Continue

O que é uma trattoria

```
Você já parou para pensar em quantos termos referentes à culinária italiana já ouvimos no dia a dia? Chamamos a sua atenção para quatro deles que descrevem diferenças entre esses tipos de estabelecimentos italianos e dar a você uma noção
clara sobre o que esperar ao visitar cada um deles. Assim, você poderá escolher com mais confiança o local ideal para experimentar a autêntica culinária italiana. As principais diferenças entre trattoria, osteria, ristorante e cantina Para começo de conversa, já adiantamos que não, esses quatro estabelecimentos não são iguais e todos têm as suas
particularidades. Confira agora quais são as principais diferenças entre trattoria, osteria, ristorante e cantina. Trattoria é um tipo de restaurante italiano conhecido por sua atmosfera descontraída e aconchegante. Geralmente, as trattoria é um tipo de restaurante italiano conhecido por sua atmosfera descontraída e aconchegante.
preparo rápido. O foco principal de uma trattoria é a comida preparada com ingredientes frescos e simples. Os pratos servidos costumam ser inspirados na culinária regional, mas varia de acordo com a localização geográfica da trattoria. Os menus costumam ser escritos em lousas ou em folhas de papel e apresentam uma seleção de pratos autênticos,
como massas caseiras, risotos, carnes grelhadas e saladas. As trattorias são frequentadas tanto por moradores locais quanto por turistas em busca de uma experiência gastronômica diferenciada. Osteria e outro tipo de estabelecimento italiano que se destaca pelo seu ambiente rústico e acolhedor. Originalmente, as osterias eram lugares
 simples onde se vendia vinho e algumas refeições básicas para acompanhar. Com o tempo, elas evoluíram para estabelecimentos que oferecem uma variedade maior de pratos, mas sem perder a essência de serem lugares informais e agradáveis para se desfrutar de uma boa bebida. Nas osterias, é comum encontrar uma seleção de vinhos locais,
drinques e pratos simples, como embutidos, queijos, bruschettas e massas. As osterias são ideais para aqueles que procuram uma experiência descontraída e que não abrem mão do sabor único da culinária italiana. Ristorante O ris
ristorantes são conhecidos por oferecerem uma experiência gastronômica refinada, com pratos mais elaborados e serviço de alta qualidade. Os menus dos ristorantes normalmente são extensos e apresentam uma ampla variedade de pratos, incluindo antipasti (entradas/aperitivos), primi piatti (primeiros pratos), secondi piatti (segundos pratos) e dolci
(sobremesas). Além disso, ambientes elegantes e atendimento profissional são características comuns dos ristorantes, que contam ainda com uma seleção abrangente de vinhos para complementar as refeições. Esses estabelecimentos são boas opções para ocasiões especiais e para as pessoas que desejam desfrutar de uma refeição italiana
requintada. Cantina Na língua italiana, dentro do contexto de um estabelecimento de comida, a cantina se refere a uma adega ou taverna. Tradicionalmente, as cantinas eram lugares onde as pessoas podiam provar e comprar vinhos, além de saborear alguns petiscos. Hoje em dia, algumas cantinas também oferecem refeições maiores, especialmente
se estiverem localizadas em regiões vinícolas. Nessas cantinas, você pode desfrutar de uma refeição leve enquanto experimenta vinhos de qualidade e comidas simples. Confira este artigo também: Como Preparar Uma Tábua de Frios Deliciosa Os fatores
que influenciam a escolha do estabelecimento. Listamos alguns pontos que vão te ajudar nessa escolha. - Ambiente: certas pessoas preferem um clima descontraído e informal e a melhor escolha é ir até uma trattoria, osteria ou
cantina, enquanto outras preferem um ambiente mais sofisticado e elegante de um ristorante, por exemplo. - Tipo de refeição: dependendo da ocasião, pode-se optar por um local mais casual para um almoço rápido, como a trattoria, ou por uma experiência gastronômica requintada para um jantar especial, como em um ristorante. - Orçamento: o
preço dos pratos e bebidas pode variar significativamente entre os diferentes tipos de estabelecimentos, sendo importante considerar o seu orçamento disponível antes de sair de casa. - Preferências culinárias: se você deseja experimentar pratos caseiros e tradicionais, uma trattoria será a sua melhor opção. Porém, se você procura por vinhos finos e
uma seleção mais extensa de pratos, um ristorante ou uma cantina podem ser mais adequados. - Recomendações e avaliações verificar recomendações de amigos, familiares ou consultar avaliações online é sempre útil na hora de fazer a escolha do estabelecimento. A relevância da cultura italiana nos estabelecimentos culinários A cultura alimentar
possui uma grande relevância na sociedade italiana e os diferentes tipos de estabelecimentos culinários são parte integrante dessa cultura, já que a comida é uma forma de expressar a identidade regional, histórica e social da Itália. A ênfase na comida é uma forma de expressar a identidade regional, histórica e social da Itália. A ênfase na comida é uma forma de expressar a identidade regional, histórica e social da Itália.
