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Rol de futbol

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En el fútbol y fútbol 7, las posiciones determinan el rol y responsabilidad de cada jugador. Desde el portero, defensas y centrocampistas, hasta los delanteros, cada posiciones determinan el rol y responsabilidad de cada jugador. Desde el portero y la
importancia de los delanteros. Descubre las variantes tácticas y la numeración de los dorsales en el fútbol 7, las posiciones básicas del juego desempeñan un papel fundamental en el desempeño y organización de un equipo. Estas
posiciones están determinadas por el papel y las responsabilidades que cada jugador tiene en el campo. A continuación, examinaremos el papel del portero es una de las posiciones más importantes en el fútbol. Su principal objetivo es evitar que el balón entre en la portería y
garantizar la seguridad defensiva del equipo. Para cumplir con esta tarea, el portero debe contar con habilidades como el juego de manos, la capacidad de salida y distribución del balón. Los defensas son los encargados de proteger la portería y cortar
los ataques del equipo rival. Dentro de la línea defensiva, encontramos a los defensas centrales y a los laterales. Los defensas centrales y cortar los ataques del equipo contrario. Por otro lado, los laterales ocupan las posiciones entre los defensas centrales y los extremos,
proporcionando apoyo en las jugadas ofensivas y cobertura defensiva en las jugadas de ataque. Se ubican en una posición intermedia entre los defensores y los delanteros y su principal tarea es controlar y distribuir el balón de manera
efectiva. Los centrocampistas deben tener un buen manejo del balón, una visión de juego desarrollada y contribuir tanto en defensa como en ataque. Los delanteros son los encargados de marcar los goles y finalizar las jugadas del equipo. El delanteros como en ataque. Los delanteros como en ataque. Los delanteros son los encargados de marcar los goles y finalizar las jugadas del equipo. El delanteros como en ataque. Los delanteros c
lado, los extremos se ubican en las bandas y tienen la tarea de desbordar a los defensas contrarios y centrar el balón al área. Los delanteros deben contar con habilidades como el remate, el juego de cabeza y el regate para cumplir con su función en el equipo. En el fútbol sala, las posiciones clave se adaptan al menor número de jugadores y al espacio
reducido del campo. El portero juega un papel fundamental, siendo el encargado de proteger la portería y realizar salidas oportunas. Las alas son jugadores rápidos y habilidosos que desbordan por las bandas, generando oportunidades de ataque. El cierre es el defensor central, encargado de interceptar los ataques del equipo rival. Por último, el pivote
es un jugador de ataque que juega cerca del área rival, creando jugadas y finalizando oportunidades de gol. En el fútbol 7, también se presentan adaptaciones en las posiciones. El portero cumple un rol esencial, evitando que el balón entre en la portería. Los defensas se encargan de proteger el área y cortar los ataques del equipo contrario. Los
centrocampistas son los encargados de conectar la defensa con el ataque, siendo hábiles en el manejo del balón y la creación de juego. Los delanteros tienen la responsabilidad de finalizar las jugadas y marcar goles para su equipo. Las posiciones pueden variar en función de las necesidades tácticas del equipo y las habilidades de los jugadores. En el
fútbol, existen variantes tácticas y roles adicionales que los equipos pueden adoptar según sus necesidades estratégicas. Estas variantes permiten adaptar las posiciones y funciones de los jugadores que ocupan posiciones
entre los laterales y los extremos. Su principal tarea es cubrir las bandas tanto en defensa como en ataque. En defensa, tienen la responsabilidad de cerrar los espacios y marcar a los extremos rivales para evitar que desborden. En ataque, se desplazan por las bandas para apoyar las jugadas ofensivas, brindando opciones de pase, realizando centros al
área y participando en la creación de oportunidades de gol.Los carrileros son jugadores atléticos y dinámicos, capaces de recorrer grandes distancias a lo largo de todo el campo. Además, deben tener una buena técnica de pase y centrar con precisión, así como habilidad para participar en el juego combinativo con el resto del equipo.Los laterales
ofensivos son variantes de los laterales convencionales que tienen un enfoque más orientado al ataque. Estos jugadores se suman de forma activa y constante al ataque del equipo, proporcionando apoyo en las jugadores rápidos y desequilibrantes,
capaces de superar a los defensores rivales en velocidad y regate. Además, deben tener una buena visión de juego para elegir las mejores opciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones en los momentos oportunos de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos de pase y centrar al área en los momentos oportunos. Los carrileros ocupan posiciones en los carrileros de los carrileros ocupan posiciones en los carrileros ocupan posiciones en los carrileros ocupan posiciones en los carrileros de los carrileros de
marcan a los extremos rivales y cierran espacios. En ataque, brindan opciones de pase y realizan centros al área. Son jugadores rápidos y desequilibrantes. Tienen una buena visión de juego para elegir las mejores
opciones de pase y centrar al área.Las variantes tácticas y los roles adicionales en el fútbol permiten a los equipos adaptarse a diferentes situaciones de juego, sorprender al rival y maximizar sus fortalezas. Al combinar las posiciones de juego, sorprender al rival y maximizar sus fortalezas. Al combinar las posiciones de juego, sorprender al rival y maximizar sus fortalezas. Al combinar las posiciones básicas con estas variantes, los equipos pueden crear sistemas de juego más flexibles y efectivos, otorgando un mayor
grado de versatilidad y profundidad al ataque.La numeración de las posiciones en el fútbol sigue ciertos patrones comunes que pueden variar ligeramente se establecen ciertos números para cada posición.Los porteros suelen llevar el número 1 en su camiseta, en
reconocimiento a su importancia como último defensor del equipo. Este dorsal es fácilmente reconocible, ya que es el único que no se repite en el campo. De esta manera, se destaca la posición de portero y su rol fundamental en la protección de la solidez defensiva, suelen llevar los números 4 y 5 en su
camiseta. Estos dorsales identifican su papel de corte y recuperación de la línea defensiva. Los laterales, que se ubican entre los defensas centrales y los extremos, suelen llevar los números 2 y 3 en su camiseta. Estos números indican su papel de corte y recuperación de la línea defensiva. Los laterales, que se ubican entre los defensas centrales y los extremos, suelen llevar los números 2 y 3 en su camiseta. Estos números indican su papel de corte y recuperación de la línea defensiva. Los laterales, que se ubican entre los defensas centrales y los extremos, suelen llevar los números indican su papel de corte y recuperación de la línea defensiva. Los laterales y los extremos, suelen llevar los números indican su papel de corte y recuperación de la línea defensiva.
