

O dia a dia das empresas é cercado por leis, decretos e normas. Elas contêm várias siglas que chegam a confundir os empresários e os gestores. Por exemplo, você sabe o que é NBR? O desconhecimento a respeito desses documentos pode prejudicar o fornecimento dos seus produtos e serviços, além de não servir como argumentação em eventuais vistorias ou auditorias. Preparamos este artigo para informar você a respeito das NBRs e dos benefícios que a sua empresa pode obter com o bom uso delas. Boa leitura! O que é NBR? NBR é a abreviação de Norma Brasileira. Trata-se de um conjunto de normas e diretrizes de caráter técnico que tem como função padronizar processos para a elaboração de produtos e serviços no Brasil. As NBRs são desenvolvidas de maneira neutra, objetiva e tecnológica, desde as fases de projeto e pesquisa até a entrega para o consumidor. Essas normas são elaboradas pela ABNT (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas), uma instituição privada fundada em 28 de setembro de 1940, reconhecida pelo Governo Federal e que não tem fins lucrativos. As NBRs são desenvolvidas por seus Comitês Brasileiros (ABNT/CB), Organismos de Normalização Setorial (ABNT/CB), Organismos de Normalização Setorial (ABNT/CEE). A ABNT não recebe subsídios dos órgãos governamentais para produzir as normas. Existe uma colaboração da iniciativa privada que, porém, é insuficiente. Por isso, as NBRs precisam ser comercializadas, gerando receitas e permitindo à associação continuar com os seus trabalhos. Saiba com o são disseminados os serviços para os diferentes públicos: social — normas específicas, como as de Acessibilidade, que estão disponibilizadas gratuitamente no site do Ministério Público; jurídico — o Ministério Público e outros órgãos do Poder Judiciário têm acesso ao acervo de Normas Técnicas Brasileiras; universidades/escolas técnicas — acessam as NBRs com descontos; pequenos negócios — acessam as NBRs com descontos; pequenos negócios — acessam as normas técnicas com descontos; pequenos negócios — acessam as normas técnicas — acessam as normas técnicas = acessam as normas um convênio entre ABNT e Sebrae facilita o acesso às normas técnicas para as pequenas empresas; mercado geral — tem acesso ao acervo de normas pelos sites ABNT, que oferece a visualização e aquisição mediante pagamento de valores justos e compatíveis com seus custos; sociedade — a ABNT dissemina fortemente, por meio da comunicação em seu portal, redes sociais e imprensa, a importância e os benefícios da utilização das normas técnicas, tanto para o consumidor, ressaltando os aspectos de qualidade, saúde, segurança e meio ambiente no cotidiano. A ABNT também atua como certificadora, oferecendo esse serviço para pequenas e grandes empresas. Ela atua nos continentes americano, europeu e asiático, englobando mais de 30 países e ministrando cursos de normatização de documentos, capacitação e aprimoramento profissional. Qual a diferença entre NBR e NR? NR significa Norma Regulamentadora e se refere às normas criadas pelo Ministério do Trabalho para promover a saúde e segurança do trabalhador Por serem elaboradas por um órgão público, são obrigatórias. O não cumprimento delas gera penalidades como multas e interdições. Já as NBRs não são obrigatórias, portanto, não existem sanções legais se não forem adotadas. É comum que alguns profissionais confundam NRs e NBRs, pelo fato de seus nomes e siglas serem parecidos. Portanto, fique atento às diferenças e evite cometer erros. Qual a relação entre NBR e ISO? O significado da sigla ISO é: International Organization for Standardization. Curiosamente, se fossem utilizadas as iniciais na mesma ordem das palavras em inglês, o correto seria "IOS". Porém, por ser uma organização internacional e para evitar que fossem usadas diferentes siglas em países distintos, ficou estabelecido ISO. Essa organização tem a função de aprovar normas técnicas internacionais, independentemente do ramo de atuação a ser avaliado. No Brasil, ela é representada pela ABNT. Assim, quando você deparar com uma nomenclatura NBR ISO, significa que é a versão brasileira de uma norma internacional — por exemplo, NBR ISO 9001 (relativa a sistemas de gestão de qualidade). NBRs trazem benefícios para empresas? Mesmo sabendo que as normas brasileiras não são de cumprimento obrigatório, os gestores e os empresários precisam entender que elas trazem muitos benefícios para os seus negócios, entre os quais podemos citar: aumento da produtividade; redução de falhas na produção; obtenção de certificações e aumento de visibilidade nacional; melhor aceitação de produtos e serviços mais seguros; capacitação da equipe etc. Veja, a seguir, aspectos específicos sobre o uso das NBRs. NBR e segurança do trabalho As empresas que adotam as normas brasileiras em suas rotinas de trabalho tendem a ser mais seguras, pois seus procedimentos têm como base as melhores práticas na obtenção dos produtos ou serviços oferecidos. Acidentes com os seus colaboradores são evitados, bem como o risco de descumprimento de obrigações trabalhistas. NBRs e as instruções técnicas As instruções técnicas, também conhecidas como "IT", são documentos elaborados pelos Corpos de Bombeiros dos diferentes estados brasileiros. Essas corporações não têm autonomia para criar leis e normas, por isso criaram esse recurso para estabelecer os parâmetros mínimos de segurança contra incêndio e pânico. As instruções técnicas e as NBRs têm relação direta, pois o Corpo de Bombeiros não inventa, cria e ou faz testes com os procedimentos citados nas instruções técnicas. Elas são montadas por meio da compilação das normas brasileiras — ou internacionais, no caso da falta das primeiras. além das instruções técnicas relativas à obtenção desse documento, há o envolvimento direto e indireto das várias normas brasileiras voltadas para edificações, áreas de riscos e equipamentos para extinção de incêndio. Treinamentos em normas A melhor maneira que uma empresa tem para se certificar de que está em conformidade com as normas brasileiras é investir em treinamentos. As consultorias existem para isso, tendo em seu quadro, profissionais habilitados e atualizados para transmitir as informações adequadas para cada ramo do seu negócio. Não hesite em pedir ajuda para os especialistas nesses documentos, afinal estamos em constante evolução. A informaçõe o conhecimento podem fazer a diferença entre o sucesso e o fracasso na sua empresa. Agora que você já sabe o que é NBR e entende que as normas brasileiras não são apenas um conceito, pode perceber que sua criação e a aplicação correta de seus preceitos e parâmetros trazem benefícios para os empresários e para os consumidores. Mantenha-se sempre atualizado pelo menos naquelas que estão ligadas diretamente ao seu ramo de atuação. Qual sua opinião a respeito das NBRs? Compartilhe sua experiência com as normas brasileiras: deixe um comentário neste artigo!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,457 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed 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 the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation of about Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? prime minister? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the 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 independence Day in Jordan (1946). 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 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. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more broadly to the movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures, 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 using or editing 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 project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles لاعربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pycский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara العربية December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 20th Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian By country Afghanistan Australia Belgian Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United States Sovereign states Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendar1412@4 AUDPAssyrian calendar6713Bahá'í calendar119-120Balinese saka calendar1884-1885Bengali calendar1369-1370Berber calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2 - 12 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2507Burmese calendar325Byzantine calendar7471-7472Chinese calendar1679-1680Discordian calendar3129Ethiopian calendar1955-1956Hebrew calendar5723-5724Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2019-2020 - Shaka Samvat1884-1885 - Kali Yuga5063-5064Holocene calendar1963-964Iranian calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1963Juche calendar1894-1895Juche calendar1963Juche calen calendarROC 52民國52年Nanakshahi calendar495Thai solar calendar2506Tibetan calendar1708 or 936 — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 20th century and the 4th year Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] 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 10, 1963. 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 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. 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 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical 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 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 Supreme Institution 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 in Italy.[10] April 29 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 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 Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the
flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President 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 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). 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 threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 - President of 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's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of 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 telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 – Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by 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 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] 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 Loi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of 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 Diêm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington 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 - 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. 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 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 27 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect [15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany. [20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. [21] October 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 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Mike 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 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 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 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 and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 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 Jose Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin 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 director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - S Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 19 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress, Model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 5 - Joel Osteen, American bassist March 5 - Joel Osteen, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz
Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 10 - 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 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - 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Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer 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 24 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 24 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 24 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 24 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 24 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 24 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Piruto, Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Piruto, Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Piruto, Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Piruto, Party Natalegawa, Indonesian diploma 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (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 11 - Mavis Agbandjeeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandjeaux, French politician and lawyer April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandjeaux, French 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 Angel 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 pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American pop singer[45] April 19 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American Pop singer[45] April 19 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American Pop singer[45] April 19 Universo 2000, Mexican Pop singer[45] April 19 Universo 2000, Mexi drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - 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Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand
rugby union player June 5 - 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 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 Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[57] George Michael British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 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 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American basketball 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 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 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player[61] July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 26 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 26 - State S - 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 rapper (d 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor actor John Carroll Lynch, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2008) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2008) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2008) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2008) Valerie Plame, American singer (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, Frenc film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer [71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video games director, screenwriter, video gam designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American
baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player [74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American 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 Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director [81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 - Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actors and 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 basketball player Brad Pit 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 23 - Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Colombian cartoonist Bryan Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Avra The 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik
Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Er American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 20 Fyodor Terentyey, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1893) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actors (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1897) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1897) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1897) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American film director (b. 1897) American film director (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1897) American film director (1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage 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 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) 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. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) [101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1884) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1884) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1884) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian Pras the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 5 Patsy Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880)
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Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 -Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) 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. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American Physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887)[105] May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 32 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 32 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 31 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist (b. 1882)[105] May 31 - Ion Agârb 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 painter (b. 1912) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1878) June 27 - John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 6 -George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 2 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (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. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American act [110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b.
