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television series centered around the struggles of Alf Garnett (Warren Mitchell), a conservative dockworker, and his wife, Else (Dandy Nichols). As they adjust to life during the London Blitz, they have daughter Rita (Una Stubbs), who grows up and gets married to Mike (Anthony Booth), a Labor Party supporter whose politics and lifestyle send Alf around
the bend. Eventually Alf and his son-in-law make peace long enough to attend the 1966 World Cup together. renaldo d this project should have been thrown in the trash can Rated 0.5/5 Stars • Rated 0.5 out of 5 stars 03/31/23 Full Review Audience Member the funniest movie ever! but only in the native language it makes sense... awesome jokes Rated 5/5
Stars • Rated 5 out of 5 stars 01/30/23 Full Review Read all reviews Read More Read Less POST RATING WRITE A REVIEW EDIT REVIEW Till Death Us Do Part (1968) Till
Do Part (1968) View more photos - - Tap to Unmute See Details O Brasil é um país que reúne diversos talentos. Muitas pessoas famosas e talentosas nas mais diversas áreas são conhecidas mundo a fora devido a seus trabalhos. Seja nos esportes, da engenharia, arquitetura, advocacia, militar, e nas artes, o brasileiro consegue o seu destaque. E nas
profissões artísticas ele faz e acontece, não apenas dentro como também fora do Brasil. São escritores, fotógrafos, músicos, atores e diretores que levam o nome do país a todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes sendo produzidos e lançados todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais evidente, com ótimos filmes existances e la contece e directores que levam o nome do país a todos os cantos. E no cinema este destaque está cada vez mais existances e la contece e directores e la contece e la contece e directores e la contece e l
indústria brasileira de cinema está produzindo. Cinema para todos os gostos Os filmes produzidos no Brasil são muito diversos, para que todos os públicos possam apreciar o cinema nacional. Você poderá encontrar longas brasileiros de terror, drama, biográficos, romances e também de comédias. Estes, aliás, são para ninguém colocar defeito. Se você é fã
de um bom filme de comédia, vale a pena conhecer os que são produzidos pela indústria cinematográfica brasileira. Não apenas as histórias como também os atores são preparados para fazer com que você chore de tanto dar risada. Você irá encontrar muitos filmes do gênero comédia no cinema nacional, entre eles o longa Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2,
sequência do filme Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2 O filme Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2 O filme Até que a Morte Nos Separe 2 narra a sequência da história do Casal Jane e Tino. No primeiro filmes eles ganham um prêmio na loteria e ficam milionários. No entanto, perdem tudo por não saberem como administrar o dinheiro. No longa Até que a Sorte Nos
Separe 2, o casal ficará rico novamente. Mas desta vez será porque eles herdaram uma altíssima quantia de um parente distante. Será que desta vez Tino e Jane conseguiram segurar a fortuna? Ou irão torrar tudo outra vez? O casal e a família, nesta aventura, partem para a cidade do pecado norte-americana: Las Vegas. Elenco de Até que a Sorte Nos
Separe 2 Para que você possa dar muitas risadas nas telas de cinema, e também no conforto da sua casa, o filme Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2 conta com um elenco de grandes estrelas. O casal Tino é Jane é interpretado pelos atores Leandro Hassum e Camila Morgado. Outros atores que fazem parte do elenco que Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2, são: Arlete
Salles, Chales Paraventi, Ailton Graça, Berta Loran, Henri Pagnoncelli, Julia Dalavia, Henry Fiuka, Rita Elmor, Kiko Mascarenhas, Rodrigo Sant'Anna e Marcius Melhem. Além deles, também atuam no filme o lutador Anderson Silva e o consagrado ator Jerry Lewis. Ficha completa do filme O roteiro do filme Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2 foi elaborado por
Paulo Cursino, e Roberto Santucci fez a direção do longa. A comédia não é indicada para o público com idade menor que 10 anos, e a data de estréia nos cinemas do Brasil é no dia 27 de dezembro de 2013. O filme Até que a Sorte Nos Separe 2 é garantia de boas risadas e muita diversão. Se você ainda não assistiu ao primeiro, veja e depois assista a
sequência. Quem sabe você pode, até mesmo, convidar alguém para assistir com você a este ótimo filme brasileiro. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,539 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke
Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars.
of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to
France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the
Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when
it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their
Thanksgiving dinner? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and
translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado
outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence
Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via
Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as
his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1
24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn
lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge
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or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year
Main article: January 1963 January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia. [1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first
major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in
the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic,[4] as a
step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] Ianuary 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)
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
Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st
president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 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 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and
Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in
terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both
vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23
- The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. 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 Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Cautama 
the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the
program is complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of
 Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 - President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual
National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight
Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 17 - In Abington School District v
Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red
telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union.
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 1963 July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the
 United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the
Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July
26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on
Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 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 Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of
President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22
American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin
Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John
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 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo
(renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College 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 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support.
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 Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis:
Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 -
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 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" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, 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 Airpor
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
rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States
December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace
trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya
gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.