tradição na cultura italiana. Esses estabelecimentos valorizam ingredientes frescos e de alta qualidade, preparados com técnicas transmitidas de geração em geração e
muitas vezes com o uso de ingredientes da época e técnicas culinárias complexas. As cantinas desempenham um papel fundamental na produção, venda e degustação de vinhos locais. Dessa forma, os
quatro principais estabelecimentos italianos levam o nome do país europeu a todos os cantos do planeta com pratos e vinhos de extrema qualidade. Se inspire nos estabelecimentos da Itália e prepare um prato tipicamente italiano Ficou com vontade de provar a comida servida na trattoria, osteria, ristorante e cantina? Então nós temos três
 recomendações a fazer: 1- Visite esses estabelecimentos o quanto antes, muitos deles utilizam nossos produtos; 2 - Prepare as comidas italianas que você mais gostar desses locais; 3 - Compre os produtos da ColdSmoke para fazer os pratos em casa. Clique aqui para conferir a variedade de produtos cozidos, defumados, embutidos e maturados que a
ColdSmoke tem a oferecer. O que você achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os seus amigos que võe achou do conteúdo? Conte a sua opinião para a gente aqui embaixo nos comentários e compartilhe este artigo com os comentarios e comentarios e comentarios e compartilhe este artigo com os comentarios e comenta
osteria, ristorante, cantina, receitas, charcutaria e outros assuntos relacionados. Saiba mais sobre os nomes dos locais italiano ligados a comida e bebida: Qual a diferença entre Ristoranti, Osteria, Trattoria e Taverna? Essa é uma pergunta que me fazem constantemente, portanto decidi aqui dedicar um post sobre as diferenças e os nomes dos locais
relacionados com a comida na Itália. Para responder consultei um Dicionário de Etimológico Italiano para identificar a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras, e cheguei a algumas conclusões, que colocarei ao final do testo. Primeiro explico a origem das palavras and palavras are conclusões are conclusõ
do latim hospite(m), hospede em português. Uma das primeiras representações da palavra osteria está no capítulo do Poder Judiciário do "Signori di Notte" que, como o nome sugere, zelavam pela tranquilidade noturna de Veneza, no século XIII . A etimologia do nome refere-se a verdadeira função do lugar que é a da hospitalidade. Pompei -
Thermopolium Locais semelhantes às osterias já existiam na Roma antiga e se chamavam enopolium, enquanto que em thermopolium era servida comida e bebida quente, mantidas em temperatura ambiente em grandes potes de barro colocados no balcão: exemplos bem conservados podem ser vistos nas escavações de Pompeia. Concluindo, as
osterias surgiram como espaços de restauração, em locais de trânsito ou nas de comércio que neste caso há estradas, praças e mercados. Logo tornou-se também locais de acordo com o lugar onde estavam. O vinho foi o elemento
inevitável juntamente com outros, digamos, opcionais ligados a osteria na sua origem: a comida, os quartos e a prostituição. TRATTORIA: A trattoria é um exercício público, principalmente popular, tipicamente italiano, para a venda e consumo de refeições no local. O nome deriva do verbo trattare em italiano, por sua vez vem da palavra francesa
traiteur, derivado de traiteur, ou seja tratar, preparar. Alguns trattorias chegam a serem bem conhecidas e procuradas pela sua comida de qualidade e pela caracterização, de preparar. Alguns trattorias chegam a serem bem conhecidas e procuradas pela sua comida de qualidade e pela caracterização, de preparar. Alguns trattorias chegam a serem bem conhecidas e procuradas pela sua comida de qualidade e pela caracterização, de preparações de pratos locais -regionais. De uma forma geral, os seus preços já são uma atrativo local, que é caracterização, de preparar. Alguns trattorias chegam a serem bem conhecidas e procuradas pela sua comida de qualidade e pela caracterização, de preparações de procuradas pela sua comida de qualidade no serviço e mobiliário,
mas não em qualidade e quantidade de alimento oferecido é muitas vezes excelente. Uma trattoria na ToscanaFonte: wikipedia commons TABERNA ou TAVERNA em italiano: A taberna é muito parecido com o bar, mas a
diferença é que o bar tem abertura noturna somente, e algumas tabernas abrem na hora do almoço e a segunda coisa é que as tabernas servem refeições completas, sem grande opção de menu, como os nossos botequins. RISTORANTI: O termo restaurante, vem do francês restaurant, da restaurer, ou seja, ristorare em italiano, restaurar em
português. Esta palavra vem citada pela primeira vez no século XVI, com o significado de "um alimento que restaura ", e se refere principalmente a uma sopa rica e de gosto refinado. O significado moderno do termo nasceu por volta de 1765, quando um cozinheiro parisiense chamado Boulanger abriu uma empresa de catering. O primeiro
 restaurante a adotar a forma que mais tarde se tornou padrão hoje em dia, com o cliente sentado em sua mesa com a sua própria porção, tendo a possibilidade de escolher o que comer a partir de um menu, com horário de funcionamento específico, foi o Grand Taverne de Londres, fundada em 1782 por um homem chamado Antoine Beauvillier. Parece
