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O que é mais forte

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Ser forte vai além da força física; envolve resiliência emocional, coragem diante das adversidades e a capacidade de se reerguer após quedas. É encontrar equilíbrio interior, manter-se firme em valores e enfrentar desafios com determinação e esperança. Ser forte é ter
coragem para enfrentar os desafios, mesmo quando o medo tenta dominar. Ser forte é reconhecer suas fraquezas e ainda assim seguir em frente. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro. Ser forte é ser gentil, mesmo quando o mundo ao seu redor é duro.
de sabedoria. Ser forte é lutar por seus sonhos, mesmo quando todos ao seu redor duvidam. Ser forte é manter a esperanca viva, mesmo nos momentos mais sombrios. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo, mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é ter confiança em si mesmo quando a insegurança tenta falar mais alto. Ser forte é terra experimenta en ser forte é terra experimenta experimenta en ser forte é terra experimenta e
adaptando-se às mudanças sem perder sua essência. Ser forte é defender o que você acredita, mesmo que isso signifique ficar sozinho. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional. Ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo que se forte é cuidar de si mesmo, priorizando a saúde mental e emocional ser forte é cuidar de si mesmo que se forte de si mesmo que se forte é cuidar de si mesmo que se forte de si mesmo que se forte de si mesmo que se forte
conquistar a paz interior, independentemente das tempestades externas. Ser forte é amar incondicionalmente, mesmo sabendo que o amor pode trazer dor. Ter uma compreensão clara do que significa ser forte é fundamental para o desenvolvimento pessoal e
emocional. A força não se resume apenas à resistência física ou à capacidade de enfrentar desafios externos; ela também envolve a resiliência mental, a empatia e a habilidade positiva que nos ajuda a superar obstáculos, a manter a calma em
situações de crise e a apoiar os outros em momentos difíceis. Além disso, essa compreensão nos permite redefinir nossas expectativas e objetivos, promovendo um crescimento saudável e sustentável. Em um mundo repleto de incertezas, saber o que significa ser forte nos capacita a enfrentar os desafios com coragem e determinação, construindo uma
vida mais significativa e equilibrada. Synopsis Jeff Bauman loses both of his legs when two bombs explode during the Boston Marathon on April 15, 2013. After regaining consciousness in the hospital, Jeff is able to help law enforcement identify one of the suspects, but his own battle is just beginning. With unwavering support from his family and
girlfriend, Bauman embarks on a long and heroic journey to physical and emotional rehabilitation. Director David Gordon Green Producer Todd Lieberman, David Hoberman, Jake Gyllenhaal, Michel Litvak, Scott Silver Screenwriter John Pollono Distributor Roadside Attractions, Lionsgate Films Production Co Bold Films, Lionsgate, Mandeville Films
Rating R (Language Throughout|Brief Sexuality/Nudity|Some Graphic Injury Images) Genre Biography, Drama Original Language English Release Date (Streaming) Dec 5, 2017 Box Office (Gross USA) $4.2M Runtime 1h 59m Em 15 de abril de 2013, Jeff Bauman, conhecido por dar o cano, apareceu, como
prometido, na linha de chegada da Maratona de Boston para recepcionar a ex-namorada Erin. A explosão de duas bombas caseiras, quase a seu lado, mudou sua vida para sempre, assim como a de Erin e seus familiares. Jeff perdeu as duas pernas no atentado, e sua recuperação e aceitação de sua nova condição são o tema de O Que Te Faz Mais Forte,
de David Gordon Green, com Jake Gyllenhaal no papel principal e Tatiana Maslany como Erin Hurley. O roteirista John Pollono partiu da autobiografia de Jeff, escrita em parceria com Bret Witter e lançada no Brasil recentemente pela Vestígio, mas também entrevistou o próprio, Erin, amigos e familiares, além de Carlos, o homem que salvou a vida de
