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Cómo hallar la distancia entre dos puntos

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En esta página encontrarás cómo se calcula la distancia entre dos puntos en geometría (fórmula). También podrás ver ejemplos y, además, practicar con ejercicios resueltos de la distancia entre dos puntos. La distancia entre dos puntos es igual a la longitud del segmento que los une. Por lo tanto, en matemáticas, para determinar la distancia entre dos
puntos diferentes se deben calcular los cuadrados de las diferencias entre sus coordenadas y luego hallar la raíz de la suma de dichos cuadrados. Es decir, la fórmula que sirve para calcular qué distancia hay entre dos puntos diferentes en el plano cartesiano es la siguiente. Dadas las coordenadas y luego hallar la raíz de la suma de dichos cuadrados. Es decir, la fórmula que sirve para calcular qué distancia hay entre dos puntos diferentes en el plano cartesiano es la siguiente. Dadas las coordenadas y luego hallar la raíz de la suma de dichos cuadrados. Es decir, la fórmula que sirve para calcular que sirve para calcular
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de la fórmula de la distancia entre dos puntos también se puede hacer a partir del teorema de Pitágoras: El teorema de Pitágoras dice que el cuadrado de la hipotenusa de un triángulo rectángulo es equivalente a la suma de los cuadrados de sus catetos, por lo tanto: Y para obtener la fórmula solo tenemos que despejar la distancia entre los 2
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vértices los puntos A, B y C se trata de un triángulo isósceles. Siendo los tres puntos:Para que el triángulo sea isósceles, dos de sus lados deben ser iguales. Por lo tanto, tenemos que hallar la longitud de cada uno de sus lados deben ser iguales. Por lo tanto, tenemos que hallar la longitud de cada uno de sus lados deben ser iguales. Por lo tanto, tenemos que hallar la longitud de cada uno de sus lados, que corresponden a las distancias entre sus vértices. Así que calculamos la distancia entre los vértices del triángulo:De modo
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nula:En segundo lugar, si el punto equidista de los puntos A y B, implica que se cumple la siguiente ecuación:De forma que, utilizando la fórmula de la distancia entre dos puntos, podemos hallar el valor de la variable y a partir de la ecuación anterior:Como los dos lados de la ecuación tienen una raíz, las podemos simplificar:Resolvemos las potencias
y las igualdades notables (o productos notables):Y operamos hasta encontrar el valor de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la distancia entre un punto y una recta. En la página enlazada no solo encontrarás
 ejercicios resueltos paso a paso, sino también la explicación al detalle de cómo se calcula la distancia entre puntos y rectas, ejemplos y la aplicación que tiene la fórmula de la distancia entre un punto y una recta para determinar otro tipo de distancia. Go to new site. Descargar el PDF Descargar el PDF La distancia entre dos puntos se puede pensar
como una línea. Para encontrar la longitud de esta línea, puedes usar la fórmula de distancia: \( (x 2 - x 1) 2 + (y 2 - y 1) 2 \\displaystyle (x2-x1)^{2} + (y 2-y1)^{2} \\ . 1 Obtén las coordenadas de los dos puntos entre los cuales vas a calcular la distancia. Al primer punto, llámalo (x1, y1) y al segundo llámalo (x2, y2). No es de vital importancia saber
qué punto es cada uno, siempre y cuando mantengas consistencia entre las etiquetas (1 y 2) a lo largo del eje x) del punto 1 y x2 es la coordenada horizontal del punto 2. y1 es la coordenada horizontal del punto 2 y2 es la coordenada vertical del punto 2. A modo
de ejemplo, imagina que tienes los puntos (3, 2) y (7, 8). Si (3, 2) es (x1, y1), entonces (7, 8) será (x2, y2). 2 Aprende a usar la fórmula de distancia. Esta fórmula de distancia lineal es igual a la raíz cuadrada del cuadrado de la distancia
horizontal más el cuadrado de la distancia vertical entre dos puntos. En términos más simples, es la raíz cuadrada de: (x2-x1)^{2} [2] 3 Encuentra la distancia vertical y horizontal entre los puntos. En primer lugar, resta y2 - y1 para hallar la distancia vertical. Luego resta x2 - x1 para hallar
la distancia horizontal. No te preocupes si la resta da como resultado un número negativo. El próximo paso será elevar el resultado al cuadrado y el cuadrado de un número es siempre un entero positivo.[3] Encuentra la distancia a lo largo del eje y. Para los puntos del ejemplo (3, 2) y (7, 8), donde (3, 2) es el punto 1 y (7, 8) es el punto 2: (y2 - y1) = 8