que o nome é derivado do lema "Vinde e eu vos restaurarei", pregado na fachada do primeiro edifício deste tipo. Uma Trattoria em Sovana no restaurante do querido Chef Gilberto Rossi em San Miniato Conclusão final: Extras: outras denominações Atualmente, a diferença não é abisal entre a Trattoria, Osteria, Taberna e Ristoranti, e sim um fato
 ligado as tradições e origens destes tipos de local, a verdade e que na vontade de dar um "nome bonito" ao seu estabelecimento, muitos acabaram usando os terminologia que era na origem, não há uma lei, uma disciplina para dar um nome a um local, por isso, cada um faz como
bem entendi, desde que esteja tipificado como restorazione em italiano, que é local que serve alimentação. Na origem de cada uma é que se encontra as diferenças realmente. Atualmente, a Osteria é um local com poucas mesas, dando a sensação de exclusividade. Não possui um cardápio vário da culinária local e bons vinhos. Ambiente familiar. Na
maior parte, os preços de uma Osteria variam entre 15- 30 Euros. Trattoria é um estabelecimento para o consumo de refeições, quase sempre de cozinha regional de ótima qualidade porém com uma atmosfera familiar e menos refinado que um restaurante. Em grande parte dos casos são locais famosos pelo cuidado na qualidade e preparação dos
alimentos e muito frequentados por locais. Os preços variam entre 30-50 Euros. Taverna seria um botequim onde você encontra algo também pra comer, se vai mais para beber e conversar. Os preços variam demais, de 10-30 euros. Ristoranti é aquele do seu hotel, com muitas mesas, menu vasto e interessante. Ai, meu caro leitor... nem me arrisco a
colocar preço, porque na Itália vai de 20 euros as estrelas! Extras: outras denominações Já que chegamos até aqui, aproveito para dar outros exemplos de lugares públicos onde você pode desfrutar de refeições e alimentos e que podem ter uma variedade de nomes, cada um deles caracteriza um determinado tipo de serviço e comida servida: Um
trippaio em Florença, que também pode ser classificado como self-service na Itália. Mensa: local inserido no local de trabalho ou próximo, a serviço de funcionários ou visitantes Tripperia: local onde não há serviço de garçom e a retirada dos pratos é a cargo do
cliente Snack-bar - Tavola Calda: local com serviço de atendimento ao balcão Pizzeria: fácil, local é especializado em pizzas e - às vezes - alguns outros pratos simples Paninoteca - Panineria: locais que servem quase que exclusivamente sanduíches, torradas (crostines, crostones e bruschettas), lanches e bebidas rápidas Forno: é o que seria a nossa
padaria, onde se faz pão, ciabatta, schiacciata, doces e biscoitos, a diferença é que em geral, não oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches Enotecas, que na origem vendiam somente vinho, agora oferecem bebidas, nem café. Vinatieri: local onde vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vinho e as vezes sanduiches enotecas, que na origem vende vend
Prosciutteria, Norcineria: vende presuntos e salames, mas também funciona como paninoteca Free-flow: maquinas com acesso gratuito por parte do cliente, que é usado em caso de bebidas, almoços, reuniões, em hotéis tipo
resorts Sala ricevimenti: Sala de jantar formal em grandes hotéis, em casamentos, etc. Ainda ficou na dúvidas? conhece outra denominação que eu não falei aqui? deixe seu comentário abaixo. um forno em Florença Uma paninoteca em Florença 
 Toscana? Veja alguns dos passeios que ofereço aqui! Um passeio guiado é a melhor forma de conhecer a arte, a cultura e a gastronomia local! Sobre Deyse Ribeiro ma Itália, onde vivo desde 2007. Depois de muito estudo, cursos e experiência no campo do
 turismo enogastronômico, decidi que queria apresentar a história por trás do prato, de uma forma diferente, através da memória histórica, o que fez chegar hoje nas nossas mesas, os "casos", o trabalho, a cultura, e o amor pela culinária italiana. Pegue o seu garfo e vamos nessa!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors
6,998,335 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 Habsburg monarchy 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 Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the
south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on
Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was
recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train
wreck"? ... that Canadian veterinarian Frank Schofield was described as "an eternal Korean prime minister? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to
track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as
president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign
 Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: 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 have been created in the pieces are created in the pieces are
States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors,
 with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.
Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki
 software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and
thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles كارسية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Ваһаsa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български
Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית באונו באונה ב
nynorsk [[]] Shqip Slovenščina []] Retrieved from " 2 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 21st century 21st century
Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1960s 1970s 1960s 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 Brazilian British Scottish
Canadian Danish Irish Italian By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Africa South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United
Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendars Gregorian
calendar1963MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita2716Armenian calendar141204 በሁሉPAssyrian calendar17471-7472Chinese calendar119-120Balinese saka calendar1884-1885Bengali calendar2507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar7471-7472Chinese calendar壬寅年
(Water Tiger)4660 or 4453 — to —癸卯年 (Water Rabbit)4661 or 4454Coptic calendar 1679-1680Discordian calendar 129Ethiopian calendar 1884-1885 - Kali Yuga 5063-5064Holocene calendar 11963Igbo calendar 963-964Iranian calendar 1341-
1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendarShōwa 38(昭和 3 8年)Javanese calendar4296Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar496Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar496Minguo calendar496Minguo calendar496Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar496Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar496Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai sola
Water-Rabbit) 2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s
decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1963 January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The
 Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar 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 5 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel,
financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705
crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom;[6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and
375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several
days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen
Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon
released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - Thresher sinks 20 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - Thresher sinks 20 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 8 - Thresher sinks 20 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewment of Cape Cod; all 120 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 120 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 120 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 120 mi (190 nmi; 350 km
plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty, [9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the
Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du
Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í 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 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than
100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier,
President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches
Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African
Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States John F. Kennedy
signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức self-immolation to protest the oppression of
Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the
following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in
the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the "red teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air
Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West
Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to
Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình 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 Cherliga.[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 1963 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 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th
Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of
Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals 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 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College in Baltimore, Maryland September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland
October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President
Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu
arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 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 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna
underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November
1963 November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and Arrest 
- Two disasters in Japan: Milke coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 14 - A volcanic
eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy: 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 Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international 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 1963 December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the
assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to m
of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike
causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft
goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence
from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.
December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). 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). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is
abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The
Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and 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 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) 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 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando
Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss
alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 15 -
Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English
rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin and Member of Representatives from 1995
February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders, German singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Sener, 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 - 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 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 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and
model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 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, Irish comedian and talk show host
Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss 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 Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, G
11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018)
Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian
punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April
 Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson,
British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and
discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depper
Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 -
 Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress
 Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi
Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician politician politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician politician politician politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician 
June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian businessman, activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist and activist activist and activist and activist activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity 
actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng,
Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann,
Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de
Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas,
Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, producer actor, 
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 actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023)
Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires
Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Ca
Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame. American writer and spy novelist August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Edouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame. American writer and spy novelist August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Edouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame. American writer and spy novelist August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Edouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame. American writer and spy novelist August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Edouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame. American writer and spy novelist August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Edouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame. American writer and spy novelist August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Edouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame.
14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress (d. 2014) August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira,
Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean
film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 27 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 27 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 28 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 29 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 20 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 20 - Liu Huan, Ch
Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992)
September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese
professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil
 Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom
Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor,
previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77]
October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th
Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Iulie Pavette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canadian astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut astronaut ast
25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television
personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schn
Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 8 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President filmmaker Borut Pahor, President 
- John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 10 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 10 - Terry
Farrell, American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress (87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann
Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12
Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress (90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 15 - Helen Slater,
American actress and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer,
co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian
politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 -
Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963
deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film
actor (b. 1919) January 6 - Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1898) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b.
1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh
Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyey, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1825) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of
Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1893) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1896) January 27 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 28 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 28 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1896) January 20 - Marion Su
1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1874)[98] January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 January 30 Janu
actress (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 2 - William Gaxton,
American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath,
American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. 
conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemas
1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 -
Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1894) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball
player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 -
```

Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American blues singer (b. 1887) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German

```
tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (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 28
Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b.
