## I'm not a robot



## La parada de los monstruos

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Es innato en el ser humano observar aquello que es diferente, por más que en el fondo lo respetemos. Quizá por eso sigue continúa la polémica acerca de la películas más controvertidas de todos los tiempos, «Freaks». La historia de unos seres deformes en
un circo y el abuso que ejerce sobre uno de ellos, un enano, la avariciosa trapecista que quiere enamorarlo y envenenarlo para heredar su fortuna sigue desatando apasionantes debates sobre si la película es una explotación de esos defectos o un canto a lo diferente. El vengativo final de las «criaturas» hacia la trapecista no ayuda demasiado a tener las
cosas claras, como tampoco ayudó en el momento del estreno de la película. La génesis del filme es apasionante. La Metro quería hacer «la gran película de terror» y para ello nada mejor que contratar al director del «Drácula» de la Universal, el estudio experto en este tipo de películas de género. Tod Browning, además de dirigir la historia del famoso
vampiro transilvano, había hecho películas sobre mutilaciones con el mítico Lon Chaney de protagonista, aparte de trabajar él mismo en un circo. Por eso él mismo fue el que planteó «Freaks» al estudio del león. La gran paradoja es que jamás se adaptó a las consecuencias técnicas del cine sonoro y esto acabó beneficiando a la película. Los bruscos
movimientos de cámara o los travellings planteados en espacios muy cerrados como las caravanas circenses acabaron evitando que la película goza de una fotografía expresionista que auna lo lírico y lo terrorífico como en las escenas finales con la lluvia. ¡Y qué
escenas tiene la película! La cena de boda entre el enano y la malvada trapecista (introducida por el clásico cartelito propio del cine mudo, lo cual demuestra que Browning nunca acabó de digerir el sonoro) es tan chocante en la burla de ésta hacia los freaks que remueve cada tripa del espectador. Y la venganza final es desde luego aterradora y
políticamente incorrecta por más que se sobrepusiese un final conciliador en el que tal acto queda en entredicho. Sin embargo, la pareja del payaso con la chica rubia encarna la «normalidad» benévola hacia estos seres y el arrepentimiento final del enano, aunque poco coherente con el resto de la historia, la equilibra para que no sea una película de
extremos maniqueístas, «Freaks» tuvo un pase previo en enero de 1932 y las consecuencias fueron aterradoras. Ouizá se trataba de una maniobra publicitaria pero el caso es que hubo noticias de mujeres que abortaron o que salieron despavoridas de la sala de provección. Cuando llegó a los cines en febrero el fracaso estaba cantado. La Metro tuvo que
recortarla y mutilarla (nunca mejor dicho) hasta la simple hora de duración. Y ni siquiera con tal crimen artístico consiguieron que los críticos no la aborrecieran. Al público tampoco le pareció demasiado simpática y algunos de los monstruos de circo que participaron en ella lamentaron haberlo hecho el resto de sus vidas. La duda estaba en si la película
no los explotaba de forma sensacionalista; la duda, a día de hoy, no se ha disipado.Lo más extraordinario es que el estudio más clásico y conservador de Hollywood diese luz verde a semejante película, que estuvo sin verse en Estados Unidos hasta que la juventud contracultural de los 60 la recuperó y la convirtió en título de culto. Tuvieron que pasar por
tanto muchos años más para que el término «freak» se aplicase gratuitamente a cualquier personajillo de andar por casa. Sin embargo, la palabra sigue evocando esta gran obra maestra de narración perfecta (hasta la subtrama humorística de las siamesas prometidas cada una con un hombre diferente parece funcionar) Muchos la ensalzan como
símbolo de la transgresión y la modernidad por más que su lenguaje fuese el del clasicismo de Hollywoodiense en la época dorada del star system. Pocas películas invitan a tantos y tan extensos debates como esta. Ser diferente, ser un