Jeff logo depois das explosões. "O livro foi escrito tão rapidamente que ele ainda não tinha muita perspectiva", disse Pollono em entrevista ao blog É Tudo História surgiu. No fim, o filme é sobre as coisas que ele teve medo de colocar no livro." O roteirista, claro, precisou condensar algumas
partes e criar uma estrutura dramática. A seguir, o que é fato e o que fato e o que fato e o que é fato e o que é fato e o que é fato e o que é fato e o que fato 
lá. Pouco depois, entra Erin, com quem estava rompido na época e que vai correr a maratona para coletar fundos para o hospital onde trabalha. Jeff, carismático, pede a todos para contribuir e promete estar esperando na linha de chegada, no dia seguinte. Na verdade, as coisas não foram exatamente assim. "Condensamos coisas que aconteceram em
dias diferentes na noite anterior à maratona", explicou Pollono. "Mas é verdade que ele trabalhava no Costco, não era um cara de muita ambição, e fazia o que podia para ver o Red Sox jogando", disse. Na linha de chegada - (//Divulgação) No filme, Jeff acorda, prepara um cartaz e corre para a linha de chegada, onde espera Erin. Ele vê um dos
terroristas, vestido de preto, de óculos escuros e mochila nas costas. "Ele tinha o costume de marcar e não aparecer. Foi por isso que romperam o relacionamento, porque ele estava indo, acompanhado de duas de suas amigas. Os três
chegaram a encontrá-la num outro ponto da maratona. Como a família ficou sabendo - (//Divulgação) Erin se aproxima da chegada quando vê a explosão. A maratona é interrompida. Pouco depois, ela está num bar, ligando para a irmã e sem saber como voltar, já que seus pertences ficaram na linha de partida, 40 quilômetros antes. E então ela vê na
televisão a famosa foto de Jeff com o cabelo cheio de poeira, carregado numa cadeira de rodas. Decide procurá-lo nos hospitais. "Foi um evento tão traumático que ao conversar com os familiares cada um tem uma versão ligeiramente diferente do que ocorreu. É assim que a mente humana lida com o trauma. A maior parte da família e creio que Erin
também descobriu o que aconteceu com Jeff ao ver sua foto na televisão ou online, ou alguém mandou a foto", disse Pollono. O roteirista afirmou que ela não chegou a ver a bomba, só soube que algo tinha acontecido porque a maratona foi interrompida. "Foi uma grande aventura para ela conseguir chegar ao hospital que não está inteira no filme.
Tivemos de fazer funcionar em poucos minutos, mas levou um tempo para conseguirem descobrir as coisas, dado o caos da situação. E essa foi a pior parte para a família." No livro, Jeff contou que na verdade Erin descobriu que ele estava ferido porque uma amiga avisou. Continua após a publicidade Não perde a piada - (//Divulgação) Depois de passar
por cirurgia, Jeff finalmente acorda. Fica sabendo que perdeu as duas pernas. Mas, entubado, consegue apenas escrever e anota: "Tenente Dan", referindo-se ao personagem de Gary Sinise em Forrest Gump - O Contador de Histórias, que usa cadeira de rodas. "Aconteceu mesmo", disse Pollono. "Seu senso de humor foi fundamental para ajudá-lo a
atravessar esse período, mas também serviu para desviar-se da dor." No hospital, seu pai (Clancy Brown) é abordado por um repórter no banheiro. "Mão tenho certeza se alguém realmente veio ao banheiro, mas algo próximo disso aconteceu", explicou Pollono. "Muitos jornalistas queriam tanto dar o furo que usaram táticas questionáveis. Os familiares
ficaram muito paranoicos pois temiam que descobrissem que Jeff tinha sido fundamental em apontar quem eram os terroristas, que estavam fugindo da polícia." O seu superior na empresa, Kevin (Danny McCarthy), vai visitar e é confundido com um repórter. Quando ele explica quem é, o pai o confronta perguntando se vai dar o emprego de volta para
Jeff. Kevin explica que não porque Jeff não vai ser demitido e tem direito a seguro. "Foi o que me contaram e tirei o diálogo do livro, mas dramatizei um pouco", contou o roteirista. Erin se sente culpada por ele estar na linha de chegada por causa dela. Jeff responde que ela não lhe deve nada.