1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American athlete (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, 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. 1896) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1897) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette
Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan
Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 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 Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan,
American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van
Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize
laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1897) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American blues guitarist (b. 1898) May 18 - Erni
1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1887) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3
Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11
Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British
Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 28 - Frank Baker, American actor (b. 1872) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player
(Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1889) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 -
Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom
Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1903) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15,
Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1829) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1897) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director
(b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke
II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of Finland (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer
and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 18 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1881) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1890) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade uni
25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Edith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115]
October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina
(1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Horizan civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Horizan civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 August (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. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 August (b. 1884) October 30 Au
Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army
officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, 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. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen
Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (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. 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. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 24 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 24 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 24 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 24 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 24 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1890) November 24 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration ca
President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1904) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1904) November 25 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1904) November 25 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1904) November 26 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 27 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 28 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 29 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 20 - John Baumgarten, American busine
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 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1886) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio
personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905)
December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgian, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883)
Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) 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 Australia. Retrieved September 11, 2021. ^ Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's
Council of the Entente. Cornell University Press. p. 86. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967). "Istoricul Serviciului de contr
(1948-1989). Monografie. Editura Cetatea de Scaun. p. 335. ISBN 978-606-537-357-0. Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "
ISBN 1-4208-5610-3. ^ Sacco, Ugo Colombo (1999). John Paul II and World Politics: 20 Years of a Search for a New Approach, 1978-1998. Peeters Publishers. p. 6. ^ Steinberg, S. (December 26, 2016). The Statesman's Year-Book 1964-65: The One-Volume ENCYCLOPAEDIA of all nations. Springer. p. 1162. ISBN 978-0-230-27093-0. ^ Larsen, Jeffrey
A.; Smith, James M. (2005). "Hot Line Agreements (1963, 1971, 1984)". Historical Dictionary Of Arms Control And Disarmament. Scarecrow Press. p. 107. ^ Kahn, David (1996). The Codebreakers: The Comprehensive History of Secret Communication from Ancient Times to the Internet. Simon and Schuster. p. 715. ^ "The Great Escape, premiere"
The Times. London. June 20, 1963. p. 2. ^ Williams, Simon (1990). Shakespeare on the German stage. Cambridge University Press. p. 351. ISBN 978-0-521-34386-2. ^ a b "Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water". United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
Retrieved October 10, 2018. ^ pt:Incêndio florestal no Paraná dm 1963 (Portuguese language edition) Retrieved on July 3, 2020. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga.com - the official Bundesliga.com - the official Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2020. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga.com - the official Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 things on the Bundesliga website. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ "10 thi
Death of a Generation: How the Assassinations of Diem and JFK Prolonged the Vietnam War. New York City: Oxford University Press. pp. 372, 385. ISBN 0-19-505286-2. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Mark Dunton (2021). Images of The National Archives: Prime Ministers of the 20th Century. Pen & Touris Press. pp. 372, 385. ISBN 0-19-505286-2. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Mark Dunton (2021). Images of The National Archives: Prime Ministers of the 20th Century. Pen & Touris Press. pp. 372, 385. ISBN 0-19-505286-2. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Mark Dunton (2021). Images of The National Archives: Prime Ministers of the 20th Century. Pen & Touris Press. pp. 372, 385. ISBN 0-19-505286-2. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. p. 312. A Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. Taylor & Francis. 2014. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States and Governments Since 1945. D Heads of States Since 1945. D Heads of States Since 1945.
Sword Books Limited. p. 59. ISBN 978-1-5267-2952-1. ^ Kiselev, A. I. (2003). Astronautics: summary and prospects. Wien London: Springer. p. 538. ISBN 978-3-211-83890-7. ^ Billy C. Mossman; M. W. Stark (1972). The Last Salute: Civil and Military Funerals, 1921-1969. Department of the Army. p. 401. ^ "UPI Almanac for Friday, Jan. 4, 2019".
