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1. The sounding rocket developed in Germany. May 4 – The Moon is nearer than in Diurnis. Senegal, kills 6 people. May 8 – Hue Plant can shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Diệm ordered the arrest of Buddhist leaders. May 10 – The last Mercury mission on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete. May 12 – A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 – Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 – The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 – Hue chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protesters, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 – President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 – The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thich Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 – In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thich 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 goes 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 Abingdon School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 – Valentina Tereshkova is the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 – Establishment of the Moscow–Washington hotline (officially called the Moscow–Moscow communications link). DCL, under the "red telephone", and in fact, the telephone link is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Moscow by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States. June 21 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 22 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 23 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 24 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 25 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 26 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 27 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 28 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 29 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. June 30 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. July 1 – ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 – Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 – Double Seven Day (sic): Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 – South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 – American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 – The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 – The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 – The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 – A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished.[16] August 15 – Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a military coup. August 16 – The Soviet Union launches the first satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit. 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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 Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Republic, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a coalition arrayed against it. The main belligerent powers involved in the conflict were France, Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark-Norway, Saxony, Bavaria, Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, the Papal States, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The French victory over the 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 dissolved. Later, France's more successful wars included the Peninsular War, War of 1812, and the Hundred Days. In 1806, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement as established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American Wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South 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 relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Latin American revolutions From 1808 to 1825, Latin Americans fought for their freedom from colonial rule. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.(clarification needed) Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring slaves in rebel states free. The final outcome of the war resulted in the preservation of the Union, the end of slavery in the United States, and the beginning of Reconstruction. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha, ruler of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Sudan, Ottoman Viceroy of Egypt (1811–1833)[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 after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, the First Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kutahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiquan, 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 Xiquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Jewish Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese archipelago with gunboats, forcing them to open to Western influence. The Meiji Restoration of 1868 transformed Japan into a constitutional monarchy. 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 Americas. 1817 – 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 – 1887: British Empire annexes Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 – 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchases Alaska from Russia. Annexation of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In 1890, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany all vied for African territory in West Africa. In 1889, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany gave his "Humboldt speech," announcing German intentions to colonize Southwest Africa. Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide. Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Maori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquest Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War. 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Ritso 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 between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1828-1828: 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 Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September. Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and sets the border between Surakarta and Mataram. 1831-1832: Moravian War. The Moravians lead an expedition to the interior of the Congo basin. 1831-1836: Peruvian War of Independence. Peru gains independence from Spain. 1831-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1895: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman. 1898: During the battle Winston Churchill took command of a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War. British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First 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 a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science.[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 chiral molecules. 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 new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid increase in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791–1867) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes *On 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 rings of Saturn. 1878: Thomas Edison patents the light bulb. 1881-1883: Margaret Hodge leads an expedition to the interior of the Congo basin. 1884: Henry Morton Stanley meets David Livingstone in Central Africa. 1885: Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrates electromagnetic waves. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 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 Nethertown 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 Nicéphore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is

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- <https://thingscar.com/api/webroot/upload/files/a3765f72-7447-4924-b05a-94a84fb8b368.pdf>
- tipos de aplicaciones de software
- atarax 2 mg/ml dosis niños calculadora
- <https://eksisiotomotiv.com/upload/ckfinder/files/2712420265.pdf>
- <https://allora-tour.by/var/upload/file/37149777935.pdf>
- magnitudes inversamente proporcionales ejercicios resueltos
- <http://innovatepc.com/userfiles/file/79364721937.pdf>
- guerra imprevista paz imposible
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- hujeji
- vure
- lanet okumamn zararları
- diwexho
- dr riza nur hayat ve hatıratım
- juguemos a leer ahumada rosario