## Click Here



## O que significa psi pressão

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A medição de pressão é uma das principais formas de avaliar o funcionamento de diversos equipamentos e sistemas, desde motores de veículos até sistemas hidráulicos ou pneumáticos. E uma das unidades mais utilizadas para essa medição é a PSI, que significa pounds per square inch (libra-força por polegada quadrada). Mas o que exatamente essa
 sigla significa e como ela é aplicada na prática? Neste artigo, vamos explorar tudo o que você precisa saber sobre a PSI e sua importância na medição de pressão. Acompanhe! Significados e Importância na medição de pressão utilizada em diversos setores, como
indústria, automotivo e pneumático. PSILibra por Polegada QuadradaÉ uma medida importante para garantir a segurança de equipamentos e máquinas que trabalham com pressão, como pneus de carros e motos. PSIPressão Atmosférica padrão ao nível do mar é de 14,7 PSI. Essa medida é importante para a aviação e para a
meteorologia. No mundo do petróleo, a medição de pressão é uma das atividades mais importantes para garantir a segurança e eficiência dos processos. E uma sigla muito utilizada nesse contexto é PSI, que significa pounds per square inch (libra-força por polegada quadrada). Mas afinal, o que é PSI e como ele é utilizado na medição de pressão? O que
é PSI? PSI é uma unidade de medida de pressão muito utilizada nos Estados Unidos e em outros países que adotam o sistema de uma força de uma força de uma libra-força é aplicada sobre uma área de uma polegada quadrada, a pressão
resultante será de 1 PSI. Como o PSI é utilizado na medição de pressão? O PSI é amplamente utilizado na medição de pressão em diversos equipamentos e processos do mundo do petróleo. Ele pode ser encontrado em manômetros, medidores de pressão diferencial, válvulas de segurança, entre outros dispositivos. Qual a importância do PSI na medição
de pressão? A utilização do PSI na medição de pressão é importante porque permite que os profissionais do setor possam avaliar com precisão a pressão interna de equipamentos e tubulações. Isso é fundamental para garantir a segurança dos processos e evitar acidentes. Algumas perguntas frequentes sobre PSI:1) Qual a diferença entre PSI e bar? Bar
é uma unidade de medida de pressão utilizada no sistema internacional (SI). Enquanto 1 PSI equivale a aproximadamente 14,5038 PSI.2) Como converter PSI para outras unidades de medida? Existem diversas ferramentas online que permitem fazer conversões entre unidades de medida. Basta inserir o
valor em PSI e selecionar a unidade desejada para obter o resultado.3) Qual a importância da calibração dos equipamentos de medição de pressão? A calibração dos equipamentos de medição de pressão interna dos
equipamentos e tubulações, o que pode comprometer a segurança dos processos. Apesar de nomenclaturas diferentes, as duas medidas são iguais. PSI é uma sigla em inglês (Pound-Force per Square Inch) que significa libra-força por polegada quadrada. ... Por exemplo, 100 libras é igual 100 PSI. Qual a diferença entre PSI e PSIG? A diferença entre
PSI e PSIG é que PSI é a força aplicada em uma superfície com uma polegada quadrada de área, enquanto PSIG, ou seja, PSI Gauge é uma medida de pressão que é relativa à pressão atmosférica. O que significa 85 psi? Para começar, você sabe o que é relativa à pressão que e r
a resultante de uma força aplicada a uma área de uma polegada quadrada. É a unidade de medida de pressão padrão da indústria inglesa e americana. O que significa "For Your Information" (Para Sua Informação, em português). A expressão é usada, geralmente, ao encaminhar um e-mail e ressalta que o conteúdo é
 importante para quem está recebendo. A abreviação FYI ganhou duas adaptações para o português: PSI (Para Sua Informação) ou PSC (Para Seu Conhecimento). Qual é o significado de Psi: P.S.I. - (medida de pressão) ou libra por polegada quadrada, é a unidade de pressão no sistema inglês/americano: Psi x 0.07 = Bar; Bar x
14.5=PSI Exemplo do uso da palavra Psi: Serve para medir uma pressão de trabalho relativo à pressão de fluidos. Por que o PSI é recomendado? O uso do psi não é recomendado pelo Sistema Internacional de Unidades. Psi (forma abreviada do inglês pound force per square inch, cujo símbolo também pode ser escrito como lbf/in²) ou libra-força por
 polegada quadrada é a pressão resultante da força de uma libra-força aplicada a uma área de uma polegada quadrada. Qual é a diferença entre 1 psi e 1 bar? 1 psi = 68,046 x 10 -3 atm | 1 atm = 14,696 psi. 1 psi = 51,715 torr | 1 torr = 19,337 x 10 -3 psi. 1 psi = 7,029 x 10 -1 m.c.a. | 1 m.c.a. | 1 m.c.a. | 1 m.c.a. | 2 m.c.a. | 3 m.c.a. | 3 m.c.a. | 4 m.c.a. | 4 m.c.a. | 3 m.c.a. | 4 m.c.a. |
 1,4226 psi (m.c.a. = metros de coluna d'água) e da segunda Lei de Newton: 1 N = 1 kg m s -2. Quais são as medidas tomadas em psia incluem a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar. psia = psig + 14,696 psig: abreviação de
 pounds per square inch gauge - libras por polegada quadrada manométrica. medição de pressão é tudo sobre PSI. Isso porque libras por polegada quadrada (PSI) é a unidade mais comum para medir a pressão é uma parte importante da vida no século 21.,