1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1888) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 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. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 18 - Oliver Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zeiland Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zeiland Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zeiland Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, September 19 - Sir David Low, Spranger, Sprange French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1899) October 8 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 -Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình 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 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. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 – Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 26 – Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 – Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1896) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 194 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. 1875) 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) Yasujiro Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1892) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1892) 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 Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. ^ Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's Council of the Entente. Cornell University Press. p. 86. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformatii penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Banu, Florian (2016). "Relatiile Securitătii cu serviciile omoloage din tările membre ale Pactului de la Varsovia". In Banu, Florian; Tăranu, Liviu (eds.). Securitatea (1948-1989). Monografie. Editura Cetatea de Scaun. p. 335. ISBN 978-606-537-357-0. "Dallas: JFK is shot dead". Express & Star. Wolverhampton. Archived from the original on June 28, 2002. Tracker, "Footprints Tracker", August 2012, p. 46. 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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. 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.enciclopediadelledonne.it. ^ Warren Commission Report. ^ a b Carruth, Gorton (1993). The encyclopedia of world facts and dates. New York: HarperCollins. p. 827. ISBN 978-0-06-270012-4. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th ategories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with 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 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's land and a quarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork 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. for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in Russia in 1865, and in Brazil slavery 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 and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many other sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second
Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrean army at the Battle of Austrean army at the Battle of A 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 EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence 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 Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for more participation in government and democracy demands for more of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. [14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian-Ottoman War
(1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away 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 The Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong 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 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 a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government. 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 Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes. [21] 1801–1815: First Barbary War and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico'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, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: 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 a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 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: Second Boer
War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex numbers. theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science 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 vs A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patented. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard 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 invented 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 invented Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1868: Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale 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. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 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 Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. the
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 Saltor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: 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 première of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy. 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 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 Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, 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 photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Science of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer, adar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claude Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camile Corot Gustave-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir I Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romantic music music music, and Romantic music 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 Gioachinc 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. 1897: 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. 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. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January. Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities), 1814; Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver, 1814; February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815; April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by
Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: 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: Constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States; Slavery is banned in the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's o industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke
Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappi (KPM) that support of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketva Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1890: 1889-1890: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. ISBN 978042949502. ISBN 978042949502. ISBN 978042949502. ISBN 978042949502. ISBN 97804294980. ISBN 97804294980. ISBN 97804294980. ISBN 97804294980. ISBN 9780429 often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. 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edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links Atualizado em 31 de mar. de 2025 A NBR, ou Normas Brasileiras, é uma série de padrões técnicos criados para garantir a qualidade, segurança e eficiência em diferentes setores no Brasil. Essas normas são desenvolvidas pela Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT) e abarcam desde construções e produtos até serviços e sistemas. No mundo globalizado em que vivemos, a adoção de normas técnicas como a NBR não apenas facilita o comércio e a troca de informações entre empresas e países, mas também assegura que os consumidores tenham acesso a produtos e serviços de qualidade. Neste diferentes áreas.O que é a NBR?As Normas Brasileiras (NBR) são um conjunto de documentos que estabelecem requisitos, especificações, diretrizes ou características que devem ser seguidas no desenvolvimento de produtos, serviços e sistemas no Brasil. A criação dessas normas é fundamental para padronizar procedimentos e garantir que os itens e serviços oferecidos no mercado atendam a critérios de qualidade vastamente reconhecidos. Assim, a NBR abrange uma ampla gama de setores, como construção civil, segurança, meio ambiente, saúde, entre outros. História da NBRO desenvolvimento das NBR começou em 1940, com a criação da ABNT, que tinha o objetivo de normatizar diferentes aspectos técnicos da sociedade brasileira. Nos anos seguintes, as NBR foram sendo elaboradas e implementadas em diversas áreas, promovendo a melhoria da qualidade de produtos e serviços oferecidos à população. Ao longo das décadas, a ABNT tem se esforçado para atualizar e expandir as normas existentes, adaptando-as às novas tecnologias e às demandas do mercado.Importância da NBRA NBR desempenha um papel crucial em diversos aspectos da sociedade e da economia brasileiras. A seguir, listamos algumas das suas funções mais relevantes:Qualidade e segurança de produtos e serviços. Isso é especialmente importante em setores como a construção civil, onde a segurança dos edifícios é fundamental para a proteção da vida dos usuários. Normas que regulamentam a qualidade de materiais de construção, por exemplo, ajudam a prevenir acidentes e desastres. Competitividade no mercadoA adoção das NBR permite que empresas brasileiras se tornem mais competitivas, tanto no mercado interno quanto no externo. Quando uma empresa segue normas reconhecidas, ela demonstra comprometimento com a qualidade e a segurança, o que pode prejudicar a imagem de concorrentes que não adotam esses padrões. Ademais, a conformidade com normas internacionais facilita a exportação de produtos brasileiros, tornando-os mais atraentes para compradores estrangeiros. Sustentabilidade NBR também aborda questões relacionadas à sustentabilidade. Com o aumento da conscientização ambiental e a pressão por práticas mais sustentabilidade. responsável de recursos naturais e a minimização da geração de resíduos. Ao adotar essas normas, as empresas ajudam a promover um desenvolvimento mais sustentável e consciente. Aplicações da NBRAs Normas Brasileiras têm uma infinidade de aplicações, que abrangem diferentes setores. Abaixo, exploramos algumas das principais áreas em que as NBR são aplicadas. Construção CivilA construção civil é um dos setores que mais se beneficia das NBR. Normas relacionadas à segurança, resistência de materiais e técnicas de construção são essenciais para garantir a integridade das edificações. Por exemplo, a NBR 15575 estabelece critérios para a qualidade de habitações, abordando aspectos como desempenho das estruturas e eficiência energética. As normas relacionadas à construção civil também tratam de aspectos ambiental desse setor. Saúde e Segurança do TrabalhoAs NBR são fundamentais na promoção de ambientes de trabalho, ajudando as empresas a minimizar riscos e a proteger a saúde de seus funcionários. Além disso, normas específicas para equipamentos de proteção individual (EPIs) garantem que os trabalhadores tenham acesso a produtos que atendam a critérios de segurança. Produtos e serviços. Empresas que fabricam bens de consumo, como alimentos, eletrônicos ou produtos químicos, precisam seguir normas que asseguram a qualidade e a segurança de seus produtos. Por exemplo, a NBR 5410 trata da instalação elétrica em edificações, abordando aspectos de segurança e eficiência.Os serviços de segurança e eficiência.Os serviços de segurança e eficiência.Os serviços oferecidos por empresas, como serviços de sedurança e eficiência.Os serviços de segurança e eficiência.Os serviços de sedurança e eficiência.Os serviços de segurança e eficiência.Os serviços de sedurança e eficiência gue pode ser aplicada em diferentes tipos de organizações, ajudando-as a melhorar seus processos e a satisfação do cliente. ConclusãoAs NBR, ou Normas Brasileiras, desempenham um papel significativo na sociedade e na economia do Brasil. Elas garantem a gualidade e na economia do Brasil. promovem a sustentabilidade e estabelecem padrões que beneficiam tanto os consumidores quanto os fabricantes. Compreender a importância e as aplicações da NBR é fundamental para qualquer profissional que atue em setores regulados no Brasil, além de ser uma responsabilidade que as empresas devem assumir em prol de um desenvolvimento mais sequro e sustentável.À medida que continuamos avançando em um mundo em constante mudança, a adesão às NBR será cada vez mais essencial para garantir que nossos produtos, serviços e infraestruturas atendam às expectativas de qualidade e sequrança, contribuindo assim para um futuro melhor.FAQO que é a ABNT? ABNT, Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas, é a entidade responsável pela elaboração e publicação das Normas Brasileiras. Ela atua na normatização em diversos setores da economia brasileira, promovendo a qualidade e a segurança.Como uma empresa pode obter a certificação NBR? Para obter a certificação NBR? uma empresa deve primeiro implementar os requisitos estipulados pela norma específica que deseja seguir. Depois, um organismo de certificação, que deve ser contratado para realizar uma auditoria. Se a empresa atender aos requisitos, receberá a certificação, que deve ser renovada periodicamente. As Normas Brasileiras são obrigatórias? As recomendada. Em muitos casos, a conformidade com as normas pode ser uma exigência para a participação em licitações públicas ou para atender a reguisitos de mercado e consumo. ReferênciasASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE NORMAS TÉCNICAS. (2023). Normas Brasileiras disponíveis. 15575 - Edificações habitacionais - Desempenho.ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE NORMAS TÉCNICAS. NBR ISO 45001 - Sistema de Gestão de Saúde e Segurança no Trabalho.ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE NORMAS TÉCNICAS. NBR 9001 - Sistema de Gestão da Qualidade.