- 2 = 6. Esto quiere decir que, entre esos dos puntos, existen seis unidades de distancia a lo largo del eje y. Encuentra la distancia a lo largo del eje x. Para los mismos puntos, existen cuatro unidades de distancia a lo largo del eje x. 4 Eleva ambos valores al
cuadrado. Esto significa elevar al cuadrado la distancia en el eje x (x2 - x1) al cuadrado y, en forma separada, elevar al cuadrado y, en forma separada, elevar al cuadrado la distancia en el eje y (y2 - y1). 6 2 = 36 {\displaystyle 4^{2}=16} 5 Suma los valores que obtuviste. Este número te dará el cuadrado de la diagonal, que es la distancia lineal entre los
dos puntos. Siguiendo con el ejemplo de los puntos (3, 2) y (7, 8), el cuadrado de (7 - 3) es 36 y el cuadrado de (7 - 3) es 36 y el cuadrado de (7 - 3) es 36 y el cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16. 36 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadrado de (8 - 2) es 16 + 16 = 52. 6 Calcula la raíz cuadra
distancia en el eje x y en el eje x y en el eje y.[4] Para terminar con el ejemplo: la distancia entre (3, 2) y (7, 8) es √52 o aproximadamente 7,21 unidades. Anuncio No importa si obtienes un número negativo después de restar y2 - y1 o x2 - x1. La diferencia se eleva al cuadrado y siempre obtendrás como respuesta una distancia positiva. Anuncio Este artículo fue
coescrito por Grace Imson, MA. Grace Imson, MA. Grace Imson es una maestra de matemáticas con más de 40 años de experiencia docente. Actualmente, Grace es instructora de matemáticas en el City College de San Francisco, y anteriormente trabajó en el Departamento de Matemáticas de la Universidad de Saint Luois. Ha enseñado matemáticas en los niveles de
primaria, secundaria, preparatoria y universidad. Tiene una maestría en Educación, con una especialización en Administración y Supervisión otorgada por la Universidad de Saint Louis. Este artículo ha sido visto 247 659 veces. Categorías: Matemáticas Esta página ha recibido 247 659 visitas. The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from
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 worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered Creativity The Motorsport Images Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Ed
Favorites Experience AI-Powered Creativity Explicamos cómo calcular la distancia euclídea (o euclidiana) entre dos puntos de la recta, del plano y del espacio reales, es decir, \(\mathbb{R}^2\) y \(\mathbb{R}^2\) Distancia en \(\mathbb{R}^2\) Distancia en \(\mathbb{R}^2\) Distancia en \(\mathbb{R}^2\)
en \(\mathbb{R}^3\) 1. Distancia en \(\mathbb{R}\) Sean \(x\) e \(y\) dos puntos de \(\x\) a \(y\) es igual a la distancia de \(x\) a \(y\) a \(x\) (propiedad
simétrica): La distancia entre dos puntos es siempre no negativa (es un valor absoluto): Estas propiedades se mantienen para dimensiones mayores. Representar y calcular la distancia entre los puntos \((6\)) y \((-2\)) de la recta. Solución: La distancia entre \((6\)) y \((-2\)) es \((8\)): Representar y calcular la distancia entre los puntos \((-4\)) y \((-4\)) es \((-4
(-8\) de la recta. Solución: La distancia entre \(-4\) y \(-8\) es \(4\): Representación: 2. Distancia en \(\(a, b)\) e \((x,y )\) dos puntos de \(\(a, b)\) e \((x,y )\) dos puntos de \(\(a, b)\) e \((x,y )\)
distancia entre los puntos \((2, 2)\) y \((2, 4)\) es \(2\): Representación: La distancia entre los puntos \((0, 1)\) y \((2, 2)\) del plano. Solución: La distancia entre
los puntos \((-2, 6)\) y \((-5, 2)\) es \(5\): Representación: Representación: Representar y calcular la distancia entre los puntos \((2,2)\) del plano. Solución: Aplicamos la fórmula: Representación: Repre
circunferencia de centro \((2,2)\) y radio \(r=1\). La ecuación de la circunferencia es Por ejemplo, los siguientes puntos forman parte de dicha circunferencia: Ya que verifican la ecuación: 3. Distancia en \(\mathbb{R}^3\)
Sean ((a, b, c)) e ((x, y, z)) dos puntos de ((1,1,1)) y ((1,2,3)) es ((1,2
En esta página encontrarás cómo se calcula la distancia entre dos puntos en geometría (fórmula). También podrás ver ejemplos y, además, practicar con ejercicios resueltos de la distancia entre dos puntos es igual a la longitud del segmento que los une. Por lo tanto, en matemáticas, para determinar la distancia entre dos
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moral rights may limit how you use the material. The length of a segment is usually denoted by `\overline {AB}` or sometimes `m\overline {AB}`. A ruler is commonly used to find the the distance between two points. If we place the `0` mark at the left
endpoint, and the mark on which the other endpoint falls on is the distance between two points. In general, we do not need to measure from the 0 mark. By the ruler postulate, the distance between two points is the absolute value between two points is the absolute value between two points.