 United Press International. January 4, 2019. Archived from the original on January 5, 2019. Retrieved September 4, 2019. ^ Glenn M. Edwards; Karen Jacobs Sparks (1996). Britannica Book of the Year. Encyclopædia Britannica Dook of the Year. Encyclopædia Britannica Book of the Year. Encyclopædia Britannica ^ "Bruce Schneier | Facebook". Facebook. ^ "The
Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2024". NobelPrize.org. Retrieved October 14, 2024. ^ "My Secret Life: James May, TV presenter, age 45". The Independent. London. September 27, 2008. Archived from the original on May 1, 2022. Retrieved January 16, 2018. ^ "Hakeem Olajuwon player profile at NBA.com"
"Gail O'Grady | Biography, Movie Highlights and Photos". AllMovie. ^ "Mourinho: José Mário dos Santos Mourinho Félix: Manager". BDFutbol. Archived from the original on September 24, 2015. Retrieved December 24, 2012. ^
John Willis' Theatre World. Crown Publishers. 1995. p. 199. ^ Rick Morrissey (September 10, 2009). "Chapter 1: Brooklyn". Chicago Tribune. Retrieved January 30, 2020. ^ Career statistics from NBA.com ^ "Billy Baldwin: Film Actor, Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Television Actor, Televisio
Retrieved March 4, 2019. ^ "Aydan Sener", (1963 - ....)". Archived from the original on October 13, 2007. ^ Vicroy, Kevin. "Richard "Tuff" Hedeman". ProRodeo Hall of Fame and Museum of the American Cowboy. Retrieved July 31, 2022. ^ Sharkey, Alix (February 4, 2006). "Maximum Exposure". The Observer. Retrieved April 7, 2013. ^ "Ana Fidelia
QUIROT". worldathletics.org. ^ "Dave Koz | Artist". Recording Academy Grammy Awards. Retrieved August 3, 2020. ^ LastName, FirstName (2019). Chase's calendar of events. the ultimate go-to guide for special days, weeks and months. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield. p. 222. ISBN 978-1-64143-316-7. ^ "Beata Szydlo". European Parliament. April
15, 1963. Retrieved September 15, 2021. A Ralph M. Newman; Norm N. Nite (1974). Rock on: The modern years, 1964-present. T. Y. Crowell Company. p. 360. LastName, FirstName (2020). Chase's calendar of events 2021: the ultimate go-to guide for special days, weeks and months. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield. p. 230. ISBN 978-1-
64143-424-9. ^ Chase's calendar of events 2021: the ultimate go-to guide for special days, weeks and months. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield. 2020. p. 243. ISBN 978-1-64143-424-9. ^ Adam Pearson (August 18, 2014). 101 Interesting Facts on Doctor Who: Learn About the Science-Fiction TV Show. Andrews UK Limited. p. 17. ISBN 978-1-64143-424-9. ^
910295-80-9. ^ "1981 NHL Entry Draft-Jim Aldred". Hockey Draft Central. Retrieved March 29, 2025. ^ Lendvai, Paul (2018). Orbán: Hungary's Strongman. Oxford University Press. p. 11. ISBN 978-0-19-091127-0. ^ "Jason Isaacs". Empire. Retrieved March 23, 2024. ^ Barraclough, Leo (July 6, 2020). "7 Things You Need to Know About
Johnny Depp's U.K. Trial". Variety. Retrieved May 20, 2021. ^ "Nigeria's disgraced televangelist TB Joshua". BBC News. January 7, 2024. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 23, 2018. Archived from the original on January 24, 2018. Archived from the original on January 24, 2018. Archived from the original on January 24, 2018. Archived from the original on January 24, 2018. Archived from the original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original original origi
21, 2020. Retrieved July 4, 2021. ^ "Summary Bibliography: Cixin Liu". ISFDB. ^ Bloom, Clive (2008). Bestsellers: popular fiction since 1900. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 322. ISBN 978-0-230-53688-3. ^ "Obituary: George Michael". BBC News. December 25, 2016. Retrieved December 26, 2016. ^ "Swedish
guitarist Yngwie Malmsteen turns 55 years old today. Steve Huey of Allmu...". Megarockradio.net. June 30, 2018. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. A via Newspapers.com. "Slobodan Zivojinovic". Association of
 Tennis Professionals. ^ ^ "Lisa Kudrow Biography". Biography". Biography.com (FYI/A&E Networks). Archived from the original on February 23, 2020. Retrieved August 28, 2021. ^ Matthew Tobey (2014). "John Carroll Lynch". Movies & TV Dept. The New York Times. Archived from the original on April 22, 2014. ^ Prown, Pete (1997). Legends of rock guitar:
the essential reference of rock's greatest guitarists. Milwaukee, WI: H. Leonard. p. 224. ISBN 978-0-7935-4042-6. ^ Cho, Kelly Kasulis (July 20, 2023). "Kevin Mitnick, hacker and fugitive turned security consultant, dies at 59". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on July 20, 2023. Retrieved July 20, 2023. ^ Sullivan, Caroline (February).