paria social por tus defectos físicos...¿ justifica el revanchismo cruel y despiadado? ¿es un acto de justicia o una muestra de que la maldad anida en cualquier ser humano? Muchos preferimos ver esta «parada de los monstruos» como un reflejo real y duradero de que los verdaderos monstruos no son deformes y nos acompañan a diario bajo las falsas
máscaras de la virtud. VALORACIÓN: Una polémica secuencia: en la boda entre el enano y la trapecista los seres deformes la «aceptan como uno de ellos» y a ella, avariciosa e intolerante, no le hace ninguna gracia. Freaks (1932) * USA Duración: 64 min. Música: Richard Wagner Fotografía: Merritt B. Gerstad Guion: Willis Goldbeck, Leon Gordon, Al
Boasberg, Edgard Alan Woolf, Charles MacArthur (H.: Tod Robbins) Dirección: Tod Browning Intérpretes: Wallace Ford (Phroso), Leila Hyams (Venus), Olga Baclanova (Cleopatra), Roscoe Ates (Roscoe), Henry Victor (Hércules), Harry Earles (Hans), Daisy Earles (Frieda), Rose Dione (Madame Tetrallini), Daisy y Violeta Hilton (Siamesas), Schlitze
(Schlitze), Josephine Joseph (Media mujer, medio hombre), Johnny Eck (Hombre por la mitad), Frances O'Connor (Mujer sin brazos), Peter Robinson (Esqueleto humano), Olga Roderick (Mujer barbuda), Koo Koo (Koo Koo), Prince Randian (Torso viviente). En la antigüedad los dioses de la maldad y la desgracia se representaban como monstruos. Un
grupo de seres deformes conviven y trabajan en el circo de Madame Tetrallini: la mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer, enanos, personas con microcefalia, una mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer sin brazos que se manejan con los pies, o un hombre y mitad mujer sin brazos que 
conviven y trabajan en el circo en que son exhibidos como fenómenos. Algunos de sus compañeros, como el payaso Phroso o Venus, la entrenadora de focas son amigos suyos, pero otros, como Hércules o Cleopatra, la trapecista, los desprecian, aunque esta se aprovecha de la admiración que le profesa Hans, el enano, y acepta los préstamos y los regalos
que este le hace y que ella luego vende, aunque quien realmente le gusta es Hércules, el forzudo, un hombre de fuerte musculatura pero de escasa inteligencia, que representa el papel del forzudo de Quo Vadis, derribando al toro en que ha sido atada su dueña, y con el que empezará a relacionarse tras la ruptura de este con Venus, que lo dejó
desengañada tras ver que este solo quería su dinero. El papel de mujer de Quo Vadis lo representa Roscoe, un hombre tartamudo pretendiente de Margarita, una de las siamesas, que se queja constantemente de que Violeta, la siamesa de su mujer bebe demasiado y su mujer sufre sus resacas, y más adelante, y ya casados, de que se pasa la noche
leyendo y no le deja dormir, confiando en que esto cambie con el nuevo pretendiente de esta. Frieda, también enana y novia de Hans observa las atenciones de su novio hacia Cleo y se siente celosa, pero sobre todo preocupada pensando que esta y Hércules se aprovechan y se burlan de él, al igual que el resto de los miembros del circo, por lo que decide
hablar con Cleopatra y pedirle que olvide a Hans, pues cree que solo lo quiere por su herencia. Y Cleopatra, que no sabía lo de la herencia y deseando hacerse con la misma le pide a Hans, pues cree que solo lo quiere por su herencia. Y Cleopatra, borracha, acaba
besando ante todos. Pese a ello, los amigos de Hans deciden aceptarla en su círculo, como uno de ellos, para lo que realizan un ritual en que todos deben beber vino de la misma copa mientras cantan. Pero Cleopatra se siente horrorizada de que la consideren uno más les lanza la copa a la cara y los insulta llamándolos monstruos. Además Hércules y ella
se burlan de Hans, montando ella a su marido a caballito sobre sus hombros como si de un niño se tratara. Hans se siente profundamente dolido pese a las disculpas posteriores de Cleo y de Hércules, que achacan lo ocurrido al alcohol, aunque durante los siguientes días, Cleopatra administra a Hans pequeñas dosis de veneno, por lo que este enferma.