of `A and B` are `(x A,0)` and `(x B,0)` respectively, then the distance between two points on the y-axis. The formula for the distance between two points in two-dimensional Cartesian coordinate plane is based on the Pythagorean Theorem. So, the
Pythagorean theorem is used for measuring the distance between any two points A(x_A,y_A) and B(x_B,y_B) The distance can be also measured by using a scale on a map. The distance between 2 points work with steps shows the complete step-by-step calculation for finding
a length of a line segment having 2 endpoints `A` at coordinates `(5,3)` and `B` at coordinates `(9,6)`. For any other combinations of endpoints, just supply the coordinates of 2 endpoints and click on the "GENERATE WORK" button. The grade school students may use this distance calculator to generate the work, verify the results or do their
homework problems efficiently. Separation between two points For other uses, see Distance (disambiguation). This article needs additional citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Distance" - news · newspapers · books · newspapers · newspapers · books · newspapers · newspapers · books · newspapers · 
scholar · JSTOR (February 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A board showing distances near Visakhapatnam, India Distance is a numerical or occasionally qualitative measurement of how far apart objects, points, people, or ideas are. In physics or everyday usage, distance may refer to a physical length or an estimation based on
other criteria (e.g. "two counties over"). The term is also frequently used metaphorically[1] to mean a measurement of the amount of difference between probability distributions or edit distance between two similar objects (such as statistical distance between people in a
social network). Most such notions of distance, both physical and metaphorical, are formalized in mathematics using the notion of a metric space. In the social distance or psychological distance. The distance between physical locations can be defined in different
ways in different contexts. Main article: Euclidean distance The distance between two points in physical space is the length of a straight line between them, which is the shortest possible path. This is the usual meaning of distance in classical physics, including Newtonian mechanics. Straight-line distance is formalized mathematically as the Euclidean
distance in two- and three-dimensional space. In Euclidean geometry, the distance between two points (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) in the plane is given by:[2][3] d = ( \Delta x ) 2 + ( \Delta y ) 2 = (
x = x + (y = y + (y
\{ (\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta x)^{2} \} = \{ (x_{2}-x_{1})^{2} + (x_{2}-x_{1})^{2} \} \}. This idea generalizes to higher-dimensional Euclidean spaces. Main article: Distance measurement There are many ways of measuring straight-line distances. For example, it can be done directly using a
ruler, or indirectly with a radar (for long distances) or interferometry (for very short distances). The cosmic distances and Tokyo approximately follow a great circle going west (top) but use the jet stream (bottom) when heading eastwards. The shortest
route appears as a curve rather than a straight line because the map projection does not scale all distances equally compared to the Earth. Main articles: Geographic distance between two points on the surface of the Earth is not very useful for most purposes, since we cannot tunnel
straight through the Earth's mantle. Instead, one typically measures the shortest path along the surface of the Earth, as the crow flies. This is approximated mathematically by the great-circle distance on a sphere. More generally, the shortest path between two points along a curved surface is known as a geodesic. The arc length of geodesics gives a
way of measuring distance from the perspective of an ant or other flightless creature living on that surface. Main article: Distance measure In the theory of relativity, because of phenomena such as length contraction and the relativity of simultaneity, distances between objects depend on a choice of inertial frame of reference. On galactic and larger
scales, the measurement of distance is also affected by the expansion of the universe. In practice, a number of distance on a grid Unusual definitions of distance can be helpful to model certain physical situations, but are also used in theoretical mathematics: In practice,
one is often interested in the travel distance between two points along roads, rather than as the crow flies. In a grid plan, the travel distance between those two points. Chessboard distance, formalized as Chebyshev
distance, is the minimum number of moves a king must make on a chessboard in order to travel between two squares. Many abstract notions of distance used in mathematics, science and engineering represent a degree of difference or separation between similar objects. This page gives a few examples. Main article: Statistical distance In statistics
and information geometry, statistical distances measure the degree of difference between two probability distributions. There are many kinds of statistical distances, typically formalized as divergences; these allow a set of probability distributions to be understood as a geometrical object called a statistical manifold. The most elementary is the
Bregman divergence (and in fact the only example which is both). Statistical manifolds corresponding to Bregman divergences are flat manifolds in the corresponding geometry, allowing an analog of the Pythagorean theorem (which holds for squared Euclidean distance) to be used for linear inverse problems in inference by optimization theory. Other
important statistical distances include the Mahalanobis distance and the energy distance. In computer science, an edit distance or string metric between two strings measures how different they are. For example, the words "dog" and "dot", which differ by just one letter, are closer than "dog" and "cat", which have no letters in common. This idea is
used in spell checkers and in coding theory, and is mathematically formalized in a number of different ways, including Levenshtein distance, Hamming distance, Lee distance, and Jaro-Winkler distance, Lee distance, Lee distance, and Jaro-Winkler distance, and Jaro-
them. For example, if the graph represents a social network, then the idea of six degrees of separation can be interpreted mathematically as saying that the distance between any two vertices is at most six. Similarly, the Erdős number and the Bacon number—the number of collaborative relationships away a person is from prolific mathematician Paul
Erdős and actor Kevin Bacon, respectively—are distances in the graphs whose edges represent mathematical or artistic collaborations. In psychology, human geography, and the social sciences, distance is often theorized not as an objective numerical measurement, but as a qualitative description of a subjective experience.[4] For example
 psychological distance is "the different ways in which an object might be removed from" the self along dimensions such as "time, space, social distance is "the different ways in which an object might be removed from" the self along dimensions such as social distance, and hypotheticality".[5] In sociology, social distance, and hypotheticality ".[5] In sociology, social distance describes the separation between individuals or social groups in society along dimensions such as social class, race/ethnicity, gender or sexuality
 Main article: Metric space Most of the notions of distance between two points or objects described above are examples of the mathematical idea of a metric. A metric or distance between an object and itself is always zero. The
distance between distinct objects is always positive. Distance from x to y is always the same as the distance from y to x. Distance
 "intermediate stops can't speed you up." As an exception, many of the divergences used in statistics are not metrics. Animation visualizing the function (abs(x)^r + abs(y)^r)^(1/r) for various values of r. The distances between these three sets do not satisfy the triangle inequality: d (A, B) > d (A, C) + d (C, B) {\displaystyle}
d(A,B)>d(A,C)+d(C,B)} There are multiple ways of measuring the physical distance between representative points such as the Earth-Moon distance between the distance between the closest
points of the two objects; in this sense, the altitude of an airplane or spacecraft is its distance from a point to a line, distance from a point to a plane, or, more generally, perpendicular distance between affine subspaces. Even more generally, this idea can be
used to define the distance between two subsets of a metric space. The distance between sets A and B is the infimum of the distance between any two of their respective points: d (A, B) = \inf_{x \in A} (x, y). This does not define a metric on the set of such subsets: the distance between two subsets of a metric on the set of such subsets: the distance between two subsets of a metric on the set of such subsets: the distance between two subsets of a metric on the set of such subsets: the distance between two subsets of a metric on the set of such subsets.