ataque, brindando apoyo en las jugadas ofensivas y proporcionando centros al área. En cuanto a los centrocampistas, su numeración suele variar entre los números 6 y 8. Estos dorsales identifican su posición intermedia entre la defensa y la delanteros llevan
números entre el 9 y el 11 en su camiseta. Estos números reflejan su posición más adelantada en el campo, y su papel principal de marcar goles y finalizar las jugadas del equipo. El uso de dorsales específicos en el fútbol permite identificar rápidamente la posición de cada jugador en el campo. Aunque estos números pueden variar según el equipo o la
liga, existe una tendencia generalizada en relación a las posiciones. El número 1 es reservado tradicionalmente para los porteros, quienes desempeñan un papel fundamental en la protección de la portería. El dorsal número 1 se asocia con la responsabilidad y destaca su posición única en el equipo. Los defensas centrales suelen llevar los números 4 y 5,
mientras que los laterales llevan los números 2 y 3. Estos dorsales identifican claramente su función en la línea defensiva y su ubicación en el terreno de juego. En el caso de los centrocampistas, se suelen utilizar números entre el 6 y el 8. Estos dorsales indican su posición entre la defensa y la delantera, así como su función de conectar el juego en todas
las zonas del campo. Por último, los delanteros llevan números entre el 9 y el 11, que refuerzan su papel de atacantes y goleadores. Estos dorsales indican su ubicación en el campo y su responsabilidad de finalizar las jugadas de gol. Portero: números 2 y 3 Centrocampistas: números 2 y 3 Centrocampistas: números entre el 6 y el 8
Delanteros: números entre el 9 y el 11Aqui te dejamos alguno ejemplos de grandes jugadoras de fútbol y grandes jugadoras de futbol se ha convertido en una de las formas de entretenimiento más populares en todo el mundo. Desde su origen en la Inglaterra del siglo XIX, el fútbol se ha expandido a lo largo y ancho del
planeta y se ha convertido en un fenómeno global, con millones de seguidores y miles de equipos profesionales y amateurs. Uno de los aspectos más importantes del fútbol, el sistema de juego es un conjunto de tácticas y estrategias que un equipo utiliza para competir contra otro equipo. En el fútbol, el sistema de juego es un conjunto de tácticas y estrategias que un equipo utiliza para competir contra otro equipo. En el fútbol, el sistema de juego es un conjunto de tácticas y estrategias que un equipo utiliza para competir contra otro equipo. En el fútbol es la estructura interna de un sistema de juego es un conjunto de tácticas y estrategias que un equipo utiliza para competir contra otro equipo. En el fútbol es la estructura interna de un sistema de juego es un conjunto de tácticas y estrategias que un equipo utiliza para competir contra otro equipo. En el fútbol es la estructura interna de un sistema de juego es un conjunto de tácticas y estrategias que un equipo utiliza para competir contra otro equipo.