Hans sabe por sus amigos, que la vigilan, lo que Cleo está haciendo, aunque disimula mostrándose agradecido por sus cuidados, aunque escupe la medicina que ella le da. Una noche tormentosa, y mientras la gran caravana circense procede a su traslado a otra ciudad Hans se enfrenta a su esposa obligándole a entregarle el veneno. Entretanto,
Hércules, temeroso de que Violeta pueda acusarlos de su crimen entra en la caravana de esta dispuesto a acabar con ella, aunque Phroso, enamorado de ella consigue evitarlo, aunque está a punto de morir él a manos del gigante. Ambos caen de la caravana al barro y Phroso recibe la ayuda de sus amigos. Uno de ellos le clava a Hércules un cuchillo,
yendo tras él el resto cuando trata de escapar. También intenta escapar Cleopatra cuando su caravana vuelca, pero es seguida por los amigos de Hans. Algún tiempo después Cleopatra será exhibida en las ferias como el más monstruoso de los monstruosos de los monstruos de los monstruosos de l
un pato estando su cuerpo cubierto de plumas pegadas con alquitrán. Años más tarde Phroso, Violet y Frieda visitan a Hans, que aunque vive como un millonario en una gran mansión no ha visto a nadie en todo ese tiempo lamentando lo que por causa suya ocurrió, y, aunque se niega a recibirlos, ellos se cuelan en la casa, y Frieda lo consuela cuando él
llora, afirmando que la culpa no fue suva v diciendo que lo ama. Calificación: 4 Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. Production 1 h 4 m Rating TV-14 Genres Tagline The story of the love life of the sideshow. Publicado por Óscar Curieses Creado: 7.04.2022
15:46 Actualizado: 28.04.2022 | 19:29 En 1932, hace noventa años, se estrenó La parada de los monstruos (Freaks), una de las películas más polémicas, audaces y conmovedoras de la historia del cine. Tod Browning, su director, había cosechado un enorme éxito para Universal Pictures en 1931 con su adaptación de Drácula (inspirada en la obra de
Broadway, no tanto en la novela de Bram Stoker). Fue entonces cuando la Metro Goldwyn Mayer fichó a Browning -que dejó Universal- con el ánimo de que este superase la notoriedad alcanzada por Frankenstein (1931, James Whale), de su anterior productora. La trayectoria de Browning resultaba idónea para ese reto: se le consideraba un reputado
director especializado en films de misterio, terror y aventuras (más de cincuenta películas entre 1915 y 1932), que se encontraba en la cima de su carrera. La popularidad del cine de terror comenzó poco antes de la Primera Guerra Mundial en Europa y Estados Unidos, alcanzando entre 1920 y 1935 uno de sus momentos más destacados. Solo hay que
echar un vistazo a la siguiente nómina de clásicos para comprobarlo: El gólem (1923), El jorobado de Notre Dame (1923), El hombre invisible y King Kong (1933), El hombre lobo y La novia de Frankenstein (1935). Gemelas
Drácula y Frankenstein fueron las más exitosas quizá por dos motivos: uno, porque partieron de la industria estadounidense, que, a la larga, se impondría al resto. Al igual que las anteriores, La parada de los monstruos tenía como telón de
fondo un texto literario (Espuelas, de Tod Robbins), pero el trabajo de Browning no fue, a diferencia de Frankenstein, Drácula y otras, una película sobre monstruoso. La parada de los monstruos resulta inadecuada y
nos confunde, aunque no tanto como confundió a las audiencias de los años 30: esperaban monstruos ficticios y se encontraron con discapacitados reales. Tanto Jeffrey Jerome Cohen en su Monster Theory (1996) como Maria Beville en The Unnameable Monster in Literature and Film (2013) han trabajado de manera extensiva y brillante sobre ese
concepto (remito al lector a esos textos). Yo, desde mi sensibilidad como espectador, quizás querría sugerir o subrayar -pues se encuentran implícitos en los trabajos anteriores- dos elementos más: uno, que el monstruo constituye una representación de lo irracional e inconsciente; dos, que esa representación se efectúa a través de lo ficcional y lo
imaginario. Creo que es justo por eso por lo que La parada de los monstruos no es una película sobre monstruos, sino algo diferente. Aquí la mayoría de los personajes no parecen tales, es decir, entidades de ficción, ya que apenas existe distancia entre lo que son (discapacitados) y lo que representan (discapacitados). Incluso me atrevería a decir que no