overlapping sets is zero, and this distance does not satisfy the triangle inequality for any metric space with two or more points (consider the triple of sets consisting of two distinct singletons and their union). The Hausdorff distance between two subsets of a metric space can be thought of as measuring how far they are from perfectly overlapping.
Somewhat more precisely, the Hausdorff distance between A and B is either the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B, or the distance from B to the farthest point of B to the f
information: Length The word distance is also used for related concepts that are not encompassed by the description "a numerical measurement of how far apart points, [6] such as the distance walked while navigating a maze. This can ever
be a closed distance along a closed curve which starts and ends at the same point, such as a ball thrown straight up, or the Earth when it completes one orbit. This is formalized mathematically as the arc length of the curve. The distance travelled may also be signed: a "forward" distance is positive and a "backward" distance is negative. Circular
distance is the distance traveled by a point on the circumference of a wheel, which can be useful to consider when designing vehicles or mechanical gears (see also odometry). The circumference of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel causes a vehicle to travel 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius; if the radius is 1, each revolution of the wheel is 2\pi \times radius.
displacement. The Euclidean distance is the length of the displacement vector. Main article: Displacement in classical physics measures the change in position of an object during an interval of time. While displacement in classical physics measures the change in position of an object during an interval of time. While displacement in classical physics measures the change in position of an object during an interval of time. While displacement in classical physics measures the change in position of an object during an interval of time.
general, the vector measuring the difference between two locations (the relative position) is sometimes called the directed distance from the New York City Main Library flag pole An ending point: statue flag pole A direction: -38° A distance.
 8.72 km This section is an excerpt from Signed distance function. [edit] In mathematics and its applications, the signed distance function or signed distance function or signed distance function factorial is a metric space (such as the surface of a geometric shape), with the sign determined by whether or not x is in
the interior of \Omega. The function has positive values at points x inside \Omega, it decreases in value as x approaches the boundary of \Omega where the signed distance function is also sometimes taken instead (i.e., negative inside \Omega and positive outside).[9] The concept also
sometimes goes by the name oriented distance function/field. Wikiquote has quotations related to Distance Astronomical system of units Color difference Astronomical system of units Color difference Astronomical system of units Color difference Closeness (mathematics) Distance matrix Distance function/field.
of magnitude (length) Proper length Proxemics - physical distance between people Signed distance function Similarity measure Social distance ython (programming language) SciPy -Distance computations (scipy.spatial.distance) Julia (programming language) SciPy -Distance function Similarity measure Social distance people Signed distance function Similarity measure Social distance people Signed distance function Similarity measure Social distance function Similarity fun
(metrics) between vectors. ^ Schnall, Simone (2014). "Are there basic metaphors?". The power of 
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Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. doi:10.1109/CVPR.2005.212. ^ Malladi, R.; Sethian, J.A.; Vemuri, B.C. (1995). "Shape modeling with front propagation: a level set approach". IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence. 17 (2): 158-175. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.33.2443. doi:10.1109/34.368173. S2CID 9505101. Deza E, Deza M
(2006). Dictionary of Distances. Elsevier. ISBN 0-444-52087-2. Retrieved from "En esta página encontrarás cómo se calcula la distancia entre dos puntos de la distancia entre dos puntos. La distancia entre dos puntos es igual a la longitud del segmento
que los une. Por lo tanto, en matemáticas, para determinar la distancia entre dos puntos diferentes se deben calcular los cuadrados. Es decir, la fórmula que sirve para calcular qué distancia hay entre dos puntos diferentes en el plano cartesiano es la
siguiente:Dadas las coordenadas de dos puntos distintos:La fórmula de la distancia entre dos puntos es:Esta fórmula proviene del módulo de un vector. De hecho, lo que estamos haciendo con está fórmula en realidad es calcular el módulo de un vector. De hecho, lo que estamos haciendo con está fórmula proviene del módulo de un vector. De hecho, lo que estamos haciendo con está fórmula en realidad es calcular el módulo de un vector. De hecho, lo que estamos haciendo con está fórmula en realidad es calcular el módulo de un vector.
