Farouk of Egypt, deposed king (b. 1820) March 19 - Gheorghiu-Dej, Romanian communist leader, 47th Prime Minister of
Romania (b. 1901) March 22 - Fidel Dávila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878) March 23 - Mae Murray, American Universalist and civil rights activist (b. 1897) Jack Hoxie
American actor, rodeo performer (b. 1885) March 30 - Philip Showalter Hench, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton A
States (b. 1890)[70] April 10 Linda Darnell, American actress (b. 1923) La Belle Otero, Spanish actor (b. 1885) April 18 - Guillermo
González Camarena, Mexican inventor (b. 1817) April 21 Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1891)[72] April 23 - George Adamski, Polish-American UFO writer (b. 1891) April 24 - Louise Dresser, American actress (b. 1878) April 27 - Edward R.
Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 30 - Helen Chandler, American actress (b. 1906) Leopold Figl May 1 - Spike Jones, American musician and bandleader (b. 1883) Alf Bjørnskau Bastiansen, Norwegian
priest and politician (b. 1883) May 9 - Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria (b. 1894)[74] May 14 - Frances Perkins, first woman appointed as a United States presidential cabinet member (Labor) (b. 1880) May 15 - Yisrael Bar-
Yehuda, Zionist activist and Israel politician (b. 1895) May 18 - Eli Cohen, Israeli spy (b. 1924) May 19 - Maria Dabrowska, Polish writer (b. 1882)[75] May 23 Rosina Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1880) David Smith, American sculptor (b. 1906) May 24 -
Sonny Boy Williamson, American blues musician (b. 1899) May 27 - John Rinehart Blue, American military officer, educator, businessperson, and politician (b. 1898) June 5 Eleanor Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881) Prince Wilhelm, Duke of
Södermanland (b. 1884) June 7 - Judy Holliday, American actress, comedian, and singer (b. 1921) June 11 - José Mendes Cabeçadas, Portugal (b. 1883) June 13 - Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli philosopher (b. 1878) June 15 - Steve Cochran, American actor (b. 1917) June 19 -
James Collip, Canadian biochemist (b. 1892) June 20 - Bernard Baruch, American film producer (b. 1870) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1884) June 28 - Red Nichols, American jazz cornettist (b. 1895) June 30 - Bessie Barriscale, American actress (b. 1884)
Syngman Rhee July 1 - Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1889) July 7 - Moshe Sharett, 2nd Prime Minister of Israel (b. 1889) July 8 - T. S. Stribling, American novelist (b. 1889) July 14 Adlai Stevenson II, American politician (b. 1900)
Max Woosnam, English sportsman (b. 1892) July 19 Clyde Beatty, American animal trainer (b. 1903) Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1875) July 24 - Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1904) July 28 - Rampo Edogawa, Japanese author and critic (b. 1894) July
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30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1886) Le Corbusier August 6 Nancy Carroll, American actors (b. 1903) Everett Sloane, American actor (b. 1909) August 8 - Shirley Jackson, American authors (b. 1916) August 9 - Creighton Hale, American actors (b. 1882) August 13 - Hayato Ikeda, Japanese politician, 38th Prime Minister of Japan (b. 1886) August 27 - Le Corbusier, Swiss architect (b. 1887) August 28 Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, Iraqi politician, 9th Prime Minister of Iraq (b. 1892) Giulio Racah, Israeli physicist (b. 1909) August 29 - Paul Waner, American baseball player (b. 1907) Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (b. 1875) September 6 - Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1935) September 8 Dorothy Dandridge, American actress (b. 1886) September 17 - Alejandro Casona, Spanish poet and playwright (b.