interpretan realmente un papel, o no al menos como sucedía con Bela Lugosi en Drácula o Boris Karloff en Frankenstein. En la obra de Browning, los freaks son mostrados del mismo modo en que se hacía antiguamente en los circos y ferias, solo que al contrario de lo que ocurría en esos espectáculos se les humaniza, se les concibe como seres humanos,
contrastándolos con otros personajes aparentemente normales, sin taras físicas o psíquicas, que sí se comportan de un modo "monstruoso", a pesar de no ser discapacitados. En ese aspecto, resulta muy llamativo y desconcertante insertar la película en su contexto histórico, a la luz de las teorías partidarias de la eugenesia desarrolladas en Occidente por
esa época (no solo en Alemania y Estados Unidos). Sin embargo, nada hay de monstruoso en el comportamiento de los discapacitados de Freaks. Quizá sea precisamente por eso, por su condición realista, por lo que la película trastocó los esquemas imperantes en el cine y la sociedad de su tiempo, llegando a ser prohibida por obscena e inmoral. Aquí, ala
contrario de lo que acontecía en Drácula, Frankenstein o El hombre invisible, no se mostraba a seres perversos e imaginarios que eran derrotados para restablecer "el orden del mundo", sino a discapacitados que seguirían existiendo tal cual aparecían en la pantalla una vez que la proyección hubiera terminado. La parada de los monstruos se volvió a
estrenar en el Festival de Venecia de 1962 con el beneplácito de la crítica, y a partir de los años setenta se convirtió en un referente ineludible de la contracultura y de la propia historia del cine. Sin ella, películas como Cabeza borradora (1977) o El hombre elefante (1980), de David Lynch, o el deslumbrante episodio titulado Meal ticket que aparece en
La balada de Buster Scruggs (2018), de los hermanos Coen, jamás se hubiesen rodado o no serían lo mismo. Temas: Cine Drácula Ópera Películas SensaCine La parada de los monstruos 2:28 Más tráilers de películas 'Tod Browning's film Freaks faced immense backlash and censorship upon
its release in 1932, leading to its failure at the box office and bans in multiple countries. The film, which provides an accurate depiction of sideshow performers who were professionals in the circus industry. Although initially a commercial failure, Freaks has gained recognition as a "minor masterpiece" and is now
considered Tod Browning's best film. Tod Browning's sideshow classic Freaks has had a long and checkered history in horror cinema. Following the success of Dracula (from a story by Hamilton Deane and John L. Balderston) for Universal Horror, Metro Goldwyn Mayor had high expectations for their next feature and was keen to capitalize on the
success of the talking monster movies currently being put out by other studios. Browning had cut his teeth on silent movies with several collaborations with Lon Chaney for MGM and thought he would be the perfect choice for their next horror feature. After all, Dracula made Bela Lugosi a household name and is regarded as one of the first in the
Universal Horror Movie canon. Between Dracula and Frankenstein, the famous monsters were single-handedly responsible for kickstarting The Golden Age of Hollywood Horror. MGM executive Irving Thalberg wanted to make a horror movie to capitalize on the success of Universal's monster movies. He assembled a team of people like scriptwriter
Willis Goldberg, who put together a script loosely based on the short story "Spurs" by Todd Robins. The story of Freaks would take place in a carnival sideshow and Browning (who'd worked in vaudeville and as carny barker) knew this world inside and out, was called in to direct the picture. When it was released in 1932, it was reviled. Audiences
recoiled in horror at the actors with real-life disabilities and MGM attempted to salvage the movie. In an effort to make it more accessible to audiences, the producer (without Browning's consent) cut thirty minutes from the running time. In a quote from In 100 Greatest Cult Films by Christopher J. Olson, we learn a bit more about the censorship Freaks
was subjected to at the time: "Thalbert showed a ninety-minute cut of the film." 'Freaks' Was Originally Banned Image via Loew's Inc. The move failed miserably at the box office, after the new cut was pulled from theaters throughout
America, British censors banned it from playing in the UK from 1932 to 1953, one of the longest bans in the country's history. It was also banned in various states in America and Australia. Once MGM abandoned Browning's film, the rights were sold to exploitation provocateur Dwain Esper. In the 1960s Freaks started to enjoy a renewed interest, and it