de cuál es el módulo de un vector. Por otro lado, en geometría analítica la demostración de la fórmula de la distancia entre dos puntos también se puede hacer a partir del teorema de Pitágoras: El teorema de Pitágoras dice que el cuadrado de la hipotenusa de un triángulo rectángulo es equivalente a la suma de los cuadrados de sus catetos, por lo
tanto:Y para obtener la fórmula solo tenemos que despejar la distancia entre los 2 puntos:Finalmente, cabe destacar que, si estuviéramos trabajando con puntos de 3 coordenada Z:Una vez hemos visto la definición de la fórmula de la
distancia entre dos puntos, veamos ahora cómo determinar dicha distancia mediante un ejemplo:Halla la distancia entre los siguientes dos puntos en la fórmula:Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula:Y hacemos los cálculos:De modo que
la distancia entre los dos puntos es igual a 5 unidades. Evidentemente, el valor de la distancia siempre nos tiene que dar de signo positivo, porque las distancia entre los siguientes dos puntos: Para hallar la distancia geométrica entre los dos
puntos simplemente debemos utilizar la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos las coordenadas de los puntos en la fórmula: Ahora sustituimos en la fórmula: Ahora 
hacemos los cálculos:Calcula el perímetro del triángulo formado por los puntos A, B y C que está representado gráficamente a continuación:En primer lugar, debemos que calcular la distancia entre todos los puntos con la fórmula:De manera que el perímetro del triángulo
será la suma de la longitud de los 3 lados:Comprueba si el triángulo que tiene como vértices los puntos A, B y C se trata de un triángulo isósceles. Siendo los tres puntos:Para que el triángulo sea isósceles, dos de sus lados, que corresponden a las distancias entre
sus vértices. Así que calculamos la distancia entre los vértices del triángulo: De modo que el triángulo isósceles. Encuentra un punto sobre el eje Y que es equidistante de los siguientes dos puntos: Primero de todo, si el punto está
situado en el eje de las ordenadas (eje OY) significa que la coordenada X del punto es nula: En segundo lugar, si el punto equidista de los puntos A y B, implica que se cumple la siguiente ecuación: De forma que, utilizando la fórmula de la distancia entre dos puntos, podemos hallar el valor de la variable y a partir de la ecuación anterior: Como los dos
lados de la ecuación tienen una raíz, las podemos simplificar:Resolvemos las potencias y las igualdades notables (o productos notables):Y operamos hasta encontrar el valor de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo, seguramente también te interese practicar con ejercicios de la incógnita y:En definitiva, el punto que nos pedía el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado del problema es:Si te ha sido útil este artículo el enunciado el enu
distancia entre un punto y una recta. En la página enlazada no solo encontrarás ejercicios resueltos paso a paso, sino también la explicación que tiene la fórmula de la distancia entre un punto y una recta para determinar otro tipo de distancia. , the free
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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,
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Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black
American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days
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law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures
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various calendarsGregorian calendar1963MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita2716Armenian calendar1412ω4 μυσεναίτος calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2 - 12 Eliz. 2 - 12 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar7471-
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        — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the 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 case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisatio
Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral 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 10, 1963. January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 10, 1963.
13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position
as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic,[4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large
annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar
Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of
European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions 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 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle, De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien.
Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500.
March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential
cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 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, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty, [9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclea
powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of
the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22-
Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 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 Diêm. 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. Thich Quang Đức commits self-immolation to
protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will
go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space.
returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United
States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin
ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany. [14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. 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 Republic of Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated
hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against 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 1963 September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in
Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil
rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British Embassy in Jakarta, to
protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear
Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville
Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The 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 Honduran pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under
President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo
Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration. [19] October 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 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of
South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on
Åland. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Miike 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 Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden
Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S.
President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international
television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day, [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near
Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an
unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963 December 3 - The Warren
Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to mili
Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in
Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF
104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for
high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles
(290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
dissolves, David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at
Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The
Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and
screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 - Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 17 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 17 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 18 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 18 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 10 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimme
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cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996)

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February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni
Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the
Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin,
American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - 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 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer [40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi,
Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams
American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th
President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice
King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk
Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 8 - 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 Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy
Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23
Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach 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 Richael Waltrip, 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 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 actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May
31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5
- Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14
 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and
writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician
Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian 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 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, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player 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 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 - 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 - 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 - 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 - 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 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player activity and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player activity and professional wrestler July 24 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player activity and professional wrestler July 25 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player activity and professional wrestler July 26 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity activity acti
Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model
July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author
and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor Index (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Car
heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, 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 actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and politician and politician and politician archeology.
and voice actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American singer (Furope) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor John Stamos, American actor Forly August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor Forly August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor Forly August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor Forly August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor Forly August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor Forly August 24 Final August 25 Final August 26 Final August 27 Final August 27 Final August 27 Final August 27 Final August 27 Final August 28 Final August 28 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Final August 29 Fi
hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 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 gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator
September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer 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 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 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning
journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 -Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 -Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, 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 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 October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballen
Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American 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 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 Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian footballer Brazilian
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, TV host and singer November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer
 Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako,
Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 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 actress and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, 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 basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican
Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress
comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach
December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category: 1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93]
January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (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. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1904)[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 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1890) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892)
January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 26 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 27 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 28 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1808) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and l
 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 baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías
de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Pou
and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1882) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1882) February 8 - George Dolenz, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer 
Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else
Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (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 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana Guyana
 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. 1891) Patsy
Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - Williams, American poet (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1882) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian
intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1884) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16 Archduchess
Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 19 Catholic Cardinal
(b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 20 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 26 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1887) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1887) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1887) March 29 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1888) March 20 - Felix Adl
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. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American athlete (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of
Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1894) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (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. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry
Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (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) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) W
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 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley,
American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-
American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1872) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith
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. 1872) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 -
John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1810) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889)
July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du
Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhis
monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1829) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112]
Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 -
Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of Finland (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and
screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1880) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1881) September 18 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1881) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1881) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1881) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1881) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - 
Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115]
October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French indochina director (b. 1889) October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Co
(1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actor (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actor (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30
Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army
 officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November
4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen
Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th
President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American p
1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1896) November 27 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1941) November 30 Phil Baker, American
personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905)
December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883)
Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1824) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul
Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International
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characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland
Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism
and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into
decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of 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 large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal
empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, Britain took France's status as the world superpower.
the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained to such a control over core territories in the Middle East.