este artículo, exploraremos la estructura interna de un sistema de juego en el fútbol, analizando los diferentes aspectos más importantes del sistema de juego en el fútbol. La formación se refiere a la disposición de los jugadores en el campo
de juego, y puede variar dependiendo de las tácticas y estrategias que un equipo desea implementar. Existen diversas formación se compone de cuatro defensores, cuatro centrocampistas y dos delanteros. Otras formación se comunes incluyen la 4-3-3, la 3-5-2 y la 4-2-3-1. La elección
de una formación dependerá del estilo de juego que un equipo quiera implementar. Por ejemplo, un equipo que desee jugar un fútbol más directo y vertical puede optar por una formación con más delanteros. El rol de
los jugadores: Cada jugador en un equipo de fútbol tiene un rol específico dentro del sistema de juego. Los jugadores pueden dividirse en diferentes categorías, como defensores, por ejemplo, tienen como objetivo principal proteger la portería de su
equipo y evitar que el equipo contrario marque goles. Los centrocampistas, por su parte, tienen un rol más versátil y pueden tanto defender como atacar, dependiendo de las necesidades del equipo. Los delanteros, por último, tienen como objetivo principal marcar goles y crear oportunidades de gol para su equipo. Dentro de cada categoría de jugadores,
también existen roles específicos. Por ejemplo, dentro de los defensores, puede haber un defensa central que tenga como objetivo principal es recuperar el balón y cortar los ataques
del equipo contrario. La estrategia de juego es otro aspecto importante de la estructura interna de un sistema de juego en el fútbol. La estrategia de juego en el fútbol en el fú
así como de las características del equipo contrario. Una de las estrategias de juego más comunes en el fútbol es el contraataque, un equipo se enfoca en defender y espera a que el equipo contrario cometa un error para recuperar el balón y atacar rápidamente. El contraataque es una estrategia especialmente efectiva cuando el
equipo contrario tiene jugadores más lentos o menos habilidosos en defensa. Otra estrategia común en el fútbol es la presión alta. En la presión alta. En la presión alta estrategia es especialmente efectiva cuando el equipo contrario tiene dificultades
para controlar el balón bajo presión. La estrategia de juego también puede variar dependiendo del resultado del partido. Por ejemplo, si un equipo contrario marque goles. Si un equipo está perdiendo, puede optar por una
estrategia más ofensiva, para buscar el empate o la victoria. La comunicación y el liderazgo son aspectos clave en la estructura interna de un sistema de juego en el fútbol. Los equipos exitosos suelen tener líderes dentro del campo de juego, jugadores que son capaces de motivar y guiar a sus compañeros de equipo. La
comunicación también es esencial para el éxito en el fútbol. Los jugadores de comunicación también es importante fuera del campo de juego, donde los jugadores y el cuerpo técnico deben trabajar juntos para preparar el próximo
partido y analizar el desempeño del equipo. Conclusion La estructura interna de un sistema de juego en el fútbol es un aspecto esencial para el éxito de cualquier equipo. La elección de una formación de la comunicación y el
 liderazgo son algunos de los aspectos más importantes de un sistema de juego exitoso. Sin embargo, es importante recordar que no existe una fórmula mágica para el éxito en el fútbol. Cada equipo es único y debe encontrar su propio estilo de juego y estrategias efectivas. Al final del día, lo que realmente importa es el compromiso, la dedicación y el
trabajo duro de los jugadores y del cuerpo técnico, que son esenciales para lograr el éxito en cualquier deporte, incluyendo el fútbol. ¿Te gustaría recibir más información relacionada con nuestros cursos? Pulsa AQUI para contactar con nosotros Player roles in association football For typical field formations, see Formation (association football). GK SW
RB CB LB RWB LWB DM RM CM LM AM RW SS LW CF The most common positions used in association football. Teams must always have a goalkeeper, but the remaining 10 players may be arranged in any combination. In the sport of association football, each of the 11 players on a team is assigned to a particular position on the field of play. A team is
made up of one goalkeeper and ten outfield players who fill various defensive, midfield, and attacking positions describe both the player's main role and their area of operation on the pitch. In the early development of the game, formations were much more offensively aggressive, with the 1-2-7 being
prominent in the late 1800s.[1] In the latter part of the 19th century, the 2-3-5 formation became more refined to reflect this. In defence, there were full-backs, known as the left-back and right-half, centre-half and right-half; and for the forward line there were outside-left (or left wing),
 inside-left, centre-forward, inside-right and outside-right (or right wing). As the game has evolved, tactics and team formations have changed and so many of the names of the positions have changed to reflect their duties in the modern game (though some old familiar ones remain).[1] The term "half-back" fell out of use by the early 1970s and "midfield"
was used in naming the positions that play around the middle third as in centre midfield and wide midfield. [1] The fluid nature of the modern game means that positions in football are not as rigidly defined as in sports such as rugby or American football. Even so, most players will play in a limited range of positions throughout their career, as each
position requires a particular set of skills and physical attributes. Footballers who are able to play comfortably in a number of positions are referred to as "utility players".[2] However, in Total Football tactics, the players are only loosely defined into a position. This tactic required players who were extremely versatile, such as Johan Cruyff, who could
play every position on the pitch apart from goalkeeper (association football) Goalkeeper diving to keep the ball away from goal. Goalkeeper is the most defensive position in football. The goalkeeper's main job is to stop the other team from scoring by catching, palming or punching the ball from shots, headers and crosses.
Unlike their teammates, goalkeepers typically remain in and around their own penalty area for most of the game. As a result, goalkeepers have a better view of the pitch and often give advice to their defence when the other team is on the attack or during set pieces.[4] Goalkeepers are the only players on the pitch who are allowed to handle the ball, but
this is restricted to their own penalty area. Positioning is another important job and is one of the hardest to master as keeper.[5] Goalkeepers must also wear a different coloured kit from the outfielders and officials. Common colours include yellow, green, grey, black and shades of blue. Since the 1970s, goalkeepers have also typically worn specialised
gloves. They provide better grip on the ball and protect their hands from hard shots and headers, as well making it easier to punch or push the ball away. Caps were common between the 1910s and 1960s, as well as woolly jumpers, but these are not worn in any professional context today.[citation needed] Unlike other positions, the
goalkeeper is the only required role in a football match. If a goalkeeper gets sent off or injured, a substitute goalkeeper must take their place in goal. If that is not possible, an outfielder must do so and wear the goalkeeper must take their place in goal. If that is not possible, an outfielder must do so and wear the goalkeeper must take their place in goal. If that is not possible, an outfielder must do so and wear the goalkeeper must take their place in goal.
