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## **Deel 156m 1.25b**

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Highest-ranking officer of an organization "CEO" redirect here. For other uses, see Chief executive (disambiguation). A group of Fortune 500 CEOs in 2015 A chief executive officer (CEO),[1] also known as a chief executive or managing director, is the top-ranking corporate officer charged with the
management of an organization, usually a company or a nonprofit organization. CEOs find roles in various organizations, including public and private corporations, nonprofit organizations, and even some government organizations, including public and private corporations, and even some government organizations, including public and private corporations, and even some government organizations.
directors and is charged with maximizing the value of the business,[1] which may include maximizing the profitability, market share, revenue, or another financial metric. In the nonprofit and government sector, CEOs typically aim at achieving outcomes related to the organization's mission, usually provided by legislation. CEOs are also frequently
assigned the role of the main manager of the congress of the Confederation and the highest-ranking officer in the C-suite [2] The term "chief executive branches of the Confederation of the United States of America used the term to refer to governors and other leaders of the executive branches of each of the
Thirteen Colonies.[3] In draft additions to the Oxford English Dictionary published online in 2011, the Dictionary says that the use of "CEO" as an acronym for a chief executive officer originated in Australia, with the first attestation being in 1914. The first attestation being in 1914. The responsibilities of an organization's CEO are set by the
organization's board of directors or other authority, depending on the organization's structure. They can be far-reaching or quite limited, and are typically enshrined in a formal delegation of authority regarding business administration. Typically, responsibilities include being an active decision-maker on business strategy and other key policy issues, as
well as leader, manager, and executor roles. The communicator role can involve speaking to the press and the public, as well as to the organization's management and employees. The decision-making role entails making high-level decisions regarding policy and strategy. The CEO is responsible for implementing the goals, targets, and strategic
objectives as determined by the board of directors. As an executive officer of the company, the CEO reports the status of the board of directors, motivates employees, and drives change within the organization. As a manager, the CEO reports the status of the board of directors, motivates employees, and drives change within the organization.
accountable for a company's business decisions, including those in operations, marketing, business development, finance, human resources, etc. The CEO of a political party is often entrusted with fundraising, particularly for election campaigns. The use of the CEO title may be used by for-profit companies or non-profit or charitable organisations, such
as the Wikimedia Foundation. In some countries, there is a dual board system with two separate boards, one executive board for control purposes (selected by the shareholders). In these countries, the CEO presides over the executive board for control purposes (selected by the shareholders).
and these two roles will always be held by different people. This ensures a distinction between management by the executive board and governance by the supervisory board. This allows for clear lines of authority. The aim is to prevent a conflict of interest and too much power being concentrated in the hands of one person. In the United States, the
board of directors (elected by the shareholders) is often equivalent to the executive board may often be known as the executive committee (the division/subsidiary heads and C-level officers that report directly to the CEO). In the United States, and in business, the executive officers are usually the top officers of a
corporation, the chief executive officer (CEO) being the best-known type. The definition varies; for instance, the California Corporate Disclosure Act defines "executive officers" as the five most highly compensated officers not also sitting on the board of directors. In the case of a sole proprietorship, an executive officer is the sole proprietor. In the case
of a partnership, an executive officer is a managing partner, senior partner, or administrative partner. In the case of a limited liability company, an executive officer is any member, manager, or officer. Main article: Corporate title Depending on the organization, a CEO may have several subordinate executives to help run the day-to-day administration of
the company, each of whom has specific functional responsibilities referred to as senior executive officers. Subordinate executive, if the CEO is also the president, is the vice president (VP). An organization may
have more than one vice president, each tasked with a different area of responsibility (e.g., VP of finance, VP
business officer (CBO). The public relations-focused position of chief reputation officer is sometimes included as one such subordinate executive officer, but, as suggested by Anthony Johndrow, CEO of Reputation Economy Advisors, it can also be seen as "simply another way to add emphasis to the role of a modern-day CEO - where they are both the
external face of, and the driving force behind, an organization culture".[9] Brad D. Smith, former CEO of Intuit In the usiness, whereas the term "executive director" is used primarily in business, whereas the term "executive director" is used primarily in the not-for-profit sector.[10] These terms are generally mutually exclusive and refer to distinct legal duties
and responsibilities.[11] The CEO is the highest-ranking executive and chief executive and chief executive officer are used in local government, where their
position in law is described as the "head of paid service",[13] and in business and in the charitable sector.[14] As of 2013[update], the use of the term director for senior charity staff is deprecated to avoid confusion with the legal duties and responsibilities associated with being a charity director or trustee, which are normally non-executive (unpaid)
roles. The term managing director is often used in lieu of chief executive officer. Business publicists since the days of Edward Bernays (1891-1995) and his client John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937) and even more successfully the corporate publicists for Henry Ford, promoted the concept of the "celebrity CEO". Business journalists have often adopted this
approach, which assumes that the corporate achievements, especially in the arena of manufacturing, are produced by uniquely talented individuals, especially the "heroic CEO". In effect, journalists celebrate a CEO who takes distinctive strategic actions. The model is the celebrity in entertainment, sports, and politics - compare the "great man theory".