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 Rebellion of 1857 and the company's
century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized
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 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 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1876.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and
invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious
for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of
human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million. [7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in
land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased
 from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism
became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe. [8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of
Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888.
(see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century.
Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, 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. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many 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 Second Russo-Turkish War,
which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire, French Third
Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Jose
(United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a
fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned
himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph
Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the
Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with limited
impact. Main article: Spanish America wars of independence from France, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican
War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal.
in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article:
Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848.
first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major
contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, othe
Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The
Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was
an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham
Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially
abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army 
(1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against
Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the 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 Taiping
Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly
Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore
Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a
strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the
East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico,
Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is
under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as
quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at
the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley
region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes. [21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and t
Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from
Sweden in the Finnish War, 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and
burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Ends in a draw, except the United States and Ends in a draw, except the United States and Ends in a draw between the United States and Ends in a draw between the Unite
the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of
the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgian Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement
determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat.
Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's
government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of the East India Company is transferred to the
British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Seceding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy. The American Civil War between the Union and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and Secuding Confederacy and 
Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German
Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the 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 Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge.
1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1895: Taiwan is
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ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1 the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppredictional point of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who. [24] I	essed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Da	ys' War in Colombia breaks out between	the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culn	ninating with the loss of Panama in 1903.	1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 189	9-1902: Philippine-American War begins.
those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred I Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discove Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation	Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin reries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of cron of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermoo	of Species, which introduced the idea of ystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, for lynamics led to an understanding of heat	evolution by natural selection. Another im ollowing the atomic theory of John Dalton, and the notion of energy was defined. Oth	nportant landmark in medicine and biology , created the first periodic table of element her highlights include the discoveries unve	were the successful efforts to prove the g ts. In physics, the experiments, theories a ciling the nature of atomic structure and m	erm theory of disease. Following this, Louis and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie atter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new
kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In m saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of E science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new	fuclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The math w technology to come about including a rapid spread in the v	ematical science of logic likewise had revuse of electric illumination and power in t	olutionary breakthroughs after a similarly he last two decades of the century and rac	y long period of stagnation. But the most is dio wave communication at the end of the	mportant step in science at this time were 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Cha	the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical rles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and
Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charle Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Elect estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine firs	tricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers to it isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Ch	s the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquer loroform invented for the first time, given	el discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson id n to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eigh	dentifies the electron, though not by name thth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Co	. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis scaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 18	bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an 85: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful
vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darling	first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begi gton Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened	ns operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invente . 1826: Samuel Morey patents the interna	ed by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal ope Il combustion engine. 1829: First electric	ened connecting the Great Lakes to the At motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1	lantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of alum 841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Ric	nium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of nard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph
line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and First Markor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in the battles of Cold Harbor and First Markor and Firs	n of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording so in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virgin	ound. 1859: The first ironclad was launch nia, during the American Civil War. 1863:	ed into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Ber First section of the London Underground	njamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot He l opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic tele	enry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the egraph cable follows an earlier attempt in	e Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868:
Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the way power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street	videspread use of electric lighting. These included early crud t (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lightin	le systems in France and the UK and the i g using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][2	Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light [29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first	hting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas st self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim	Edison patents a practical incandescent ligun. 1885: Singer begins production of the	ght bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most
popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commerce Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation	irst permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Isra on on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world	helitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg of the coming of "He whom God shall mak	g on October 18. Around the same time, the manifest". He is considered the forerun	hrough the development of Wissenschaft d nner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bah	les Judentums, the seeds of Conservative J á'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism	Idaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the
leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kinga revival of scholastic theology. 1871–1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismard the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muha	ck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Cult ammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist	ure War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-four State and declaring war on the Khedivat	nds the Theosophical Society and becomes e of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad es	s the leading articulator of Theosophy. 18' stablishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Commu	79: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of nity. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal	Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major
document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibitio 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Gé 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerso Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Form	éricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and on publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publish	exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at es Narrative of the Life of Frederick Doug	the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven' glass, an American Slave. 1847: The Bront	's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgan të sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering He	g von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-183 eights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx ar	4: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. d Friedrich Engels publish The Communist
edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first ed Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr I	dition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo p Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Geo	ublishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Vern orges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in P	le begins publishing his collection of storie aris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle i	es and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, w is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Rol	ith the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 186 pert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is p	5: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in ublished. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the
Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: T War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century of the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are consider	Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout	e of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker wr t Europe in reaction to 18th-century ration	ites Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publish nalism, and it develops more or less along	hes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main art y the lines of the Industrial Revolution, wit	icles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in h a design to react against the dramatic cl	literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of anges wrought on nature by the steam engine and
Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce s century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexande the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emers	some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels er Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and F	are especially important in that they give yodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles I	a social map of the new unified Italy to a Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson	people that until then had been scarcely an and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter	ware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. To Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan	here was a huge literary output during the 19th Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes);
Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Johnson Chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors I	oel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably N	e also: History of photography, List of pho Native Americans Louis Daguerre, invento	otojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguer of daguerreotype process of photograph	erreotype One of the first photographs, pr ny, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion	oduced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nad n photographer George Eastman, inventor	ar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of
Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-C Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, N world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th	Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inven National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork	tor of the negative / positive photographic by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism ar	c process. Main articles: History of art § 1 and Romanticism of the early 19th century	9th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impr	e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, essionism in the later half of the century,	1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty vith Paris being the dominant art capital of the
Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar D Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Rep Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era compose	David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent var Din Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargen	n Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya An t Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shi	dō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jea shkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri d	an-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levita le Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord Willian	n Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave 1 n Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet	foreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail e-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill
19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great c Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Gi	composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beetho a Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gusta	ven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr I av Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mus	lyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. T ssorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Pagai	Γhe list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig va nini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino R	ın Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bize ossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saë	Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton ns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert
Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England a form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sa Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allo	ick Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Char	rlotte Dundas, the "first practical steambo	oat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saud	di State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804	Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 18	04: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The
East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Husso successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of Eurkilling at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption create	ropean research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32]	le Flintlock Revolver. 1814 : February 1 E 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually	ruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mo cold conditions wreak havoc throughout	ount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, I the Northern Hemisphere, likely influence	pecoming the largest volcanic eruption in a ed by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambor	ecorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and a. 1816–1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the
largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombis slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821–1823: First Mexica revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the	an Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, e Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force.	ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 18 Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to	322: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's ind 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigra	lependence from Portugal on 7 September rated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rival	1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US F ry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, com	resident James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist mences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November
Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 18 firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolutited Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated the Colt Paterson revolution.	ver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading related concessions from China resulting in the start of the de	manually. 1837–1838: Rebellions of 1837 cline of the Qing dynasty. 1839–1919: An	in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Nat glo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the	tive Americans have been forcibly relocate e establishment of the Durand line 1842: T	ed in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After t Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the	ne First and Second Opium Wars, France, the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from
Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is a women's suffrage. 1848–1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest record later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition	ded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordna in London was the world's first international Expo or World	ance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice . Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers l	Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hais speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for	Termann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the or the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 185	first cooperative financial institution. Hist 7: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first l	orical territorial expansion of the United States For ong-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion
of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India (north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is follow Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly han	wed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. ged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Med	1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United diterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in	l States; Slavery is banned in the United S n the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Arc	States by the Thirteenth Amendment to thound 30,000 Parisians were killed, and the	e United States Constitution. 1867: Canad ousands more were later executed. Black I	a is formed, via the process of Canadian riday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The
Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone Na 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Chaindustry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age.	ational Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Scallenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the	ociété Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes l Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Littl	Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better e Bighorn leads to the death of General C	r known as the Impressionists, organize an Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakot	nd present their first public group exhibition a, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876–1914: The	n at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. massive expansion in population, territory,
explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is render slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrainexecution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago of	ered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Co it of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican militar	ca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of t y coup establishes the First Brazilian Rep	he shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-M oublic. The parliamentary constitutional m	Iaatschappij (KPM) that supported the uni Ionarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1	fication and development of the colonial e 390 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890:	onomy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes First use of the electric chair as a method of
creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gain prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eig	intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the ns control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the	looting and destruction of Cakranegara F e Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress	Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d	Dutch philologist, discovers and secures l'état, marking the end of the Hundred Da	Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok r ys' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arres	oyal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends red. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris,
man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twa studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chirica	a (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably hain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861	ave been born in the century.[39] Carl Fr Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodo	iedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo or Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his	o, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, le	r, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla J ft Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frai	osé Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar k James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a
Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Drecentury 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosoph Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (20)	ed Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Su hy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-	nrise (1872) gave the name to Impression -1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian	nism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-18 era France in the long nineteenth century	81 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 7 History of Spain (1808-1874) History of I	Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United (Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth states Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history
European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the prideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retr	rogressive elements of society courageously charting the courage sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries.	arse toward an inevitably Westernized two But we should avoid these simplistic char	entieth century. Conversely, the adherent racterizations if we are to appreciate the a	es of continuity, who viewed with alarm the agonizing and dangerous process of transf	e dismantling of the Islamic order and sour forming an established religious, social and	tht to preserve tradition and retain the values and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call".