team already reached the limit of substitutions, causing midfielder Nealy Martin to take her place as goalkeeper is good at reading
the game, and prevents scoring opportunities by coming off their line to challenge and/or distract opposing forwards who have beaten the offside trap. Manuel Neuer has often been described as a sweeper-keeper.[7] Main article: Defender (association football) A defender (in the foreground, wearing a white shirt) challenging for possession. Defenders
play behind the midfielders and their primary responsibility is to provide support to the feel that contains the goal they are defending. Taller defenders will move forward to the opposing team's penalty box when their team takes corner kicks or free kicks,
 where scoring with one's head is a possibility.[9] The principal role of the centre-back,[10][11] (central defender[12] or centre-backs, and safely clearing the ball from the defensive half's penalty area. As their name suggests, they play in a central position. Most teams employ two centre-backs,
stationed in front of the goalkeeper. There are two main defensive strategies used by centre-backs: the zonal defence, where each centre-back has the job of covering a particular opposition player.[15] Centre-backs are often tall, strong and have good jumping, heading
and tackling ability. Successful centre-backs also need to be able to concentrate, read the game well, and be brave and decisive in making last-ditch tackles on attacking players who might otherwise be through on goal.[16] Sometimes, particularly in lower leagues, centre-backs concentrate less on ball control and passing, preferring simply to clear the
ball in a "safety-first" fashion.[17] However, there is a long tradition of centre-backs having more than just rudimentary footballing skill, enabling a more possession-oriented playing style.[12] Centre-back Alex Greenwood (on the right wearing the orange shirt) passing the ball. Centre-backs will usually go forward for set piece corners and free-kicks,
where their height and jumping ability give them an aerial goal threat, while defensive duties are covered by the full-backs. Once the set piece is complete, they will retreat to their own half.[18] The position is sometimes referred to as "centre-half". This originates in the late part of the 19th century, when most teams employed the 2-3-5 formation, the
row of three players were called half-backs. As formations evolved, the central player in this trio (the centre-half), moved into a more defensive position on the field, taking the name of the position with them.[19][20] The sweeper (or libero (Italian: free)) is a more versatile type of centre-back that, as the name suggests, "sweeps up" the ball if the
opponent manages to breach the defensive line.[21] Their position is rather more fluid than other defenders who mark their designated opponents.[23] With the
advent of the modern offside rule came the need to hold more of a defensive line to catch opposing players offside. Use of a sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could in the case of the sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could not be a sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent onside, which could not be a sweeper role became less popular as the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play an attacking opponent on the last man can play attacking opponent of the last man can play attacking opponent of the last man can play attacking opponent of the last man ca
youth football, with most teams elsewhere never playing the position, [citation needed] Former German captain Franz Beckenbauer is commonly seen as the inventor of the libero and the best player in the role [25] However, player in the role [25] However, player in the role [25] However in the position of the libero and the best player in the role [25] However in the rol
the use of the attacking full-back (wing-back) role though they are more often than not still referred to as right- or left-backs. [29] Originally, a full-back was the last line of defence, but as the game developed in the early 20th century, the centre-half role was dropped backwards and came to be known as 'centre-back', and the full-backs were then pushed
out wider to create the right-back and left-back positions. [31] The wing-backs (or attacking full-backs) are defenders with a more advanced emphasis on their responsibilities in attack. [32] They are usually employed as part of a 3-5-2 formation, and can
therefore be considered part of the midfield when a team is attacking.[33] They may also be used in a 5-3-2 formation and therefore have a more defensive role. [34] The term "wing-back" itself is gradually falling out of use as there is less of a distinction with the full-back roles in the modern game, especially when used in a 4-3-3 or 4-2-3-1 formation.
[32][35] The wing-back role is one of the most physically demanding positions in modern football. Wing-backs are often more adventurous than traditional full-backs and are expected to provide crosses upfield and then defend effectively
against an opponent's attack down the flanks. A defensive midfielder is usually fielded to cover the advances of an opponent's wing-back.[36] Main article: Midfielders (originally referred to as half-backs) are players whose position of play is midway between
the attacking forwards and the defenders. Their main duties are to maintain possession of the ball, receiving the ball from defenders and feeding it to the strikers, as well as dispossessing opposing players. Most managers field at least one central midfielder with a marked task of breaking up opposition's attacks while the rest are more adept to creating
goals or have equal responsibilities between attack and defence or required to attack with the strikers. They are more often the players that initiate attacking play for a team.[37] Further information: Midfielder § Central midfielder Central
an important initiator of attacks and can be sometimes described as a "playmaker." They will also offer an additional line of defence when the team is under sustained attack and when defending set pieces. Central midfielders are always busy in a game and are therefore sometimes described as the engine room of the team.[37] Their central position
the game. A central midfielder is expected to have good vision, be adept at long and short passing and have great stamina because of the ground they cover in a game. [40] They also need to be good at tackling to win the ball back. Over time two additional central midfield roles have developed from the standard role, though their duties have a degree of
overlap. These are the attacking midfield and defensive midfield roles and are explained in the sections below. Depending on the team's tactics a combination of all three roles may be deployed in midfield role to provide width or as cover.[37] Further information: Midfielder § Defensive
midfielder A defensive midfielder (holding midfielder or midfield anchor) is a central midfield supports the defensive protection, thus "holding back" when the rest of the midfield supports the attack. The defensive midfielder screens the defensive protection, thus "holding back" when the rest of the midfielder screens the defensive midfield supports the attack.