Guthey et al. argues that "...these individuals are not self-made, but rather are created by a process of widespread media exposure to the point that their actions, personalities, and even private lives function symbolically to represent significant dynamics and tensions prevalent in the contemporary business atmosphere".[15] Journalism thereby
exaggerates the importance of the CEO and tends to neglect harder-to-describe broader corporate factors. There is little attention to the intricately organized technical bureaucracy that actually does the work. Hubris sets in when the CEO internalizes the celebrity and becomes excessively self-confident in making complex decisions. There may be an
emphasis on the sort of decisions that attract the celebrity journalists.[16] Research published in 2009 by Ulrike Malmendier and Geoffrey Tate indicates that "firms with award-winning CEOs subsequently underperform, in terms both of stock and of operating performance".[17] Main article: Executive compensation § Controversy Executive
compensation has been a source of criticism following a dramatic rise in pay relative to the average worker's wage. For example, the relative pay differs around the world, and, in some smaller countries, is still around 20-to-1.[19] Observers differ as to whether the
rise is due to competition for talent or due to lack of control by compensation committees. [20] In recent years, investors have demanded more say over executive pay. [21] Main article: Gender diversity § In the boardroom Lack of diversity amongst chief executives has also been a source of criticism. [22] In 2018, 5% of Fortune 500 CEOs were women
[23] In 2023 the number rose to 10.4% of for Women CEO's of Fortune 500 companies. [24] The reasons for this are explained or justified in various ways, and may include biological sex differences in Big Five personality traits and temperament, sex differences in psychology and interests, maternity and career breaks,
hypergamy, phallogocentrism, the existence of old boy networks, tradition, and the lack of female role models in that regard. [25][26][27] Some countries have passed laws mandating boardroom gender quotas.
CEO's.[29] See also: Toxic leader There are contentious claims that a significant number of CEO's have psychopathic tendencies, often characterized by power-seeking behavior and dominance. These individuals can often conceal their ruthlessness and antisocial behavior behind a facade of charm and eloquence. Traits such as courage and risk-taking,
generally considered desirable, are often found alongside these psychopathic traits thrive in chaotic environments and are aware that others do not. As a result, they may intentionally create chaos in the workplace. [30][31]
This perspective is explored in the book Snakes in Suits, co-authored by Robert D. Hare. However, Scott Lilienfeld has argued that the attention given to psychopathy in the workplace by both the media and scholars has far exceeded the available scientific evidence. Emilia Bunea, writing in Psychology Today, has linked psychopathic traits in managers
to workplace bullying, employee dissatisfaction, and turnover intentions. Despite this, Bunea cautions that excessive worry about supposed psychopathic managers could discourage individuals from pursuing careers in corporations and deter employees from addressing issues with difficult bosses.[32] CEO succession CEO of public schools City manager
Executive officer Founder mode Glass cliff List of books written by CEOs List of chief executive officers Occupational Information Network Prime minister United States Department of Labor ^ a b Lin, Tom C. W. (April 23, 2014). "CEOs and Presidents". UC Davis Law Review. SSRN 2428371. ^ Westphal, James D.; Zajac, Edward J. (March 1995). "Who
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S2CID 54538527. Vancil, Richard F. Passing the baton: Managing the process of CEO succession (Harvard Business School Press, 1987). Media related to Chief executive officer at Wikiquote Retrieved from "photo: deel San Francisco-based payments company Deel announced
Wednesday that it raised $156 million in fresh financing. The Series C was co-led by YC Continuity Fund, Andreessen Horowitz and Spark Capital. Deel grew its revenue by 20x last year. The latest round cements the company's status as a unicorn with a valuation of $1.25 billion. Founded in 2018, Deel's payroll and compliance platform deploys a tech-
enabled solution that allows for businesses to hire contractors and full-time employees in over 150 countries. The platform features a library of contract templates for enterprises to choose from in order to expedite the hiring process. Deel also automates the process of collecting country-specific tax documents from contractors and employees to make
sure everything is set up correctly. Wayfair Is Opening a Bay Area Office, Plans to Hire 200 Engineers are onboarded, Deel covers payroll duties. The platform provides enterprises with over 120 different currencies to choose from when it comes time to pay their international employees. "We built Deel to be the solution for
companies wanting to hire anywhere around the world, from Argentina to Zambia," co-founder and CEO Alex Bouaziz said in a statement. "We set out to solve a problem that the majority of businesses found inherently daunting." Following the latest raise, the company plans to continue expanding its national footprint by opening 80 new Deel-owned
entities across the world in 2021. Additional investments will be made in product research and development. The company also plans to increase the size of its all-remote team as it continues to scale. Deel has grown from just seven employees to over 120 since January of last year. Deel has raised $203 million in venture capital financing to date,
according to Crunchbase. Other prominent investors in the newest round include Uber CEO Dara Khosrowshahi and ex-Walt Disney Studios chairman Jeffrey Katzenberg. Druva Expands Its Cloud-Native Data Protection PlatformSF tech news LinkedIn and 3rd parties use essential and non-essential cookies to provide, secure, analyze and improve our