11, 2012). "Whitney Houston obituary". The Guardian. Retrieved July 27, 2019. A Habib, Shanhaz (February 27, 2018). "Sridevi obituary". The Guardian. Archived from the original on February 28, 2018. Retrieved March 1, 2018. A Emmanuelle Béart. cinema.jeuxactu.com. Retrieved 21 April 2020. The Guardian. Retrieved July 27, 2019. The Guardian. Archived from the original on February 28, 2018. Retrieved March 1, 2018.
Television Actor, Singer (1963-)". Biography.com (FYI / A&E Networks). Retrieved June 23, 2016. Sullivan, Caroline (April 23, 2015). "Tori Amos: 'I'm too raw for straight men. They are tortured by my shows'". Music. The Guardian. Archived from the original on April 24, 2015. Retrieved July 8, 2016. Sullivan, Caroline (April 23, 2015). "Tori Amos: 'I'm too raw for straight men. They are tortured by my shows'".
Marx Online. Archived from the original on May 26, 2007. Retrieved April 9, 2007. ^ "California births". Family Tree Legends. Retrieved December 10, 2009. ^ Career statistics from MLB ^ "Anita Mui Obituary". The Independent. January 2, 2004. Archived from the original on May 1, 2022. Retrieved November 16, 2021. ^ "Vegard Ulvang".
olympedia.org. ^ Wechsler, Bob (November 29, 2008). Day by Day in Jewish Sports History. KTAV Publishing House, Inc. ISBN 978-1-60280-013-7 - via Google Books. ^ マッドハウス・公式プロフィール (in Japanese). Madhouse. Archived from the original on June 16, 2011. Retrieved August 25, 2010. ^ "Castillo Rada Elsa - Dtto. Capital - Venezuela
Dateas.com". www.dateas.com (in Spanish). Retrieved March 20, 2023. Paxton, John (1974). The statesman's year-book: statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1974-1975. London: Macmillan. p. 760. ISBN 978-0-230-27103-6. Wyndham, Wise. "Tom Cavanagh". The Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved November 14.
2018. ^ Whitburn, Joel (2008). Joel Whitburn Presents Rock Tracks 1981-2008. Hal Leonard Corporation. ISBN 978-0-89820-174-1. ^ Karg, Markus (2001). Die Ärzte - Ein überdimensionales Meerschwein frisst die Erde auf. Berlin: Schwarzkopf & Schwarzkopf. p. 71. ISBN 3-89602-369-1. ^ "Donald Trump ex, Georgia native Marla Maples on
'Dancing With the Stars' | Radio and TV Talk". March 6, 2016. Archived from the original on March 25, 2018. Retrieved July 26, 2017. "Mike POWELL". worldathletics.org. "Billy Gunn". Lancaster Eagle-Gazette. Newspapers.com. October 27, 2000. Retrieved November 13, 2018. "Nicollette Sheridan". bfi.org.uk. British Film Institute. Archived
from the original on April 26, 2018. Retrieved March 14, 2021. ^ LastName, FirstName (2019). Chase's calendar of events. the ultimate go-to guide for special days, weeks and months. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield. p. 582. ISBN 978-1-64143-316-7. ^ "Masako | Facts, Biography, & Children". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved November 23, 2020.
 ~ "折笠 愛 | 日本タレント名鑑". 日本タレント名鑑 (in Japanese). Nihon Tarento Meikan. Retrieved December 21, 2019. ~ "Jack Carson". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved June 26, 2016. ^ Unitary Today in Medicine - Prof. Dr. Shinobu Ishihara". CME INDIA. January 20, 2022. ^
 'Austin's connection to Rogers Hornsby, one of baseball's greatest hitters". 6AM - ATXtoday. August 23, 2023. ^ "Togo's President Slain in Coup: Insurgents Seize Most Of Cabinet". The Washington Post. January 14, 1963. p. A1. ^ Smith, Laura (August 31, 2018). "Hugh S. Greer Field House". uconn.edu. UConn Library. Retrieved February 18, 2024.