 "Quando fui me aprofundando com eles, percebi que essas eram emoções presentes", contou Pollono. "Você se coloca na situação e tenta sentir o que era muito poderoso." Do jogo dos Bruins a Oprah - (//Divulgação) Continua após a publicidade Jeff
Bauman é convidado para carregar a bandeira dos Bruins, o time de hóquei de Boston. Ele fica nervoso e tem um ataque de pânico depois, no elevador, com Erin presente. "Sim, aconteceu. Não estava no livro, mas ao conversar com a família a verdade veio à tona", contou Pollono. Sua mãe, Patty (Miranda Richardson), embarca na onda de que ele é um
herói, um conceito que deixa Jeff incomodado. "A mãe fez o melhor, mas não estavam preparados para isso." Patty lê as cartas enviadas a Jeff. "Acredito que respondeu para todos. Mas para Jeff era muito doloroso", explicou Pollono. A mãe também aceita
uma entrevista de Oprah Winfrey, que Jeff se recusa a fazer por querer evitar as aparições públicas por um tempo. Na realidade, porém, ele deu uma entrevista ao jornalista Brian Williams. Momento irresponsável - (//Divulgação) Enquanto Erin o espera num restaurante, Jeff sai com seus amigos para uma noite de bebedeira. Ele se joga de um balanço
e, com a ajuda dos outros, dirige um carro, sendo parado pela polícia, que o deixa ir depois de ver de quem se tratava. "É um comportamento teoricamente verdadeiro, mas foi dramatizado e inventado para se encaixar no filme", disse Pollono. "Esse tipo de comportamento eu vi com meus próprios olhos, quando o conheci pela primeira vez, ele estava
mal, bebendo demais, usando isso como um mecanismo de defesa. Seus amigos o incentivavam, mas eles não sabiam como fazer diferente, só queriam ser bons amigos. Erin foi a única que o enfrentou e viu como ele estava pouco saudável." Sessões de fisioterapia
fundamentais para seu restabelecimento. Não ajuda que sua mãe também se entrega à bebida. "Sua recuperação foi retardada porque durante uma época ele não conseguia focar nem se comprometer totalmente. Ele estava bebendo demais e evitando as sessões", disse Pollono. "É uma tática. Mas tinha a ver com sua personalidade. Ele não mudou
porque uma bomba explodiu. Era o mesmo cara. E esse homem evita confronto e dor em sua vida. Até que Jeff começou a enfrentar essa dor e sua vida começa a mudar. É disso que trata o filme." Continua após a publicidade Contatos forçados - (//Divulgação) Após o atentado, Jeff Bauman passa a ser abordado por pessoas desconhecidas, que querem
autógrafos ou fotos. Nem sempre ele se sente bem. "Queria mostrar como a cidade e o país queriam que ele se curasse para que eles se sentissem melhor", disse Pollono. "E o filme tenta deixar claro como isso na verdade torna as coisas mais difíceis para ele. Só porque você chama alquém de herói, não é que a pessoa vai se sentir assim. Jeff gosta de
pernas. "Ele me contou isso e ouvi as histórias de outras pessoas e inicialmente não acreditei. Mas coloquei no roteiro e algumas pessoas que leram disseram que era maluco e que não dava para acreditar. Mas mantivemos - e hoje temos todos esses casos de teorias da conspiração e 'fake news' na internet." Medo da gravidez - (//Divulgação) Jeff reage
mal podia cuidar de si mesmo, estava apavorado de ser pai. Uma coisa que ele me disse que realmente ficou comigo é que ele se achava um fracasso antes e agora ago
Sanz), o imigrante latino que o salvou. O rosto de Carlos nem aparece nas cenas, só seu característico chapéu. Mas perto do fim do filme, Jeff finalmente aceita o encontro, e ele muda sua vida. Carlos agradece a Jeff porque
Carlos contar sua história naquele momento faz com que entenda seu papel e encontre um propósito. Uma das maiores qualidades de Jeff, que eu testemunhei, é sua habilidade de se conectar com as pessoas. Mas isso levou um tempo para alcançar. Carlos foi chave nisso. Se ouvíssemos essa história antes no filme, não significaria tanto para o
personagem Jeff. Quando ele conta finalmente, estamos preparados para ouvir. É uma escolha dramática." Red Sox - (//Divulgação) Jeff Bauman é convidado para fazer o arremesso inicial num jogo do Red Sox. Dá para perceber que ele já não está tão abalado. Fica empolgado e até treina com os amigos. "O Jeff de hoje está num bom momento. As para perceber que ele já não está tão abalado. Fica empolgado e até treina com os amigos. "O Jeff de hoje está num bom momento. As para perceber que ele já não está tão abalado. Fica empolgado e até treina com os amigos."