but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the
rights may limit how you use the material. 🏶 Globes. All rights reserved. Deel, an international payroll company, announced on Wednesday that it raised $156 million in Series C funding led by the YC (Y Combinator) Continuity Fund and existing investors Andreessen Horowitz and Spark Capital. Deel was founded in 2018 by Alex Bouaziz, a French
immigrant to Israel who completed a degree at the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology and became an entrepreneur and investor, and Shuo Wang, who serves as the company's chief revenue officer. Both are MIT alumni. The company built a payroll and compliance platform for businesses and organizations hiring and paying contractors globally
remote work to create a world with zero hiring boundaries." The company says its experienced massive growth in 2020 and now supports 1,800 businesses with 250 labor law and accounting experts as partners. The recent funding values Deel at $1.25 billion. It previously raised $14 million in May 2020 in a round led by Andreessen Horowitz and
another $30 million in September 2020. "Deel is now the leading solution for remotely scaling teams," said Bouaziz in a statement. "We knew that it didn't have to be so hard to hire and pay people abroad and Deel tackled that problem head on. Now with this third sizable investment in less than a year, we are excited to open even more doors for
businesses, employees, and contractors around the world." "The way people work is fundamentally changing and Deel is leading the way," said Ali Rowghani, from YC Continuity. "Deel was at the forefront of remote work so companies hire
the best talent in the world, instead of only those nearest to them." Deel is a San Francisco-based finance and consistence stage that enlists worldwide far off employing fire up that has as of late reported to have raised USD 156 million worth of subsidizing in its most recent Series C
financing round co-drove by various financial backers including Y Combinator Continuity Fund, Andreessen Horowitz and Spark Capital. As referenced in a report by TechCrunch, this financial backers including Y Combinator Continuity Fund, Andreessen Horowitz and Spark Capital. As referenced in a report by TechCrunch, this financial backers including Y Combinator Continuity Fund, Andreessen Horowitz and Spark Capital.
in its incomes since 2020. The pandemic was a significant defining moment for organization had a significant development stage since 2020 in light of the fact that the interest for far off work surpassed like never before and the
organization makes reference to that this stage isn't finishing at any point in the near future. Another justification this subsidizing round to be extraordinary is on the grounds that it comes just after the organization's Series C
subsidizing worth USD 156 million came just inside seven months that is itself 5x the size of the round. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought some significant awful circumstances for their deals or not altogether reliant upon physical
organizations. Notwithstanding, Deel offers consistence instruments and gives finance among different administrations to help organization notes to have been stale with 500 customers in
September a year ago and has now developed to have in excess of 1,800 business customers. While the inoculation drive has started and workplaces are gradually returning, there is a significant segment of the business that actually likes to enlist distantly and proceed with their far off work. Far off recruiting fire up, Deel is on an effective excursion
and will keep on developing for quite a while, says experts., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,102 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies
in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine
and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles's success in the Rhineland.
Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost
stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ...
the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the
International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people
dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A
memorial to George Floyd following his murder. 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe
Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il-sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong-il as his designated
successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May
25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists there works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists there works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more publicly visible.
names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive
More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other
volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree
learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide 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 فارسي Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+
articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kur
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兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of
the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1963 January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap
Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory. [2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup
d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior
Minister of the Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Elysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse
covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 -
French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February
8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration.
Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375
deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president Charles de Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squace to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing square to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing square to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thirp, and the death for conspirator to death for conspirato
several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe &
 Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland,
Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112
crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with
the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du
Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th
Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than
100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier,
President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches
Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African
Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States John F. Kennedy
 signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists
by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States to following silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following
year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet
 Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel
Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) speech in West Berliner and Richard Attenborough (Richard Attenborough) speech (Richard Attenborou
Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình
Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe
Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet
newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes
after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy
administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8)
kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and
Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the
foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church
bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaysia. September 19 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19
Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican
Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic;
The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two
decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour,
continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South
Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany. [20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 - Arecibo
Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are
rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal
mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland
creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B.
Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United
States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue
supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29
U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history.
Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the
final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 -
The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union
protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland,
United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and
crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime
minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP)
forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's
special relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE
Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team
The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001)
January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 17 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 18 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 18 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German Schneider, Ea
show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 28 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 27 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese
football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist
Brazilian actress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola,
Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley,
American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 23 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 26 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 27 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[38] February 27 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor acto
- Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World
Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician
March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer [40] March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret
Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and
manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe
March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton
Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador
April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Do
13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American
television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 24 - Tonu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27- Russell T
Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The
Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician
May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South
African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of
France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actres Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actress June 10 - Johnny Depp, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, America
12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 18 - Rumen Radev,
President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund
Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26
Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American activess June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie
Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faig Al Sheikh Ali
Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter
and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemen
Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson,
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American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsian July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsian July 18 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 18 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 18 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 19 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July
III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed
martial artist and professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player[61] July 23 - Beverley Craven, British singer-
songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian
Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-
American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director [64] August 5 Mark Strong, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica) [65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023) [66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau
American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2010)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2011)[68] Édouard Michelin, French business
screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of
Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video
game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam
September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 -
Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist
and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane
Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th
 First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laure ate October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)
[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish
footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host
October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 27 October 27 October 28 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 October 29 
Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress october 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney.
American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American
filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 - Billy Gunn, American
professional wrestler[86] November 15 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil,
Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist
Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White,
 South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actro Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show
host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actress Til Schweiger, German actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess
Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna
Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th
Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3
- Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace
engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball
coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97]
January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b.
1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 28 Anthony Coldeway, American actor (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 28 Anthony Coldeway, American actor (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 28 Anthony Coldeway, American actor (b. 1894) January 28 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American actor (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American actor (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1894) January
Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad
February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz,
American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major
League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte
Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1849) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball
player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of
the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892)
Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1880) March 17 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1880) March 16 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1880) March 18 Victor Feguer, convicted m
1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British economist (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British economist (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hube
Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 22 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 22 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 23 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 26 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix 
screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards
Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the
Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1894) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul Solar,
Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian
Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 189
1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April
26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1888) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film producer (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor
1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty
Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1889) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first
African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31
Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1912) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon,
French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925)
Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1873) June 27 - John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872) June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John
 Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1889) July 6
George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois
Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908) August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk
(b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry
Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges
Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1894) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1889) Richard
1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff,
Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich
Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 10 - Édith Piaf, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884)
October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actors (b. 1833) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish
Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1894) Ng
1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio,
Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1893) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1
1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States
 (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald,
American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1841) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall,
1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian
scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues
singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1895)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1895) December 27 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1895)[125] December 27 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125]
A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross
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Encyclopedia of the essay. London Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers. p. 416. ISBN 978-1-884964-30-5. ^ The Torch Is Passed: The Associated Press. 1963. LCCN 64001351. ^ McGrath, Alister (2013). C. S. Lewis - A Life: Eccentric Genius, Reluctant Prophet. Tyndale House Publishers
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(disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th ategories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas.
The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the Honortheastern 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. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform.
Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian,
Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers
Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North
Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the Indian Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebellion Rebell
Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades
of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, Eritain, 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 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 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly
accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major
urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed population or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth
including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the 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 Ruvuman for the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s.