became a regular at midnight screenings. Freaks begins with a framing device taking the form of a carnival barker regaling audiences with tales of the "Freaks." He warns the audience that what they're about to see will traumatize them. A group gathers around a pen, and it is revealed - not to us, but to the onlookers. One woman screams and the rest
gasp in terror. He then starts to relay a story about the thing in the box, and we are taken back to when it all began. It is a sideshow circus and there is a coterie of "Freaks" who have formed a loving collective and work very hard on each of their individual shows. There is the beginning of a conflict between Hans (Harry Earles) and his wife-to-be Frieda
(Daisy Earles, his real-life sister) because of trapeze artist Cleopatra (Olga Baclanova), a greedy and evil woman who is conspiring to murder Hans (with a little help from A-Hole Hercules) and take his money. Many of the other sideshow people are suspicious of Olga and suspect her true motives. They have a dinner party inviting Olga to be "one of us"
and her horrid reaction exposes her for what she is. Through a clever twist, Hans realizes Hercules and Olga's murderous plot, and the tiny community carries out traumatic revenge. Browning wanted to present his "Freaks" as outwardly flawed and inwardly good people, while more traditional beautiful people masked petty cruelty. Image via Loew's
Inc. Browning's film offers an insight into "A Day in the Life" of these performers. Still one of the strangest films in horror cinema by a studio, it did provide an accurate depiction of sideshow culture. They were all professional circus performers. Browning's previous work in the circus gave him an affinity for these outsiders, and he wanted to tell their
stories in a way that wasn't exploitative. They put out a massive casting call, only to be inundated with resumes from sideshows and circuses all over America. Allegedly, after their work on The Unholy Three, James Earles approached him with the Spurs short story and Lon Chaney was the man who wanted to appear in it. He succumbed to lung cancer
and passed away. So Browning cast the film full of real sideshow performers. Harry Earles and Daisy Earles weren't relegated to minor players but had leading roles. Peter Robinson, The Living Skeleton signed up. Jennie Lee Snow, Elvira Snow and Schlitzie took on the roles of the "Pinheads," and they were joined by Living Torso Prince Randian and
conjoined twins Daisy and Violet Hilton. They did vaudeville acts with Daisy playing piano and Violet playing sax. Image via MGM Although Browning directed a few smaller, minor films after, Freaks essentially ended his career. Tod Browning directed a few smaller, minor films after, Freaks essentially ended his career.
issue of Film Quarterly, John Thomas called the film a "minor masterpiece." It wasn't until the 1990s when it truly gained wide praise, garnering a place on the United States National Film Registry. It is now considered Tod Browning's best film. Freaks is available to stream on The Criterion Channel in the U.S. Watch on The Criterion Channel Cast &
crewUser reviewsTriviaFAQA circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. S... Read allA circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. S... Read allA circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. S... Read allA circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. S... Read allA circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. S... Read allA circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. S... Read all for the she is only marrying him for his inheritance.
friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. So they seek revenge. A circus' beautiful trapeze artist Cleopatra agrees to marry Hans the leader of side-show performers, but Hans' deformed friends discover that she is only marrying him for his inheritance. So they seek revenge. 314User reviews 168Critic reviews 1
Watchlist for personalized recommendationsSign inSuggest an edit or add missing contentWhat is the Japanese language plot outline for Freaks! ¡Vosotros! ¡Sucios, babosos freaks! -Cleopatra En el año 1932 se estrenó en los cines una extraordinaria película: 'Freaks, la parada de los monstruos'.
