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Use of the word Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1897: 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 "Liberals" and "Conservatives", culminating in the death of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippines-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science [23] Use the cursor to see who is who [24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell.[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book *The Origin of Species*, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new techniques 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 waves communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) The Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species, which James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacillus. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe.[26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Nethperner 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: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminum. 1827: first photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demotion message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:24) 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 phonograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle', which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1918: The first permanent Reform Judaism congress is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, though, during the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the society 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 Theosophical Society and becomes the leading architect of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Paul 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 publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premieres 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: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Monmieu Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premieres in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo 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 Emile 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 include 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 photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niepce in 1826 Nader, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottoman Anschutz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer, portrait photographer Louis Le Gal, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Mikhaïl Glinka Edward Grieg Scott Joplin Alexander Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioacchino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: 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 university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flinlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mount Tambora in Sumbawa Island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic event in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter." [32] 1816: Year Without a Summer. Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated controls from China resulting in the start of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars led to the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking ended the First Opium War and the British Empire declared Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[33][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 Josie 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 Emile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, lord Britain for Africa 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 Nashe, c. 1680-1875, photo by Matthew Brady or Levin Hadden Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhaïl Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin. 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Buntun, Martin (2016). "The History of the Modern Middle East". doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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