por dezenas de pessoas. Um homem vem contar que perdeu seu irmão na guerra. Uma menina fala do trabalho que fez para a escola. Outro comenta que estava numa das torres no 11 de setembro. Não foi exatamente assim, mas Jeff foi cercado diversas vezes naquele dia e algo tinha mudado nele, segundo Pollono. "Ele sempre teve medo de multidão
mas ali ele superou e começou a apertar a mão de desconhecidos e falar com eles. Isso realmente aconteceu. Continua acontecendo com ele. Eu vi. As pessoas de Boston nem sempre são tão abertas em relação a seus sentimentos, mas como Jeff é um cara local conseguiu se conectar com outros como ele. Isso é único." Stronger is a based-on-a-true-
story account of the post-terrorist attack travails of Jeff Bauman (Jake Gyllenhaal), who became to many the "face" of the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing victims. Immortalized by a photograph taken by Charles Krupa that appeared on the front page of many newspapers, Bauman became the best-known of the survivors and the one who got the lion's
share of attention. Stronger, a memoir co-written by Bauman and Bret Witter, forms the backbone of John Pollono's screenplay. Although at times fictionalized to make for a more cinematic retelling, the movie is largely accurate and rigorously avoids exploitation. Stronger is more about the process of recovery than the actual wounding. One-third of
strength personified. He is presented as a human being struggling to come to grips with his injury who becomes resentful of the celebrity status he has acquired. The movie opens with a short prologue that introduces us to the principals. There's Jeff, a good-natured Costco employee and die-hard Red Sox fan who plans to spend Patriots Day in a local
bar watching the game. His ex-girlfriend, Erin (Tatiana Maslany), intends to run the marathon. When he learns this, Jeff, who desperately wants to get back together with her, decides he will make a sign and greet her at the finish line. Jeff's overbearing, uncouth mother, Patty (Miranda Richardson), badgers her son to do things for her when he stops by
devolves into disaster porn. It's a careful, tasteful approach to a sequence that could have turned into something less savory. Jeff loses both legs as a result of the attack. When he awakens in the hospital, he shows evidence of a gallows humor, remarking on his resemblance to Forrest Gump's Lieutenant Dan. Erin remains by his side during his hospital
stay, although there is obvious tension between her and Patty. For the most part, he seems to be healing well - physically, psychologically, and emotionally. Once he goes home, however, the cracks show. His drinking increases in frequency and intensity. He becomes moody. Erin, influenced as much by her own guilt as by her concern, moves in with
him - an act that results in more instability in the household. Arguably, the most interesting character isn't Jeff's trauma is visible and the stages he goes through are similar to those of everyone who suffers a serious injury. (Consider similarities between him and the woman played by Marion Cotillard in Rust and Bone, a fictional story
about a double amputee.) For Erin, however, everything is internalized. Her emotional state is no less tenuous than his. At times, we're not sure whether she's with him because she loves him or because she feels pity, grief, and guilt. Their relationship is not what would be classified as "healthy". In real life, the two separated in early 2017. Jake
Gyllenhaal, as usual, does a workmanlike job. He finds the gray in the character's spectrum. Jeff is often bellicose and self-centered and occasionally emotionally abusive. He is far from a model patient and is prone to outbursts of temper. Tatiana Maslany, known for playing multiple roles in the cult TV series Orphan Black, invests Erin with a wealth of
complexity in playing a character who wants desperately to do the right thing but who is pushed to the Boston Marathon bombings is less problematic than the one presented in Patriots Day since
it's less concerned with the act of terrorism than with the human price. Well-acted by Green, the film fills the September "Sully slot" by providing an inspirational story based on a true event with long-shot Oscar aspirations. 119min - English Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose,
but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the
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rights may limit how you use the material. Stronger isn't the first movie about the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing; Peter Berg's slick, sprawling action drama Patriots Day beat it to the box office by nearly a year. But it doesn't suffer for being second, because director David Gordon Green's aim is so radically different than Berg's: paring down a large