El revuelo que causó —gritos, desmayos, amagos de abortos— hizo que a los pocos días fuera retirada de la circulación e incluso se llegó a decir que los negativos se arrojaron a la bahía de San Francisco para que nadie volviera a ver jamás un espectáculo tan aberrante. Por fortuna no fue así, pero hubo que esperar a la década de los 60 para que el film
tuviera una exhibición medianamente normal. Lo cierto es que esta absoluta e irrepetible Obra Maestra es cualquier cosa menos normal. Con esta crítica vamos a introducirnos en un mundo muy singular, tierno y aterrador al mismo tiempo. El mítico director Tod Browning, el realizador del Drácula original —analizado hace unos meses por Alberto en el
especial 'Vampiros de verdad'— y de otras joyas de lo extraño como 'Garras humanas' ('The Unknown', 1927) o 'Muñecos infernales' ('The Devil Doll', 1936), creó con este film una sinfonía del horror con la fuerza de un huracán que hizo temblar los cimientos de la sociedad. Casi un siglo después, la capacidad de fascinación de sus imágenes sigue
intacta. Este elogio de la diferencia sigue vigente gracias a herederos de su espíritu como Tim Burton o David Lynch. Tras el visionado, todas las hipérboles y ditirambos están permitidos. Antención, el Especial cine y polémica entra en la levenda. Antes de ser cineasta. Tod Browning trabajó en los circos más famosos del mundo, como el de los "Rincipal Como el de los "
el postmodernismo teatral y el ballet intelectual que conocemos ahora con propuestas como el Circo del Sol y demás espectáculos para minorías elitistas. No. El circo de antes era un teatro de la crueldad donde se exhibían todas las malformaciones del ser humano como si de magia negra se tratara: el hombre elefante, la mujer barbuda, enanos
retrasados mentales, mutilados... no había piedad. La corrección política era una entelequia, y de lo que se trataba era de sobrecoger al espectador mediante la exhibición de atrocidades — J. G. Ballard no está lejos—. Pues bien, nuestro hombre se trajo a una troupe de verdaderos fenómenos de la naturaleza, algunos de ellos viejos camaradas. El
resultado fue que dimitió la mitad del equipo de rodaje, horrorizado al ver la clase de película en la que iban a trabajar. La polémica se instaló incluso antes del estreno. Pero vamos al film: suena una fanfarria circense, entre alegre y siniestra. Aparece el cartel del film y una mano lo arranca de cuajo. Está claro que no estamos ante una comedia. Un
charlatán de feria se dirige a un grupo de espectadores —y a nosotros mismos, al fin y al cabo— y nos pone en situación: vamos a oír la más extraordinaria de las historias. Los protagonistas: monstruos, tullidos, malformaciones de la naturaleza. Según el feriante, entre ellos existe un ominoso código para defenderse. El mal que se le hace a uno de ellos,
aspecto inspira más ternura que pavor; la mujer sin brazos, que suple su carencia con una asombrosa habilidad con los pies; las hermanas siamesas, unidas por el tronco; Josephine-Joseph, mitad hombre, mitad mujer, posiblemente hermafrodita,; la mujer barbuda o el fascinante Príncipe Randian, el torso viviente: un hombre sin brazos ni piernas que se
mueve con agusanada destreza —resulta de una extraña belleza la escena en la que se enciende un cigarrillo sin ayuda—. Ante este despliegue de rarezas, los sentimientos son contradictorios: uno no puede apartar la vista de la pantalla, fascinado por lo que ve, aunque su mentalidad del siglo XXI le diga que lo que está contemplando es de una crueldad
unas criaturas inhumanas y perversas: los seres humanos. Al otorgar el papel de villanos a los galanes prototípicos de las películas de la época —en este caso, el forzudo del circo y Cleopatra, la reina de las acrobacias—, Tod Browning da un giro radical al planteamiento habitual y subvierte las expectativas del espectador sugiriendo una idea mucho más
oscura: los monstruos más horribles somos nosotros —algo de lo que la fotógrafa Diane Arbus tomaría buena nota—. La perversidad de la pareja protagonista, que va envenenando lentamente al pequeño enano Hans para quedarse con su herencia es de una crueldad extrema, y se comportan como los ogros de los cuentos de hadas, dando así una vuelta
de tuerca a la historia de Hansel y Gretel. Hay películas que su visionado se justifica sólo por alguna escena en concreto. Este no es el caso, pues la obra como conjunto es de una perfección —irónicamente, una película que hace de la imperfección humana su bandera— insultante. Aún así, es de justicia rememorar dos escenas que habitan por derecho
propio en las más altas cumbres del cinematógrafo: el banquete de boda de Cleopatra, una vez consumada su parodia de matrimonio con el enano, es un momento excepcional. — 'Viridiana' (Luis Buñuel, 1961) le debe mucho a esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una especie de ritual mágico que convertirá a una Cleopatra, una vez consumada su parodia de matrimonio con el enano, es un momento excepcional. — 'Viridiana' (Luis Buñuel, 1961) le debe mucho a esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una especie de ritual mágico que convertirá a una Cleopatra, una vez consumada su parodia de matrimonio con el enano, es un momento excepcional. — 'Viridiana' (Luis Buñuel, 1961) le debe mucho a esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una especie de ritual mágico que convertirá a una Cleopatra cada vez mássa la compacta de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una esta escena—. Los freaks beben de una gran copa en una escena en una esta escena en una esta escena en una esc
 horrorizada, en una más del grupo. La letanía que cantan es inolvidable: "we accept her. One of us. Gobble, gobble". Cuando es su turno, asqueada, les echa la copa encima, les insulta y se ríe y burla del enano con una crueldad casi insoportable. Pero el grupo ha visto y tomado nota. La venganza empieza ya a fraguarse. En miradas furtivas, en silencios