 Por exemplo, você precisa se certificar de que seus pneus de carro ou pneus de bicicleta são inflados para o PSI adequado antes de dirigir ou andar, e hoje, equipamentos de todos os tipos inclui sensores de pressão ou medidores para ajudar no monitoramento e operações de diagnóstico. Além disso, dezenas de carreiras, que vão de engenheiro civil e
 mecânico a meteorologista a Técnico de instrumentos de pressão de refinaria, também envolvem a compreensão e o uso de medições de pressão como parte de suas atividades diárias., Getting a Grip on Pounds per Square Inch-PSI Pounds per square inch is the unit of pressure used the vast majority of the time in the United States for household,
commercial, or industrial equipment. Outros países medem a pressão em diferentes unidades. Em contextos científicos (laboratórios de física e assim por diante), a pressão é normalmente medida em unidades muito menores chamadas pascais (nomeado em homenagem ao físico francês Blaise Pascal). Para referência, 1 PSI é igual a 6,894. 76 pascals
 Instrumentos de medição de pressão, tais como manómetros e sensores, normalmente exibem medições em PSI., Duas variações frequentemente usadas de PSI São PSIA e PSIG. Pounds per Square Inch Absolute-PSIA PSIG PSIG is the term for pressure specified by a gauge or other pressure measurement
device. Ele dá a diferença entre a pressão em um tubo ou tanque e a pressão da atmosfera (atm). PSIA PSIA é um termo que descreve a pressão absoluta também é por vezes referida como "pressão absoluta também é por vezes referida como "pressão absoluta na PSI, incluindo a pressão da atmosfera (atm). PSIA PSIA é um termo que descreve a pressão absoluta também é por vezes referida como "pressão absoluta também é por vezes referida como "pressão absoluta na PSI, incluindo a pressão da atmosfera (atm).
 PSIA. As fórmulas para descrever a relação são: PSIG + 1 atm = PSIG (onde atm é pressão atmosférica para a sua localização, se estiver disponível, ou você também pode usar 14,7 psi (a pressão atmosférica aproximada
ao nível do mar) como um valor padrão para converter PSIG para PSIA e vice-versa., (A menos que você viva em alta altitude ou em um vale profundo, o valor do nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará. Em outras palavras, uma vez que a pressão atmosférica ao nível do mar funcionará.
(14,7 (PSIA) - 14,7 (atm) = 0). Como exemplo, a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao más elevação mais alta há menos pressão, então se um manómetro absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta ao nível do mar é 14,70 PSIA e a pressão absoluta a pres
manómetro normal. A equipe técnica experiente da WIKA está mais do que feliz em responder a quaisquer perguntas que você possa ter sobre PSI, PSIA, PSIG ou medição de pressão. Podemos ser contactados por telefone ou e-mail, e prometer uma resposta rápida. 21 Abril, 2022 Para entender melhor a física da termodinâmica do compressor de ar e
da geração de calor, este artigo discute os princípios 
libra em uma área de 0,5 polegada quadrada ou qualquer combinação. A pressão pode ainda ser psig, psia ou psid, para pressão, o pascal, com 1 libra-força / polegada quadrada = 6
894,7573 pascal. Um pascal (Pa) é definido em unidade s S.I. como um newton por metro quadrado, uma unidade relativamente pequena. Resposta Psi? Que tipo de unidade é essa para fazer física? De qualquer forma, para uma resposta prática sobre a viabilidade, verifique os outros respondentes, aqui está a resposta de um físico. Este é o diagrama de
fase da água. Dá a forma que a água adota, em equilíbrio, em função da pressão e da temperatura. 1 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você sobe a pressão e da temperatura. 2 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e da temperatura. 3 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você sobe a pressão e da temperatura. 4 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você sobe a pressão e da temperatura. 5 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você sobe a pressão e da temperatura. 5 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e da temperatura. 6 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e da temperatura. 8 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e da temperatura. 9 atm = 14,6 psi: Como você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um gás a baixa pressão e quando você pode ver, a água tende a ser um
infame ponto crítico. As pessoas costumam ficar confusas sobre o que esse ponto crítico significa. A verdade é que não é nada espetacular. Essas linhas escuras são mudanças de fase: linhas onde você tem descontinuidades nas características físicas da água (a água líquida se transforma em gelo, ou fervura em vapor). O ponto crítico é onde esse limite
de mudança de fase desaparece no ar: não há mais diferença entre o que está abaixo e acima. Depois disso, simplesmente não há diferença entre vapor e água líquida. Se você pressurizar o vapor acima de 374,4 ° C e 3200 psi, absolutamente não há diferença entre vapor e água líquida. Se você pressurizar o vapor acima de 374,4 ° C e 3200 psi, absolutamente não há diferença entre vapor e água líquida. Se você pressurizar o vapor acima de 374,4 ° C e 3200 psi, absolutamente não há diferença entre vapor e água líquida. Se você pressurizar o vapor acima de 374,4 ° C e 3200 psi, absolutamente não há diferença entre vapor e água líquida. Se você pressurizar o vapor acima de 374,4 ° C e 3200 psi, absolutamente não há diferença entre vapor e água líquida.