defenders.[41] They also help tactically, for instance, by directing opposing attacking players out to the wing where they have more limited influence, and by covering the positions of full-backs, other midfielders are primarily defensive,
some midfielders are deployed as deep-lying playmakers, due to their ability to dictate tempo from a deep position with their passing. Sometimes a defensive midfielder who will act as the deep-lying playmaker. Whenever the central midfielder will be paired with a central midfielder 
midfielders require good positional sense, work rate, tackling ability, and anticipation (of player and ball movement) to excel. They also need to possess good passing skills and close control to hold the ball in midfield under sustained pressure.[45] Most importantly, defensive midfielders require great stamina as they are the outfield players who cover
the greatest distance during a professional match. In top football clubs, a midfielder may cover up to 12 kilometres for a full 90-minute game. [46] Deep-lying playmakers typically require a good first touch under opposition pressure and the ability to play long crossfield passes to attacking players further upfield. [44] Further information: Midfielder
§ Attacking midfielder An attacking midfield and the team's forwards, and who has a primarily offensive role.[47] According to positioning along the field, attacking midfield may be divided into left, right and central attacking midfield roles. A
central attacking midfielder may be referred to as a playmaker, or number ten (due to the association of the number 10 shirt with this position).[48][49] These players typically serve as the offensive pivot of the team, and are sometimes said to be "playing in the hole", although this term can also be used to describe the positioning of a deep-lying forward
Their main role is to create goal-scoring opportunities using superior vision, control, and technical skill. The attacking midfielder is an importantly, the ability to read the opposing defence in order to deliver defence-splitting passes to
the strikers; in addition to their technical and creative ability, they are also usually quick, agile, and mobile players, which aids them in beating opponents during dribbling runs. [citation needed] Some attacking midfielders are called treguartistas or fantasisti (Italian: three-quarter specialist, i.e. a playmaker between the forwards and the midfield).
known for their deft touch, vision, ability to shoot from range, and passing prowess. However, not all attacking midfielders are trequartistas - some attacking midfie
the "enganche".[50] Further information: Midfielder & Winger A wide midfielder & Winger A wide midfielder who is stationed to the left or right of central midfield. Though they are often referred to as wingers, not all players in these positions are
stereotypical speedy, touchline hugging players. With the advent of the modern game the traditional outside forwards known as "wingers" were pushed back to wide midfield, though still commonly referred to as wingers. As the game has developed further, some tactical formations (for example, 4-3-3) have used central midfielders deployed in a wider
position to provide width, more defensive protection along the flanks and to help compress play in the opponent's half. They will still support attacking play and sometimes be expected to act as a semi-winger.[51] Main article: Forward (association football) The striker (wearing the red shirt) is past the defence (in the white shirts) and is about to take a
shot at the goal. Forwards are players who are positioned nearest to the opposing team's goal. The primary responsibility of forwards is to score goals and to create scoring chances for other players. Forwards may also contribute defensively by harrying opposition defenders and goalkeepers whilst not in possession. The most common modern formations
include between one and three forwards; for example, a lone striker in a 4-3-3. [52] Coaches will often field one striker and two wingers in a 4-3-3. [52] Coaches will often field one striker and assists in creating goals as well as scoring.
The former is sometimes a large striker, typically known as a "target man", who is used either to distract opposing defenders to help teammates score, or to score themselves; the latter is usually of quicker pace, and is required to have some abilities like finding holes in the opposing defender and, sometimes, dribbling. In other cases, strikers will operate
on the wings of the field and work their way goalwards. Yet another variation is the replacement of the target man with a striker who can thread through-balls. [52] Players who specialise in playing as a target are usually of above-average height with good heading ability and an accurate shot. They tend to be the "outlet" player for both midfielders and
defenders, able to "hold the ball up" (retain possession of the ball in an advanced position while teammates run forward to join the attack). They tend to score goals from crosses, often with the head, and can use their body strength to shield the ball while turning to score.[53] Other forwards may rely on their pace to run onto long balls passed over or
through the opposition defence, rather than collecting the ball with their back to goal like a target man. Some forwards can play both of these roles equally well.[53] A centre forward (or striker) has the key task of scoring goals and for this reason acts as the focal point of the majority of attacking play by a team. As such, how well a striker is performing
tends to be measured purely on goals scored despite the fact that they may be contributing in other ways to a team's success. A traditional centre forward was required to be tall in height and strong physically in order to be able to win the ball in the area from crosses and attempt to score with either their feet or head, or to knock the ball down for a
teammate to score. Whilst these assets are still an advantage, in the modern game speed and movement are also required as there is more interplay when attacking.[54] In a 4-4-2 or 4-4-1-1 formation the centre forward is often paired with a second striker who may play around them or in a slightly withdrawn role respectively, though it is not unknown
to play two recognised centre forwards.[55] Sometimes a team may opt on a more defensive formation such as 4-5-1 in which the centre forward is required to play a "lone role" up front. In these cases a team may look for opportunities to counter-attack on the break and the centre forward may find themselves attacking the goal on their own with just a
defender to beat or alternatively they may hold the ball up in the opponent's half to allow other players to join in the attack. Modern footballing tactics have made more use of 4-3-3 and 4-2-3-1 formations. [54] Here the centre forward may be involved more with the attacking build up play, supported by wingers (who often come infield) and attacking
midfielders. The play uses more shorter, quick passes with movement off the ball, looking to create an opening on goal.[56] Centre forwards are often referred to as a number nine (due to the association of the number 9 shirt with this position), and may also operate as a false nine who, unlike conventional centre forwards, drop into deeper areas of the
pitch with the purpose of drawing defenders away from their defensive line and linking up with teammates making forward runs towards goal.[57] A second striker (or support striker) (historically called inside-left and inside-right, or inside forward) has a long history in the game, but the terminology to describe them has varied over the years. Originally called inside-left and inside-right, or inside forward runs towards goal.[57] A second striker (or support striker) (historically called inside-left and inside-right, or inside forward) has a long history in the game, but the terminology to describe them has varied over the years.