scale tragedy to the stark, often painfully intimate pinpoint of one survivor's story. Jake Gyllenhaal takes on the real-life role of Jeff Bauman, a wise-cracking Beantown Everyguy who suddenly became a national symbol — not by choice — when he lost his legs at the finish line. The type of hometown boy who begs off work early for Sox games and has
his own lucky seat at the bar, Jeff is still pining for his on-and-off ex, Erin (the excellently understated Tatiana Maslany). She's a steady, responsible health worker; he's the clownish good-time guy she can't really rely on but can't quite quit either. ("Whoever thought you'd end up in a torrid melodrama with a chicken roaster from Costco?" her sister
asks wryly). But when Erin stops by his local looking for donations for her marathon run, Jeff sees a chance to prove he can be the kind of man she wants him to be. And so he turns up at the race with his hand-lettered sign and joins the celebratory hordes; a hooded figure jostles by him, his attention clearly focused elsewhere. Then comes the
explosion, and the aftermath. "Your f—in' legs," a rueful buddy tells him bluntly as he lays shell-shocked and intubated in a hospital bed. "They're gone, bro." Bauman's family, a rowdy pahk-the-cah wolf pack straight of out a Dennis Lehane novel, aren't remotely prepared for the emotional and physical demands of his condition, least of all the blowsy
barfly mother (British actress Miranda Richardson, bleached blond and surgically attached to her cigarettes) he shares a cramped, messy apartment with. Erin's different, but there's nothing easy about the blurred lines between the two of them either. What kind of clean slate has his accidental sacrifice earned him, and when does romantic love taper
off to duty and pity? Scott Garfield/Lionsgate/Roadside Attractions Director Green (All the Real Girls, Pineapple Express) doesn't gild the realities of Jeff's struggle to come to terms with his radically altered life. For much of the movie he's a mess — bailing on rehab sessions, baiting Erin into petty arguments, "driving" drunk with the help of a friend on
the foot pedals. But Gyllenhaal gives such a powerfully lived-in performance that it's hard not to follow him down into every moment: the awful instant a friendly encounter turns ugly at a pub; the terrifying flashbacks that jolt him as he's wheeled out to salute the rapturous crowd at a hockey game; the debilitating efforts just to use the bathroom on his
own. (Thankfully, there's a thread of dark humor running through it all that leavens even some of the bleakest moments). In certain ways, Stronger is as broadly conventional as any Hollywood story of tragedy and triumph; some supporting characters are stock, and there's never much doubt of the narrative's long arc toward redemption. Still, there's a
raw, tangible humanity to nearly every scene that sets the film gratifyingly apart. Jeff might not fit into anyone's glossy front-page idea of hero, but you never doubt for a moment that he's real. A- Não recomendado para menos de 14 anos O Que te Faz Mais Forte é um filme conta a história real de Jeff Bauman (Jake Gyllenhaal), um sobrevivente dos
atentados da Maratona de Boston em 15 de abril de 2013. Enquanto esperava seu grande amor, Erin (Tatiana Maslany), finalizar a participação na maratona, ele é atingido por uma bomba de um atentado terrorista e perde as duas pernas. A história de uma batalha pessoal que dura meses e de uma recuperação física e emocional que inspirou o mundo
redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Romar
Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Amberg on 24 Au
Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...)
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March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mi
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Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Di
calendar3129Ethiopian calendar1955-1956Hebrew calendar5723-5724Hindu calendar5723-5724Hindu calendar963-964Iranian calendar1341-1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendar5723-5724Hindu calendar1894-1895Juche
common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific
and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas,
 Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th 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 Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and
Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main articles
February 1963 February 5 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F.