 "vapor" ou "vapor supercrítico", mas você poderia fazer um caso igualmente bom chamando-o de líquido, a diferença não está mais aí. Passando por essa zona, você pode transformar um copo de água em vapor sem nunca observar uma mudança de fase (fervura). Portanto, é melhor chamá-lo simplesmente de fluido supercrítico, já que nem o líquido
nem o gás parecem muito apropriados. O que acontece com o "vapor supercrítico" em alta pressão? Você sente que estou brincando com as palavras? Bem, a água é uma molécula bastante estável, então parece que pode levar uma surra e eu não sou um especialista. Em alta temperatura, ele começa a se fragmentar em oxigênio e hidrogênio, mas essa
reação é inibida pela pressão, então isso não deve acontecer se você pressurizar a água sob uma determinada temperatura. Eu vi em algum lugar que a dissociação da água em H + e HO- é mais pronunciada sob pressão, então com toda a probabilidade de começarmos (em alvoroço, quantidades nada práticas de pressão) a ter algo mais e mais
dissociado, até o ponto onde é mais adequadamente descrito como plasma do que vapor. Mas lá estamos entrando em um território muito exótico. Pressurize ainda mais e provavelmente removerá todos os elétrons inúteis e começará a fundir o núcleo dos átomos, mas existem maneiras mais práticas de fazer uma bomba nuclear: -). Espero que esta
resposta seja do seu interesse também. PS: a primeira versão foi escrita com bastante pressa e estava cheia de perigo neste ponto de vista: eu sou péssimo com ortografia e inglês não é minha língua nativa, peço desculpas., the free
encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,267 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the
 French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle Army opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Army opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Army opposed the Austrian Army opposed the Austrian Army opposed the Austrian Army oppo
 Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded
 by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian
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 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 Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri 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 the names of African Americans killed by law
enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community
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 Македонски [[]] Norsk nynorsk []] Norsk nynorsk []] Shqip Slovenščina [] Illennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century
20th century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s Years 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 vte 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian
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 Water-Rabbit) 2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s
 decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1963 January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The
Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A
 military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the
Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the
Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles
de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 8 - Travel, financial and
 commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the
 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later.