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(links edit) View (previous 50 next 50) (20 50 100 250 500) Retriev $y_{1}\}$ Esta es la fórmula que puede ser aplicada en el plano carte $\{(y_{2}-y_{1})\}^2\}+\{(z_{2}-z_{1})\}^2\}$ Para derivar la fórmula control (2) Para derivar la fórmula control (2) Para derivar la fórmula control (3) Para derivar la fórmula (4) Para derivar la fórmula (4) Para derivar la fórmula (5) Para derivar la fórmula (6) Para derivar la fórmula (6) Para derivar la fórmula (6) Para derivar la fórmula (7) Para derivar	ved from "WhatLinksHere/19th_century" La distancia entre esiano, es decir, en el espacio bidimensional. Adicionalmente de la distancia entre dos puntos, tenemos que usar al teorem	dos puntos con coordenadas \$latex (x_{1}, si es que queremos calcular la distancia la de Pitágoras en el plano cartesiano. En	$, \sim y_{1})$ y \$latex (x_{2}, $\sim y_{2})$ \$ pued entre dos puntos ubicados en el plano trictonces, vamos a usar el siguiente diagram	de ser calculada usando la fórmula de la d idimensional, tenemos que usar la fórmula na: En el diagrama, tenemos los puntos \$1a	listancia. Fórmula de la distancia $\alpha = 0$ de la distancia en 3D: Fórmula de la distantex $A=(x_{1},y_{1})$ y $\alpha = 0$	$\ \left\{ \left\{ \left(x_{2}-x_{1} \right) \right\}^{2} + \left\{ \left(y_{2}-x_{1} \right) \right\}^{2} + \left\{ \left(x_{2}-x_{1} \right) \right\}^{2} + \left\{ \left(x_{2} \right) \right\}^{2} \right\}$. Unimos a estos puntos con el segmento
AB, al cual podemos denotar con d. Luego, construimos un triángulo rectá puntos es igual a $ y_{2}-y_{1} $ y la distancia horizontal entre los $ x_{1} $ ^2 $+{(y_{2}-y_{1})}^2$ \$ La fórmula de la distancia es usada	ángulo en donde el segmento AB es la hipotenusa y los segme puntos es igual a \$latex x_{2}-x_{1} \$. Además, si es que so en los siguientes ejemplos para obtener la distancia entre d	entos AC y BC son los catetos del triángui ustituimos AB con d, tenemos: \$latex {{d os puntos. Cada ejemplo tiene su respect	lo. Cuando aplicamos el teorema de Pitágo $^2=\{(x_{2}-x_{1})\}^2\}+\{(y_{2}-y_{1})\}$ iva solución, pero es recomendable que in	oras al triángulo ABC, tenemos: \$latex {{ _{1})}^2}\$ Ahora, sacamos la raíz cuadra ntentes resolver los ejemplos tú mismo par	AB}^2}={{AC}^2}+{{BC}^2}\$ Podemonda de ambos lados para obtener la fórmula practicar. Determina la distancia entre l	s observar que, la distancia vertical entre los a de la distancia: \$latex d=\sqrt{{(x_{2}-cos puntos (1, 3) y (5, 6). Escribimos las
coordenadas de los puntos de la siguiente forma: $x_{1}, y_{1}=1$ =\sqrt{25}\$ \$latex =5\$ La distancia entre los puntos es igual a 5. ¿Cuál ex =\sqrt{{\(y_{2}-y_{1}\)}^2\}\$ \$latex =\sqrt{{\((7-2)\}^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-6)^2\)} + {\(10-6)^2\)} + {\((10-	es la distancia entre los puntos (2, 6) y (7, 10)? Podemos escr 6)}^2}}\$ \$latex = $\sqrt{{\{(5)}^2} + {\{(4)}^2}$ \$ \$latex = \sqrt{\{(5)}^2} + \{(4)}^2}	ribir a las coordenadas de los puntos de la sqrt{25+16}\$ \$latex =\sqrt{51}\$ \$latex	a siguiente forma: $\frac{x_{1}}{y_{1}} = (x_{1}, y_{1}) = (x_{1}, y_{1})$	$(2, 6)$ \$ \$latex (x_{2}, y_{2})=(7, 10)\$ Aplique tenemos los puntos (12, 2) y (5, 5), ¿c	camos la fórmula de la distancia con las co uál es su distancia? Podemos observar las	ordenadas dadas: $\frac{d=\sqrt{{\{(x_{2})-\ siguientes coordenadas } \{1\}, y_{1}\}}=(12, y_{1})}$
2)\$ \$latex $(x_{2}, y_{2})=(5, 5)$ \$ Cuando sustituimos a estos valores en la igual a 7.62. Encuentra la distancia entre los puntos $(-4, 5)$ y $(4, 9)$. Tenem $x_{1}}^2+{\{(y_{2}-y_{1})\}^2\}}$ \$ \$latex =\sqrt{ $\{(4-(-4))\}^2\}+{\{(9-(-4))\}^2\}}$	nos las siguientes coordenadas: $\frac{x_{1}, y_{1}=-4, 5}{-5}^2}$ $\frac{x_{1}}{-5}$	\$\$latex (x_{2}, y_{2})=(4, 9)\$ Aquí, ten \sqrt{64+16}\$ \$latex =\sqrt{80}\$ \$latex	emos un punto con coordenadas negativas = =8.94\$ La distancia es igual a 8.94. Dete	s. Sin embargo, la fórmula de la distancia ermina la distancia entre los puntos (-6, -7	puede ser usada sin importar los signos de) y (-2, -1). Tenemos las siguientes coorder	las coordenadas. $\frac{d=\sqrt{{(x_{2})}}}{adas: \frac{x_{1}}{y_{1}}=(-6, -7)} \frac{x_{2}}{adas}$
y_{2})=(-2, -1)\$ Similar al ejercicio anterior, sólo tenemos que usar la fórigual a 7.21. Los siguientes ejercicios pueden ser resueltos usando lo apre	mula de la distancia con las coordenadas dadas. \$latex d=\s	$qrt{\{\{(x \{2\}-x \{1\})\}^2\}+\{\{(y \{2\}-y \{1\})\}^2\}\}+\{\{(y \{2\}-y \{1\},y \{1$	$\{\}\}$ \$ \\$\\ \art{\{\(\{ \(\{ \)} \}^2 \} + \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	$+\{\{(-1-(-7))\}^2\}\}$ \$latex =\sqrt{\{\((4)\)}^	2 }+{{(6)}^2}}\$ \$latex =\sqrt{16+36}\$	$\text{slatex} = \sqrt{52}$ \$\frac{52}\$ \$\frac{1}{52}\$ La distancia es

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