 ^ "Theodoropoulou, Avra (1880-1963) | Encyclopedia.com". www.encyclopedia.com. ^ "Robert Frost". Encyclopædia Britannica (Online ed.). 2008. A graphy, Poems, Books, Death, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved July 27, 2021. ^ Beppe Fenoglio on
Encyclopædia Britannica ^ Casey, Phil (March 5, 1963). "Poet Williams Dies of Stroke. Works in 40 Volumes Likened to Chekhov". Washington Post. Archived from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved August 7, 2008. ^ Mináč, Vladimir (1989). Slovenský biografický slovník: od roku 833 do roku 1990 [Slovak Biographical Dictionary: From 833 to
1990] (in Slovak). Vol. 3. Matica slovenská. p. 32. ISBN 978-80-7090-070-3. "Nicolette Bruining-WW2 Hero, Theologian and Broadcaster". June 23, 2016. ^ I.R, Redacția (September 10, 2020). "Secretele din viața lui Ion Agârbiceanu". Identitatea Românească. ^ Williams, Herbert (1997). John Cowper Powys. Bridgend, Wales Chester Springs, PA:
Seren U.S. distributor, Dufour Editions. p. 156. ISBN 978-1-85411-196-8. Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame". Trank Purdy - National Aviation Hall of Fame".
2021). "The monk who believed Buddhism could save China". The China Project. ^ Demastes, William (1995). American playwrights, 1880-1945: a research and production sourcebook. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 311. ISBN 978-0-313-28638-4. ^ "Meet the Bridgeton dressmaker who made more than 300 Hollywood movies". Glasgow Times
October 28, 2020. ^ Lewis, David Levering (2009), W. E. B. Du Bois: A Biography, Henry Holt and Co. Single volume edition, updated, of his 1994 and 2001 works. ISBN 978-0-8050-8769-7. Page 712 ^ "Oliver Wallace". D23. ^ "Darmond, Grace (1898–1963) | Encyclopedia.com". www.encyclopedia.com. ^ William Langley (October 13, 2013). "Edith
Piaf: Mistress of heartbreak and pain who had a few regrets after all". The Daily Telegraph. Retrieved June 13, 2015. ^ Hugh O'Flaherty | Americansall.org. ^ Barbara A. Tenenbaum (1996). Encyclopedia of Latin American History
and Culture. C. Scribner's Sons. p. 247. ISBN 978-0-684-19754-8. ^ Chevalier, Tracy (1997). Encyclopedia of the essay. London Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers. p. 416. ISBN 978-1-884964-30-5. ^ The Torch Is Passed: The Associated Press Story of the Death of a President. New York: Associated Press. 1963. LCCN 64001351. ^ McGrath, Alister
(2013). C. S. Lewis - A Life: Eccentric Genius, Reluctant Prophet. Tyndale House Publishers. p. 358. ^ "enciclopedia delle donne: Lollini Clelia". www.enciclopedia de
20th century Decades 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments with 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 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
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.
the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained
dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the
century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized
Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and
invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious
for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of
human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in
land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities 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 globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism
became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of
Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War 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 Third
Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Epoque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseo dynasty (Vietnam) Joseo dynasty (Vietnam) Joseo dynasty (Vietnam) Joseo d
(United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a
fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the 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 French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of 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 War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the
Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with limited
impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican
War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexicon
in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main articles
Revolutions 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 for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the pre
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 Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass was
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 Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army 
(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 after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against
Ottoman rule occurred. In 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 Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained
control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Sarbia, 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. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and established and estab
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. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is
under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as
quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the suez Canal, but Ethiopian War at the suez Canad, but Ethiopian War at the su
the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley
region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes. [21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War 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 1804-1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Persi
Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of 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: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of
the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of
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 Yogyakarta and vocupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian
Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's
government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of the East India Company is transferred to the
British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the
Second 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 population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German
Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the
collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom.
1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 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 Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific National Advanced Control of the Pacific N
1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to 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-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 a Filipino victory. 1898; Spanish-American War results in Cuban independence from Spain.
the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins
Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science as a profession; the term 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 to see who is who.[24] Main article: 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.
those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis
Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, being 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 their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science.
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 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 publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Cl
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 moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of M
estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful
vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb
heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built.
line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be
mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used
notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868
Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telepho
exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric
power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most
popular model of sewing machine. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham
Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the
leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritsm. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting
a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by
the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major
document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus.
1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus.
1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist
Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first
edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq 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 publishes the
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St
Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstov, author of
War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and
the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the 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 are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th
century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes);
the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo
Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photograp
chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daquerre, inventor of daquerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion phot
photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le
Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and 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 Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauquin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail
Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill
Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the
19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven 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
Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 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 sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The
Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William 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: 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 American Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá.
slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist
revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November
Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a
firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the
United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from
Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the World. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: 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: Muslim Rebellion in
north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction nfederation. 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
```

The case of the strong incomes continued from the control of the c
inquietos ótimos alimentos na estrada. Infelizmente, conseguir comida para ir não permite que o patrono aprecie a conversa, o humor e a atmosfera do 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.