such players were termed inside forwards, while more recent terms also include shadow striker, deep-lying forward, and are often referred to as playing "in the hole" (i.e. the space between the midfield and the defence of the opposing team). The position was initially developed by the famous Hungary national team of the late 1940s and mid-1950s led
by Ferenc Puskás. Later, it was popularised in Italian football as the trequartista ("three-quarters") or fantasista, the advanced playmaker who plays neither in midfield nor as a forward, but effectively pulls the strings for their team's attacking
midfielder or sometimes on the wing. Whatever the terminology, the position itself is a loosely defined one, a player who lies somewhere between the out-and-out striker and the midfield, who can perform this role effectively due to their vision, technical skills, creativity, and passing ability. Such a player is either a skillful, attack-minded midfielder or
creative striker who can both score and create opportunities for centre forwards, although a second striker will often not be involved in build-up plays as much as an attacking midfielder. As the supporting forward role was popularised in Italy due to free-role attacking midfielders adapting to a more advanced position in the tactically rigorous 4-4-2
formations of the 1990s, their defensive contribution is also usually higher than that of a pure number ten playmaker. [59] In Italy, this role is also known as a "rifinitore" or "seconda punta", [59] whereas in Brazil, it is known as a "ponte de lança". [60] Winger Caroline Graham Hansen is known for her dribbling ability, an important quality in wingers. [61]
A winger (left winger and right winger) (historically called outside-right, or outside forward) is an attacking player who is stationed in a wide position near the touchlines. They can be classified as forwards, considering their origin as the old outside forward who played out on the "wing" (i.e. side of the pitch). They continue to be termed
as such in many parts of the world, especially in Latin and Dutch footballing cultures. However, in the English-speaking world, they are usually counted as part of the world, especially in Latin and Dutch footballing cultures. However, in the English-speaking world, they are usually counted as part of the world, especially in Latin and Dutch footballing cultures. However, in the English-speaking world, they are usually counted as part of the world, especially in Latin and Dutch footballing cultures.
main attribute is usually speed which is used to attack and dribble past opponent's full-backs in order to get behind the defence and to then deliver crosses and passes into the centre for their attackers.[63] Occasionally left and right footed wingers may swap sides of the field as a tactical move to enable the winger to cut inside against the opposing full-
back's weaker foot, looking for a shooting opportunity or just as a means of opening up the defence. Clubs such as Barcelona and Real Madrid often choose to play their wingers is by no means universal, and many successful teams have operated
without wingers. At the 1966 World Cup, England manager Alf Ramsey led a team without natural wingers to the title; this was unusual enough at the time for the team to be nicknamed "The Wingless Wonders".[64] A more recent example is that of Italian club Milan, who have typically played in a narrow midfield diamond formation or in a "Christmas
tree" formation (4-3-2-1), relying on attacking full-backs to provide the necessary width down the wings.[65] Formation (association football ^ a b c "Old football formations explained - Classic soccer tactics & strategies".
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forming dynamics in association football. Journal of Systems Science and Complexity, Vol. 26, 2013 p. 73-84 Retrieved from " Las posiciones de un equipo durante un partido de fútbol. Un equipo está formado por un portero y diez jugadores de campo, que
se reparten los postes según el dispositivo táctico elegido. Los puestos se dividen en tres categorías principales (defensores, centrocampistas y delanteros), están adscritos a roles y áreas de juego en el campo. Portero En el fútbol, el portero es el jugador encargado de proteger la portería de su equipo, para que el balón no cruce la línea. Puede utilizar
campo, un elemento determinante en el aspecto táctico del juego de su equipo (cobertura en la fase defensiva, elección de subidas en la fase ofensiva). Incluso durante acciones desesperadas puede llegar a lanzar un tiro libre, o incluso trepar al área de penalti del oponente para una última jugada a balón parado. Defensor Los defensores (o espaldas)
son jugadores cuya tarea principal es interrumpir, o idealmente prevenir, el juego del ataque contrario. El balón se puede recuperar tras un duelo ganado por un defensor (acción individual) o desestabilizando a los oponentes mediante una estrategia colectiva (intercepción, provocación de un fuera de juego, presión colectiva, etc.). Además de su solidez
y rigor físico, las cualidades necesarias para un buen defensor son, por tanto, la compostura, la concentración y la inteligencia de juego, no debían mostrar capacidades técnicas particulares. Este ya no es el caso hoy, porque están
obligados a participar en tareas ofensivas. El mediocampo es quizás la línea de juego que ofrece las opciones tácticas más diferentes. Podemos tener dos, tres, cuatro o incluso cinco centrocampista tiene que ser duro, es el jugador que
 recorre más distancia durante un partido. Esta es quizás la única característica común a los entornos, que también pueden mostrar aptitudes totalmente diferentes. Si el medio forma un bloqueo, muchas veces diferenciamos a los centrocampistas defensivos de los centrocampistas ofensivos, aunque estos últimos deben ser complementarios, y sobre todo
para no «cortar el equipo en dos» (uno detrás, otro delante). Atacante El papel de un atacante (o antes) es concretar el juego ofensivo de su equipo. Se coloca cerca de las jaulas contrarias y por tanto tiene más posibilidades de marcar goles que sus compañeros más defensivos. Si bien los perfiles particulares de los jugadores pueden surgir de este papel
crucial, la función de ataque se puede resumir en tres posiciones diferentes. Un atacante posicionado en el eje más cercano a los objetivos opuestos se dice que es un punto (o centro delantero). Un atacante de apoyo puede ayudarlo en el proceso de construcción ofensiva. Finalmente, cuando el atacante juega en un lado, se le llama extremo.
