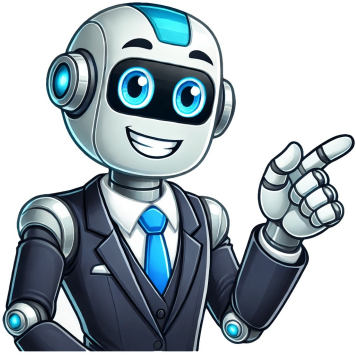


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1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Cantano, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Roberts Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Toki, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Kaňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893)(103) April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Kul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)(104) Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbert Nichols, American stage 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) Ralph Sankeyrivan, American politician, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israeli 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 television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Mowbray, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frasher May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frasher, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agărbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)(105) May 29 - Netta Muskat, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 John May XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, Belgian politician (b. 1880) June 6 - William Bazietes, American painter (b. 1912) June 7 - Zsúza Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thich Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)(106) June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Bernardo 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. 1899) July 11 - John F. Kennedy, 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 politician and politician (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgartner, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 - Isella Lolini, Italian physician (b. 1890) November 25 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) November 26 - Bruce S. Wilson, British physicist (b. 1902) November 27 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) November 28 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) November 29 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) November 30 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) December 1 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) December 2 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) December 3 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) December 4 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) December 5 - John H. Johnson, American publisher (b. 1902) December 6 - John H. 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Part 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: Migrant Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890 pandemic kills 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 Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish–American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cui of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David 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 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 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. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Andy Warhol (links | edit) Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) December 6 (links | edit) Flag of the United States (links | edit) Geologic time scale (links | edit) Lavandula (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Stock exchange (links | edit) Thuggee (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 1960s (links | edit) 2000 (links | edit) 1977 (links | edit) 1964 (links | edit) 1999 (links | edit) 1970s (links | edit) 1990s (links | edit) 1980s (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1950s (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1952 (links | edit) 1984 (year) (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1947 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1917 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1926 (links | edit) 1993 (links | edit) 1908 (links | edit) 1997 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1949 (links | edit) 1911 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1931 (links | edit) 1926 (links | edit) 1969 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1930s (links | edit) 1939 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/19th century" A Trattoria é um termo italiano para um restaurante bastante casual e com preços médios. Menos formal do que um ristorante e mais formal do que uma osteria, a Trattoria é tradicionalmente um estabelecimento familiar que oferece tarifa simples e uma atmosfera descontraída. Fora da Itália, o termo pode ser aplicado a qualquer tipo de restaurante italiano, o que pode levar a uma confusão considerável de expectativas. Em uma Trattoria, o clima deve ser relaxado e bastante informal. Embora os restaurantes possam oferecer uma ampla gama de antipasti e vários cursos de comida, as Trattorias preferem oferecer algumas entradas bem executadas. O vinho geralmente é mais barato e servido em um decantador, em oposição pela garrafa. Em termos de cozinha, uma trattoria na Itália frequentemente oferece especialidades regionais, locais e familiares no menu.O foco é geralmente o melhor da comida italiana local, em vez de adotar uma cozinha global. Vinhos e outras bebidas podem ser de produtores locais ou até vinhedos familiares. Nas versões de propriedade familiar, as receitas podem ter séculos de idade e ser uma homenagem à longa história da grande comida italiana. Comer nesse tipo de restaurante enquanto viaja na Itália pode dar a um turista uma visão real do bairro e da região. Os alimentos geralmente apresentados no menu de uma Trattoria variam com base na culinária regional. Nas áreas costeiras, espere encontrar grandes quantidades de frutos do mar, geralmente grelhadas ou fritas. As áreas interiores podem se concentrar na grande variedade de vegetais frescos e produtos para criar sopa de legumes, molho de tomate caseiro e aves de aves ou placas de carne vermelha. Espere encontrar queijos, vinhos e ervas produzidos localmente no menu. A elegância fácil desse tipo de restaurante o torna uma ótima opção para take-out ou tarifa de piquenique. Muitas trattorias apresentam extensos menus de viagem que fornecem aos viajantes inquietos ótimos alimentos na estrada. Infelizmente, conseguir comida para ir não permite que o patrono aprecie a conversa, o humor e a atmosfera do restaurante, que pode valer a pena sentar. Restaurantes italianos fora da Itália podem se designar como Trattorias para sugerir um estilo familiar ou uma atmosfera descontraída. O Swise Epicure pode querer conferir os comentários antes de assumir que esses estabelecimentos são fiéis ao seu nome; Enquanto alguns podem realmente invocar o ar de um café italiano tradicional, outros são simplesmente restaurantes em cadeia disfarçados sob um nome italiano.