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 Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The
first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread
formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd
largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association
football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports 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 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, Second French Empire, French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Thi
 Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in
1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the
unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution 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 Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution Revolution and the French Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolution Revolutio
Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic
Wars Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After
Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority
of the countries in Central America and South America and South America obtained 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
relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua,
and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals
throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in
February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for
freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement
achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned 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 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 the Emancipation Proclamation.
on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and
Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its
independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from 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 Russo-
Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Tai
         an, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquene (and the Condition of the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquene (and the China) are the Condition of the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquene (and the China) are the Condition of the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquene (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (and the China) are the China (a
recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations
between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely
following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the India Company sign the India Company sign the India Company sign the India Company sig
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 conguering land from Mexico, British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War, 1823 - 1887; 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 to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire
for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial
borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in 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 Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured 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 conguers 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 1812-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816:
Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821–1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: 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: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Belgian Revolution of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: March 1830: Belgian Revolution of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1830: March 1
Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem
Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American
War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853–1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856–1860:
Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861–1865: American Civil War
30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed [22] 1861-1867; French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and his c
destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the Shorth German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: 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. 1879-1881: 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. 1894-1895: After the
First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan as a result of the First Italo-Ethiopia War at the Battle of Adwa. 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 The 19th century in science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced
the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and
biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleey, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements
In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the
nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the
arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a 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 (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium 
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 discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered
the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich
Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera,
phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1815: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of
aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by
Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the age of the telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is
invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents
the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in
1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the
phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light
bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the
'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: 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 Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma
of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church of Christ, Scientist.
The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the 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
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Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stovens	wa nuhlishas Uncla Tom's Cahin 1855. Walt Whitman nuhlishas
the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq sema	
in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasu	
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in	Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St
Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and 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	
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 and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic and the state of the Industrial Revolution and Industrial Revolution	
railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequent 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	
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 (crea	
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, N	
Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c.	. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady,
documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florer	
Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of	
pioneer film-maker 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 E	
Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dome River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blurges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Constable Camille Constable Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Constable Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Constable Camille Constable Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Constable Camille Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Camille Characteristics and Constable Characteristics a	
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 Edvar	
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 Abb	oott 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 finds	
style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton	
Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schuma Civanna Verdi Richard Wormen 1959. The Markey Ross of Overhead and Santland, in place for howing are published 1972. The first recognised intermediate levels and santland and Santland, in place for howing are published 1972. The Markey Ross of Overhead Ros	
Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented in Athens. For a chronological quide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United	
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 Trafalg	
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.	
Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that it	
research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,00	
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 A independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution	
Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Ser	
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 of the control of the c	
Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture.	
firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United State	
China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839–1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of I	
cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: Cali employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 2	
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 ass	
Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859–1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862–1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom.	
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 la	ast 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. 1	
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 Fren	
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 establish in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to	
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 Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education.	
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. Studies and the colonial economy.	
military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago	
arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch	
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: The United States gains of Spanish American World Parks and of the Hundred Parks and o	
Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight of 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	
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 R	
1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache Wi	
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	
name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century the	
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yet still need to hire talent abroad. Enter the Employer of Record (EOR): a third-party that becomes the legal employer (payroll, taxes, benefits, compliance) - often to support market expansion. 2. A Booming Market The global EOR industry is projected to reach \$10 billion by 2030, nearly of the compliance of the com	
workers are on EOR payrolls across 100+ jurisdictions. 3. Why EORs Are So Popular · SME-friendly — tap global talent without local entities · End-to-end compliance — centralized payroll, taxes, benefits & reporting · Worker protection — formal contracts, statutory rights, no miscla	
establishment risk · Mobility support — visas, permits & onboarding handled 4. The Catch: "Fragmented Regulations" Different countries treat triangular labor setups in varied ways—and most rules weren't made for cross-border remote work. Jurisdictional patchwork: - U.S.: treated as	PEO/co-employment - Netherlands: regulated as payrolling -
France: governed by portage salarial - Germany, Brazil, India, Japan, etc.: fall under licensing or leasing rules Few jurisdictions have EOR-specific laws, so providers often fall under existing labor-intermediary regulations—creating uncertainty around employer status, tax exposure, and contains a second contains a	mpliance. What an EOR is not: - Not a staffing or temp
agency: it shouldn't be confused with staffing agencies or outsourcing firms, which focus on short-term placements without assuming full employer obligations Not a standard PEO: PEOs require a local entity and co-employment; by contrast, EORs stand alone as the sole legal employer for pragmatic Approach Is Needed Rather than calling for new laws, we show how existing labor-intermediary frameworks can—and do—cover EORs effectively. What's needed is clearer guidance and built-in checks: Certification programs (think IRS-style vetting) Minimum capitalization required.	or cross-border work. 5. No Need to Reinvent the Wheel—A
regulators and clients know who's qualified Our research is based on a comprehensive review of 15 jurisdictions and 40+ interviews with EOR practitioners and labor lawyers. 569,715 followers 1d Donuts, coffee, socks, and tech. What more could you want? Kicking off the last day of #Gl	
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