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 and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished
Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is
published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 -
Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director [26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director [27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist [28] January 17 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 18 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 19 - Bruce Schneider, East Ger
May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegr
January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English
cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actoress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018)
February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer
February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, Americ
football player February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman,
American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 5 - Joel Osteen, American businessman and television evangelist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021)
March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer (40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez,
Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American actress and singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David
Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 -
 Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31
Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer
player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna,
Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drumment
Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host [46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tonu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li,
Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony
Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and television and the screen film and the screen film and the screen film and the screen film and the screen film and the screen film and the screen 
Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American 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 Michael June 2
 Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne
Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American
actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006)
June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-
songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian
football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No
 More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper
American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov,
Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat
Iulv 13 Kenny Iohnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser
Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball
player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player 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 (d. 1999) Mandakini,
Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican
American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau,
American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and
screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of
Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director 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 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec,
Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer
Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor [73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer
September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia
wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, American actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, actor, previously model October 8 - Elisabeth Shue, actor, previously mo
journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa
Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 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 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director [81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter [82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian
freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider
American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of
Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 10 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 15 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 -
Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 - Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 26 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 27 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 28 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 28 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 28 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 29 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 
Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 3 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American quitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler
December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician a
American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actor Jeff Carson, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya
Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock
Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian Politician Jacques Simonet, Belgi
 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, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] J
5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1898) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian
film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15
- Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra,
Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1809) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1808) January 24 Otto Harbach, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans
Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1894) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1894) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b. 1894) Ole Olsen, American baseball player (b
1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, Agerbaijani actor (b. 1896) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1896) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, Agerbaijani actor (b. 1896) Francis Poulence (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896) Wyndham Standing, American Screenwriter and Producer (b. 1896
English actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1808) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq
(executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1898) Louis J. 
Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, 
Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1879) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and
actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish
Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1883) March 4 - Williams, American poet (b. 1883) March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1882) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist
(b. 1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17
Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German
tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1892) March 23 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine
Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1875) April 3 - 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 scient (b. 1872) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American
astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and
humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1894) Ar
1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1891) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884)
William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1884) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni
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Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886)
May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b.
1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister
 of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1887) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scho
Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American actress (b. 1894) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim,
 First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro
Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin
 Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)
[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American poet (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1876) August 2 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) August 3 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (b. 1876) Au
1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William
 Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American civil rights activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian
 founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1883) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a
 founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1894) September 17 - Eduard
Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf
Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893) 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 fiction writer and film director (b. 1889) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French Indochina (19
October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English
 actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diêm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diêm, 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 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nhu, Ngô Đình Nh
 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1893) November 22 Wilhelm
 Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1898)
[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882)
 November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington
 December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 1 - 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. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer
 (b. 1882) 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 Film and Sound Archive of Red Cross, League of Re
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 (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th ategories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The
 First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 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 confirm that continued into the 20th century.
certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform.
 Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries, 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 in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower.
 Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian
 subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815)
 Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britainia, and in the last two decades of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th
century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century
The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code
protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the 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 Oing 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 double for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world.
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 interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the
 exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe. [8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruyuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in
Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth
Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities being founded at some point in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-
70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century, 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
 Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration
 July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Oing dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseo
 destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (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 1812.
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
France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive 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 determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to
preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from
 France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from
 Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took
its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European 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. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848.
nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily, [clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolution began in January in Sicily, [clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February.
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 made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American
Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade 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 abolished 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-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the
 Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and 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 Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest
conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large
part of China, capturing Nanjing 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 and modernization and modernization and modernization and modernization and modernization 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 annexed the Maratha
Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: 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 innexed 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.
 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations
[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of
 Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southernore
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 between the United States and the 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 Se
1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War. 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the
Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native
1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: Inches the previous war. 1830: 
 Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat,
 Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First
Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United
 Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy
 Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and this consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayar
 War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation and the Founding the
Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876
 The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins
1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by
 Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results
in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores"
 culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell
[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark
in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals.
of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries
unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory.
carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of stagnation. But the most
important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s.
Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darwin Darw
1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel disco
 tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich
Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera,
phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of
aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1827: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by
Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented.
1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling
Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred
Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First
commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc light bulb. 1882: 
large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would
become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays
 Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the
leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting and promoting are stables as a second council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting are stables.
revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the
Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document
 informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats
writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens
publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson
 publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855.
                                   ublishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolston
War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Wincent van Go
published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new
century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are
considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began. [30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of
the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin
Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark
Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire. [31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and
Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, Produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotography, List of photography, List of 
American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, pioneer motion photograph
photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of photographer William Fox
Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster
artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert
Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Claudel Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh
William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov
Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich
Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin,
Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest
Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian
 Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic
Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: Th
Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805-1848: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848:
Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement.
1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European re
1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc
throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the
British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's
independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to
the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832-1836: The Texas
Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans
have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the
Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca
Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes
the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century, 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair, 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York, 1857.
Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of
the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States
Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later
executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies. [33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in
Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the French capital rules the
exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Deep 1876: Battle of the Dee
massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1871: Great Railroad Strike in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular
education. 1883; Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history, 1883; The guagga is rendered extinct, 1886; Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888; Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy. [33] 1888; The
Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889–1890: 1889–1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a
method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in
Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends
declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris,
prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in
 history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules
Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885
Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin
Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in
games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery History (1855-1892) Sl
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