tensísimos —es una gran idea que en las escenas más aterradoras, la música brille por su ausencia, el silencio manda y es aún más terrible. Deberían tomar nota de ello muchos aprendices de director que basan sus efectos en subir el volumen de la música en ciertos momentos—, el círculo se va cerrando sobre los envenenadores. Uno de los momentos
más aterradores que he presenciado jamás en una película es cuando vemos agazapados a varios de los fenómenos bajo los escalones del carromato, espiando los movimientos de la rubia envenenadora. Toda la conmoción de lo extraño, lo desconocido, la "otredad", frente a nuestros ojos. Así llegamos a la otra cima, el fabuloso tramo final: todo confluirá
en una terrible noche de tormenta en la que el macabro grupo se tomará su venganza sobre la pareja. La imagen de los freaks arrastrándose sobre el barro portando toda clase de armas posee una capacidad de impacto nunca superada. La historia termina y el charlatán nos muestra el resultado de haber perturbado el código de los monstruos: Cleopatra
no volverá a ser bella. P.D existe un flojo epílogo impuesto por la productora, que consideraba demasiado salvaje el final original, en el que un millonario Hans se arrepiente de lo acontecido y Frieda le consuela. Da igual, nos quedamos con unas imágenes imborrables. La anormalidad, la poesía y el horror se juntaron para crear algo único. Deberían
cuidar este film como se cuidan las obras de arte imperecederas y exhibirlo, por ejemplo, al lado de las "Pinturas negras" de Goya. Celuloide inmortal., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,242 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under
the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptista
Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the
 Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More
featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that 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 and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received
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 in 1959 many
Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new articles 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 articles 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 articles 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 articles 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 articles are the Ivan three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new articles are the Ivan three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new articles are the Ivan three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new articles are the Ivan three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new articles are the Ivan three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own material bears at the Ivan three polar bears at three polar bears at the Ivan three polar bears at the Ivan three polar bears at the Ivan three polar bears at three polar bear
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 Basn
Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured
Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sungalenters and the summit.
(d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 25 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement. Often the pieces are
created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown;
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other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 20th century 20th century 20th century 21st century 20th century 21st century Decades 1960 1961 1962 1963 to pic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology
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Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendar1963MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita2716Armenian calendar1884-1885Bengali calendar1369-1370Berber calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2
Samvat1884-1885 - Kali Yuga5063-5064Holocene calendar11963Igbo calendar963-964Iranian calendar1341-1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar1052Julian calendar495Tha
solar calendar2506Tibetan calendar906Tibetan calendar907 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 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed
poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on
the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes
after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January
22 - France and West Germany sign the Elysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings
rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1964 February 1964 February 1965 February 1965 February 1965 February 1966 Februa
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 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 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 25 - "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.
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 vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birminghammeter from Birm
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 Moun
Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger
launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the 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 Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th
member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 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-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the
24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the
first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union.