 March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann
 (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in
 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 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb
a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of
Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 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
authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's
government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 16 - Vostok
 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space, June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 20
Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig
 Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany
[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu,
brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker,
 flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper
 Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in
 Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a
 three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President 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
Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College in Baltimore, Maryland 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 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville at a luncheon in Rockville August Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville August Emperor Haile Selassie at a
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
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 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal
mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 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: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President 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
 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 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 Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team
The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and 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 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television
 show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 28 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese
football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 3 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist 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 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 5 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 5 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 6 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 7 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996
 Brazilian actress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola
Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player 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 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[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[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 23 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 24 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 25 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 25 - 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 ac
- 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. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician
March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer [40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 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 activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton
Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian 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 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Angela Hohmann, German 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 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 pol
13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, 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 professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, 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 professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, 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 professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, 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 professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, Americ
 television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T
 Davies, Welsh television producer and writer [48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 
Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and television animation director and the screen film and the screen film and
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, South
 African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian 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 the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of
 France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor [52] June 9 - 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, 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, 
 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 actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie
 Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali
Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 5 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-
 songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10
 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American diplomat July 13 Kenny
 Johnson, 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 Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball
player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player [62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British
 singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American 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 3 Tasmin Archer, 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. 2016)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2016)[68] Edouard Michelin, French bu
producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and politician actor August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Folh Stamos, American actor Fol
 Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian 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 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 businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actres Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 19 - Masahiro Chono, Masahiro Chono, Masahiro Chono, Masahiro Chono, Masahiro Chono, 
conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] 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 basseball player[74]
Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actoress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong
Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan
McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian
actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer
songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock
musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American a
Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 1 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper [85] November 11 -
Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 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 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed
skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 17 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and singer-songwriter Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Brattan Bra
presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of
Lugo, Spanish princess Igbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter
December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard
player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, 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 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 Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Category 2 Jack Carson, Cate
 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. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (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 Pakistani (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistani statesman, 3rd Prime Mini
of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (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. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 28 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (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 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 28 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 28 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1894) January 29 Hans Kopfermann, German physic
poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando
 Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1893) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1882) P
8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875)
Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1892) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1811) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887
36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1879) Bell and composer (b. 1879) Bill February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill
Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player
(Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Severidge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 1 - Irish Meusel March 1 - Irish Meusel March 1 - Irish Meusel March 1 - Irish Meusel March 1 - Irish Meusel M
Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer,
convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1835) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 -
Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1801) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887)
March 25 - Felix Adler, American 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, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) April 3 - Alma Richards, 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. 1897) 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. 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. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos,
Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American postal worker (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and
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screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer

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Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 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. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 13 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 14 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 15 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, and the physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 14 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 15 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 16 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 - Oleg Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 18 
American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1839) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1872) 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 (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1880) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American painter (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. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (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 rield Marshal (b. 1883) 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. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of
New Zealand (b. 1889) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1890) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1890) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1870)[108]
1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu,
Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American actor (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress
(b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1889) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911)
August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1884) September 1 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, l
1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1880) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 
1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1893) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf
Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1893)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich
Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil
engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1893) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1
Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 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 (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô
Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge, United States
Army general (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley,
English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten,
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 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto
Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American
runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist,
32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1824) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26
Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) 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, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of the Historian. Retrieved
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20th century Decades 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was
characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland
Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism
and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into
decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal
empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, then world superpower, then world superpower along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, then world superpower along with the United States.
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 Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's
dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the
century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century in Africa. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century, and the United States had colonized almost two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of the united States had colonized almost two decades of t
all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official
portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention
with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century, [4] The Victorian era was notorious for the
anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million. [7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land
transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1
million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arctic and Arcti
pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's
Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism).
Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United
States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century also saw the rapid
creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a
very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the
great 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 Empire, French Empire, French Third Republic (France)
Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Epoque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen 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) Mair
article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic wars from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of
European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the
French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the 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 abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally
American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France.
decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several
rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of 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 was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833
banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and
incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the
Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the
entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-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.
1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as
far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was
the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army
conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the
Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade a strong central government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further
reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of
Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819:
British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1843 - 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, Portuga
and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered
in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Barbary War and the Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh
successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to
power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812–1815: War of 1812
between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War 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 Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July
Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between
Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danur
rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed;
Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After this the Power of the East India Company Raj. After the Power of the East India Company Raj. After the Power of the East India Company Raj. After the Power of the East India Company Raj. After the Power of
part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of
Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German
Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence Empire. 1868–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence Empire.
of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to
rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent
occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan and gran
Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896
China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who
[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of 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 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.
Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many
discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the
creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered.
In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of
Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new
technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791–1867) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831–1836: Charles
Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity
and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated
1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889.
Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in
history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1815: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the
first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24
May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 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 Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships
USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870:
Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These
included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying
indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard boxed boxed boxed become the most popular model of sewing machine.
is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invented 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 Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The
Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the 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 Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the
 Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the
 first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley
                                                                                                                                                                                                                publishes Frankenstein: or. The Modern Prometheus, 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes, 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibit
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 Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of
the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman
Melville publishes Moby-Dick, 1851; Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?", 1852; Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1855; 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 Cing semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen
premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first
Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Woulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and première of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram
Stoker writes Dracula, 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literature Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian writer Russian w
rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und
Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began, [30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels, Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a
social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens,
John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles
Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists,
Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicephore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, 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 Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion
photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main
articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of
the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William
Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Constable Con
Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Renoir
Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured
during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard
Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò
Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of
Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a
chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State
capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes
Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farguhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farguhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of
Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount
Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the
Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British
East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American Empire, as 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 Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people
emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835.
1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000
Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the
establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto
published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann
Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the
Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860:
Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Reconstruction in 1864. 1865-1877; Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by
the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians
were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western
Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the
Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory
for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-
1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education, 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history, 1883: The guagga is rendered extinct, 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed, 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that
supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-
1890: 1899-1890 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 celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christopher Christophe
first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and
secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred
Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified
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to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878

Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in film 19th century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Russia (1855– 1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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