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1903) September 22 - Othmar Ammann, Swiss-born American engineer (b. 1879)[79] September 27 - Clara Bow, American film actress (b. 1905) Samir Al-Rifai Paul Hermann Müller October 3 - Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914) October
8 - Thomas B. Costain, Canadian author and journalist (b. 1885)[81] October 11 Dorothea Lange, American photographer (b. 1895) Walther Stampfli, member of the Swiss Federal Council (b. 1884) October 12 - Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime Minister of Jordan (b. 1901) October 13 - Paul Hermann Müller, Swiss chemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in
Physiology or Medicine (b. 1899) October 14 - Randall Jarrell, American poet (b. 1874) October 15 - Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1876) Henry Travers, English actor (b. 1874) October 21 Bill
 Black, American musician and bandleader (b. 1926) Marie McDonald, American actress (b. 1879) October 22 - Paul Tillich, German American Christian existentialist philosopher and theologian (b. 1886) October 23 - Luis de la Puente Uceda, Peruvian guerrilla leader (b. 1926) October 24 - Hans Meerwein, German chemist (b. 1879) October 26 - Sylvia
 Likens, American murder victim (b. 1949) October 29 - Miller Anderson, American Olympic diver (b. 1922) October 30 - Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., American historian (b. 1888)[83] October 31 - Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913) Henry A. Wallace Emir Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah November 2 Félix Paiva, 28th President of Paraguay (b. 1877)
H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1894) November 6 Edgard Varèse, French-born American newspaper columnist and television personality (b. 1813) Emma Gramatica, Italian actress (b. 1874) Mirza Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad,
second caliph (b. 1889) November 12 - Taher Saifuddin, Indian Bohra spiritual leader (b. 1880)[84] November 16 Harry Blackstone Sr., American magician and illusionist (b. 1885)[85] W. T. Cosgrave, Irish politician, president of the Provisional Government and the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (b. 1880) November 18 Khalid al-Azm, 5-time
Prime Minister of Syria and acting President of Syria (b. 1803) Henry A. Wallace, 33rd Vice President of the United States (b. 1888) November 24 - Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait (b. 1895) November 25 - Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890) Somerset Maugham December 5 - Joseph Erlanger, American physiologist and academic
Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874) December 9 - Branch Rickey, American baseball executive (b. 1881) December 10 - Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1897) December 11 - George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881) December 10 - Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1897) December 11 - George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881) December 11 - George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881) December 12 - Joseph Bamina, 8th Prime Minister of Burundi (executive) (b. 1897) December 16 W. Somerset Maugham,
English writer (b. 1874) Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889) Queen Sālote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900)[86] December 24 - William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1801) December 27 - Edgar Ende, German painter (b. 1800) Physics - Shin'ichirō Tomonaga, Julian
Schwinger, Richard P. Feynman Chemistry - Robert Burns Woodward Physiology or Medicine - François Jacob, André Michel Lwoff, Jacques Monod Literature - Mikhail Sholokhov Peace - United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) ^ Matson-Mäkelä, Kirsi (January 29, 2015). "Suomen ensimmäinen jäähalli täyttää 50 vuotta - "Hakamettä" on monelle Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) ^ Matson-Mäkelä, Kirsi (January 29, 2015).
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Revolution Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th 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 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity
profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent
from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who
strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along with the United States.
defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower status as the world su
underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh
empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution.
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, the British controlled a fifth of
the world's land and a quarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman,
respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone
call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The
Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan. [5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles. [6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji
Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances with the First Si
century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million. [7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a
million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century, 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 battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth
Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1866, and in Brazil slavery 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. In the 19th 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 Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dy
Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major
conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the
French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austri
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 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 America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during
the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal. 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
Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848.
aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first 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 freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping
of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by
the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many
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 Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire after
the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek
War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became
 autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene 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 Xiuguan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping
isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under
Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in
Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny,
which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second
Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost
the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations 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 between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa.
1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New
Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S.
outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins
in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832:
Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Pogyakarta and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. 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 1835-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States.
February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of Napoleon I, elected president.
the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French
intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War result
in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the
unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 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 Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French Colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the
free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898:
Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-
American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who. [24] Main article: 19th century in science 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 independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace).
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, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André
Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of
new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also
saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical
science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791–1867) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and
Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri
Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel 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, 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 formas 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 formas 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 formas 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 formas 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 the motion picture are set as a second picture are second picture are set as a second picture are se
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 isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of
heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1824: First publicly funded telegraph line
in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass
produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 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: Safety bicycles by b
invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invented in Vertical telephone exchange in New
Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with
the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun. 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. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS
Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God
Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the 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 Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing
modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes
his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens
publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson
publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1850: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melvil
Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins 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. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886.
Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The
Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and 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 in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the
literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and
Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the Corman Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and
Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers
included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar
Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass
Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photograph
American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film
makers, inventors Etienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Sergey
Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and 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 Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar
David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin
Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers
Romantic music, and 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.
Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Rossini Anton Rossini Anton Rubinstein Rossini Anton Rossini A
Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is
played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. Main articles: 1800s, 1810s, 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1801:
 Thomas Jefferson is elected the third President of the United States; he serves until 1809. 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 the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel
Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcanio 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanional transfer of the source of the 
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 modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia
 founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire, 1823: First Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on / September. 1823: Monroe Doctrin
declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: 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. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great
Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas
1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a 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 States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start 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 suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical
territorial expansion of the United States Main articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1860s, 1860s, 1860s, 1860s, 1890s, and 1900s 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 Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation 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 Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed
and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North
America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize
and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the Surveys the Challenger Surveys the Sur
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 pandemic kills
million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago ce
suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama
manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu
Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the
century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898
Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse
and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-
1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller
Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century
Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. ISBN 978042949502. ISBN 9780429402. ISBN 
reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century.
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
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