and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives
his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany. [14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 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 Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In
the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to
an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the
March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into
effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The
16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of
Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
 September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland
2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón
Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in
the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution
starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 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 19
1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German
miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan:
Milke coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near
Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President
Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio,
United States, The long-running sci-fi television, 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 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 of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special
relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer
Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The
Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11
Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 Simon Johnson, English born economist[28] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 Simon Johnson, English born economist[28] January 16 Simon Johnson, English born economist[28] January 17 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 18 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 18 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schne
January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 28 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football
manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian
actress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian
actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 19 - Seal,
basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - 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 politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 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 23 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 24 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Wijay Singh, Fijian golfer 
Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull
Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz. Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt. Italian politician March 11 Azem
Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American
rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 20 Kathy Ireland, American beauty queen, actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty
Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe an 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 activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack
Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor
April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, 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 Hohm
player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show
host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tonu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and
writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British
martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American
singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player [50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actors 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, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice
actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician Iune 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 actoress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer
T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 - 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 (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South
Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman,
activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte
Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 -
Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician and businessman July 5 Edie Falco, 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
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Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American 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 actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen
Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional
wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish
football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy
Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch,
American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 9 - Whitney
Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski,
entrepreneur, politician and politician and politician artor 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 actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos
American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 25 - Miro
Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh Racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch Phil Mills, Welsh Racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Ir
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 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan
Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer
September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of
Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican 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 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [83] Marla Maples, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [83] Marla Maples, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [83] Marla Maples [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte [84] October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, Brazilian footballer
actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker
Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer 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 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] 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 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby
coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18
Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor act
 actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist
December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish roc
Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu
Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and
aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)
[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St.
 John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 -
 Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American
baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] 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 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908)
February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis 
1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (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. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1818) February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 February 20 Feb
 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b
1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - Williams, American baseball player (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed,
Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1884) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16
Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1893) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1895) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman
Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 26 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1908) March 20 
1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano
Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic
Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1894) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1893) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter
sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk
priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Peruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 189
 American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee
English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos
Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American
actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to wind
the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1818) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, Germanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, Germanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, Germanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politici
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. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875)
June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British
admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American
economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1889) July 6 - George, Duke of
Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August
- Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1880) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 -
Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1897) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 27 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 27 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 28 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 29 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 29 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 29 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 29 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 29 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 29 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 2st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1895) August 20 - William Morris, 2st Viscount Nuffield, British British British British British British British British British British British
1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882)
 Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (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. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1880) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1880) September 18 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade
unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 8 - Grace Darmond,
               -born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1890)[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 Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927)
Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Vietnamese politician, 1st
Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian
conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 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. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia
Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker,
American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1824) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann,
German composer (b. 1905) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian
government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) 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. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 27 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorge (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
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(disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 18th century 19th he First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the Honortheastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial
Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such
problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform.
Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian,
Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North
Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and their dissatisfaction with the British Raj
During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of
the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, 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 were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric
relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 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 first functional light bulb in 1876.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the first functional light bulb in 1876.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the first functional light bulb in 1876.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention of the first functional light bulb in 1876.[4] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[5] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[6] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[6] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[7] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[7] and the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first function of the first func
the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan
the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across
the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed population or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and
Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the 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 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations
which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British
Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of many sports and the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of many sports are sports as a second contract of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the United States. (10) The 19th century also saw the rapid creation of the Un
other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It
also marks the fall of the 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 Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Epoque (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, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era.
decisively against the French 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
Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of
the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna
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
revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were
made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century
The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American
Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery 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 a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their
slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main
article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in th
became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for
control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal
independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion 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 army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article
Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku
formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government, closely following European models, [20] Main articles: Western imperialism
in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in 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 annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Burmese annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Thir
Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European
exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized
control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies, The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European
powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes. [21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the
United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837:
Musket Wars among Maori 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 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 resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and
British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1821-1830: Java War b
Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 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 Pogyakarta and Pogyakarta and Pogyakarta and Pogyakarta and Surakarta and Pogyakarta he Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day
Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of
Company Rai. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were
killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and the creation of the Paraguayan Population. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War en
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. 1868-1878: 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 Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and 
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 Italo-Ethiopian War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in
a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins.
1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most
influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory
of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, the experiments, theories and discoveries of
Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously
with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analysis for functions of real and
complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the
creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807:
Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869
Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moo
an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful
vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. 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 isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of
heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line
in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-
produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the
battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Safety bicycle
invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New
Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities without and the introduction of large scale electric power utilities without and the introduction of large scale electric lighting.
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 qun, 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. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church
from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is
established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping
Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology.
1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its
first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social
teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known
odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841:
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Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet 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 photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, and Daguerreotype One of the first photography, List of phot American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado 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 in the later half of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentir Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896 Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom of Irelan 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 dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805. 1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 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 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 modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Society for freed American 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 Kingdom, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start 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 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 rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures 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 in film 19th century in film 19th century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century theatre International relations (1808–1874) History of Russia (1855–1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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