Evidentemente, las funciones que deben cumplir los atacantes varían según las características individuales de estos últimos, la organización táctica y el juego de su equipo. Libero y «puesto 6 - puesto 8 - puesto 10 "tienden a desaparecer en el fútbol moderno. El líbero, último jugador del equipo
antes del portero, es sustituido ahora por dos centrales que practican una táctica de defensa online, fuera de juego o presionando, es decir, una defensa colocada más alta en el suelo, un poco más lejos del portero. A veces nos encontramos con líberos en los niveles regionales, pero especialmente a nivel departamental, donde muy a menudo la falta de
cultura táctica requerida para aplicar una línea de defensa obliga al entrenador a poner un líbero para reducir los desacuerdos entre los dos defensores axiales. El "puesto 6 "lo ocupa un jugador justo en frente de la defensa central, pero también es arcaico, es reemplazado por mediocampistas defensivos cuyo número varía según la táctica adoptada. El
"puesto 8 "está ocupado por un jugador en el mediocampo, más precisamente en el mediocampo central delante de los mediocampistas de relevo más utilizados en el fútbol moderno, cuyo número varía según el número de
centrocampistas defensivos o ofensivos o ofensivos o ofensivos o ofensivos en el esquema táctico. En este papel evolucionan muchos grandes jugadores como Lampard o Gerrard. El "poste 10 "lo ocupa otro jugador que se mueve en el eje frente al «poste 8». A veces está justo detrás de los dos delanteros centrales, en el medio. Ahora se reemplaza por el término centrocampista ofensivo y
su número varía según la táctica adoptada (por ejemplo, la selección de Brasil (Seleção) jugó con dos centrocampistas ofensivos Kaká y Ronaldinho). En fusión de estos dos últimos términos, estamos hablando de jugadores que abrazan dos roles, tanto ofensivo como defensivo, que también se llama relevo-recuperador. Este término se creó porque de este
eje depende el relevo entre atacantes y defensores. También es el lugar de muchas recuperaciones de balones. El número 10 no es necesariamente el del «mejor» jugador del equipo pero lo han llevado algunos de los mejores jugadores de la historia como los brasileños Pelé y Ronaldinho, los argentinos Lionel Messi y Diego Maradona, los franceses
Michel Platini y Zinédine Zidane., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,102 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies in the last campaign of
the War of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Revolutionary Wars.
Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrian 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 articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its
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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 (
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 Archive More featured pictures
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19th century 20th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1960s 
Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Africa South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden
Switzerland Thailand Turkey United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states 
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calendar壬寅年 (Water Tiger)4660 or 4453 — to —癸卯年 (Water Rabbit)4661 or 4454Coptic calendar1679-1680Discordian calendar3129Ethiopian 
calendar1341-1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendarShōwa 38(昭和 3 8 年)Javanese calendar1894-1895Juche calendar52Julian calendar495Thai solar calendar2506Tibetan calendar1382-1383Japanese calendar4296Minguo calendar1894-1895Juche calendar52Julian calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar4296Minguo calendar496Minguo calendar496Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar496Minguo calendar496Minguo calendar496Minguo calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai solar calendar496Minguo calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar52Julian calendar5496Minguo calendar54
兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of
the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 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 of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup
d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister
of the Romanian People's Republic,[4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Elysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of
the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 29 - French President
Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 8 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel,
financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705
crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and
375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days
later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen
Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon,
released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus
yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty, [9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet 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 Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of
Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 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
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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 Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Diệm
allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury
Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addissard European Cup (football).
Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on 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 self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's
government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6
carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 20
Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stignance Colonel St
 Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14]
David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother
of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the
X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia
reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in
Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished.[16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a
three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy
administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8).
kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and
Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation
for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in
Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta
fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Mine
Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st
Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of
military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a
flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against
British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22]
October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio
telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a
coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island,
Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the
36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running
sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam
militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day. [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B.
 Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for
 Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house
election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second period of
the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military use 
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, 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 20 - The
Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - Ismet Inönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of
Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general
relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The
Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The 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 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American
swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen,
German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley,
English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 9 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 9 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 5 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 7 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 9 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 8 - Eva Cassidy, American voca
Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and
director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen
(politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress
(Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz
 Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student
leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March
16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 20 Kathy Ireland, American beauty queen, actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian
diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42]
Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Line (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien (a. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kaspa
April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs
American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician 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 professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American prof
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 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [48] April 29 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor
Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor
May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody
Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of
the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve, 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 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor [52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor 
Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress 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 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen
Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician July 3 - Zainudin
Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician July 5 Edie Falco, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo,
Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher
 British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud
Webb, American basketball player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski
jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July
22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 29 - 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 July 31 Fatboy Slim, 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 August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican rapper (d.
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 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur
singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th
Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast
September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman,
investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire,
American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 -
Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko
Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist
(d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo,
Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American
figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle
swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Arzte[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 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper [85] November 1 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American professional wrestler [86] November 15 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 15 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 15 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 15 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 15 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 16 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 17 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 17 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'Neal, American professional wrestler [86] November 18 - Tatum O'N
- Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress [87] November 24 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress [87] November 25 - Ming-National English actress [87] November 26 - Ming-National English actress [87] November 27 - Ming-National English actress [87] November 28 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress [87] November 29 - Ming-National English actress [87] November 29 - Ming-National Engli
25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler
Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actress and television host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer
Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovar
Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne
English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American
football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost Japanese Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost Frost Fro
1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1892) 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. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (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. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American
 actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) Isaías de
Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1810) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and
producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, American actor (b. 1803) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraquis Percentago (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1893) Feb
general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish
 film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the
Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in
British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf
Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b.
1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William
Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 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. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director
Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1879) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1879) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English
comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian archaeologist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian archaeologist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian archaeologist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 12 - Nando Bruno, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 13 - Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 14 - Italian archaeologist (b. 1893) Italian archaeologist (b. 1887) April 15 - Italian archaeologist (b. 1893) Italian archaeologist (b. 1887) April 15 - Italian archaeologist (b. 1893) Italian archaeo
Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German
Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey Harvey (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey (b. 1895) Do
American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1909) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor
(b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language
and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser,
American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore
James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1867) Pope John
XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1802) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American actress (b. 1894) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 8 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-
car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1895) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st
Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker
American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1s
Strelitz (b. 1899) 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. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1908)
[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)
[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr.
American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies 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 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)
[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 27 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 27 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 28 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 20 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 21 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 23 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 24 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist 
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. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American general (b. 1883) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French
Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) 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. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician
(b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883)
November 2 Ngô Đình Diêm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnamese politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)
[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish dancer (b. 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 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 16 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 17 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 18 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Fritz Rei
 "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist
(The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 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. 1841) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernes
German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, 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. 1895)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (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
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Gorton (1993). The encyclopedia of world facts and dates. New York: HarperCollins. p. 827. ISBN 978-0-06-270012-4. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries
18th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 180s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: 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 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued
into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and
the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and
social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France 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, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as
the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction
with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and 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 Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented
globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa.
By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. 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 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 Qing dynasty, in the
First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7]
The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's
largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and
detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary
pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery there in
 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of the two continents' largest cities
being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to
the United States.[10] The 19th century, also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many
different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the
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second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century.
French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era,
American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led
by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799.
In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to
establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French invas
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 Co
Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European 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.
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 France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolution began in France in February.
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
incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the
Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the
entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817,
the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire.
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 Sultan 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 Faiping 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 Xiuguan, 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 a strong central government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further
reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of
Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819:
British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1843 - 1849: Sikh Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its
nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and
Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in
Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the 
captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1809-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1809-1809: Russo-Turkish War
Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United
States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830
Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 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: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and 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. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836:
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
 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 Confederacy and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico
1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III
abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1879-1880: Little War against the Ottoman Empire. 1879-1883: Chile battles with
Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy
in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution 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.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th
century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book
The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of
crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science.
Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally
matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The
mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science.
use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin
publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the
moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform
invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor,
scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816:
Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: 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: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photography in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey
patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends 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 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: Benjamin Tyler Henry 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: Benjamin Tyler Henry 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: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and CSS Virginia, during the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the Battles of Cold Harbor and CSS Virginia, during the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably for the Gatling Gun used notably for the G
First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invented in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes
the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction
of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir
Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first
gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first 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 Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto
is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical
Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza
Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his
Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of
Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The
Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers
the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of stories and Earlie Stowe publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of stories and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage
novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first
performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 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: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and 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 the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.
and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first
photographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotography, documented the American West notably Native American Scuries, documented the American West notably Native American Scuries, documented the American West notably Native American Scuries, documented the American Scu
motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix
Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and
Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-
Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic
Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan
Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin 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-era composers, 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. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector
Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov 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 Scotland, is played. 1871: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of
Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804
Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and
Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in
recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora.
1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the
American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US
President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game,
commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836
First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the Unite
1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the
United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical
territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-
range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes
serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed
via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna
Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of
2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the
photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876–1914: The massive expansion in
population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883:
Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is development of the 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; 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. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe
Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait
from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860–1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in
film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions
^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology,
have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and
Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived
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hujeyi vure

• lanet okumanın zararlari diwexohi

 dr rıza nur hayat ve hatıratım • juguemos a leer ahumada rosario