 Kennedy Administration. February 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 conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers
Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963
 President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On
 Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it
to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first
election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first
WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal,
kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on 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 mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the
program is complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of
Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diêm. June 4 - President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first
annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation for Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned
spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 17 - In Abington
School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL;
unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and
Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 - ZIP
codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diêm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a
demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by
recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main
article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, [15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State,
Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished.[16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of
Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of Preside
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. 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 merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. 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. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support.
29 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in
the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran pre-empts the October 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 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 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, [21] 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 gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the 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 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Dwong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of
Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Milke coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the
hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 12 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22 -
Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President 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 Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.
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 
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 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus
Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 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 classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor
and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German
swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, 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 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael
Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist.
February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor [34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy
Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] In Christense (politician), American 
politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie 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
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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 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith
New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and 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 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean and Firs
 American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah
 Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American
 fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło
 Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis,
Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tonu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred
Canadian ice hockey coach 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 singer (My Bloody Valentine)

Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, 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 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor so June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua
 Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American
 television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean
politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist
and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen
 Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin
 Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician 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 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 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 Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman actor Luis de J
 British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actors July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian 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 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football
 commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim,
 English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch,
 American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney
 Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski,
entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos
American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress, Hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro
Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese
gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian
 businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan
Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 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 basseball 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[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer
October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 -
 Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director [81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey
Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney,
American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actors Rob Schneider, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, 83rd
filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 1 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 1 - Billy Gunn, American
professional wrestler[86] November 15 - 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 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist
 Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White,
 South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer- songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and television presenter and talk show
 host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actress Til Schweiger, German actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess
 Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (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 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson
35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92]
 January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American
 aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American
basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (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. 1808) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western
 Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American physicist (b. 1894)
[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra
 Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 - George Dolenz,
 American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major
League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 18
Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (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 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. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1893) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (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. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b.
1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1895) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt,
Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1901) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20
 screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards
 Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the
 Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1824) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul
 Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari,
 Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film
 director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1894) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Rin
 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso (b
 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. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1879) May 1 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1879) May 1 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1886) May 1 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1886) May 1 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 7 - Wan Wyck Brooks, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 7 - Wan Wyck Brooks, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 7 - Wan Wyck Brooks, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 7 - Wan Wyck Brooks, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 7 - Wan Wyck Brooks, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May 7 - Wan Wyck Brooks, Minister of Physician (assassinated) (b. 1886) May
1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American Protestant pastor (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protesta
 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 writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b.
 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American painter (b. 1912) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 -
 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. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights
 activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1883)
1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New
Zealand (b. 1889) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1896) July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1896) July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1896) July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1897)[108] July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1896) July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Garrett Morgan, American Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1897) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 20 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 20 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit Priest (b. 1896
  1877) W. F. B. Du Bois Georges Brague August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patricl
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Beyans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanx
 August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b
 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b.
1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf
Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1893)[115] October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1893)[115] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich
 engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee H
Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 192
Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 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 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley,
 English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten,
American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto
Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall
runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1903) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist,
32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26
Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin
and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross, Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. ^ "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1961-1963, Volume III". Office of the Historian. Retrieved
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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 millennia 3nd millennia 2nd m
18th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century Decades 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1870s 1860s 1870s  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 materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic
gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish,
 Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's
 status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the
Middle East. However, it remained 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 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, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States
had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both
 Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific
 discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The 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 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 extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the
 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the 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 was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was
abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in
the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century.
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 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 Empire, French
Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam
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 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 invasion of Russia had
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 defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to determine new national borders, with limited
 impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican
War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil from Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821 and from Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexica
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 
Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The
first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major
contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the pre
War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery
Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass was an
articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln
issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished
slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Army
1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman
rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the 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 Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The
 Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in
1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C.
Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with qunships, demanding that they agree to open trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the 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 Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English English Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after the English E
1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa in the years 
firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of 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 Seco
Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1812: Russo-Persian War, Treaty of Bucharest, 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand, 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War, 1816:
 Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War
of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native 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. 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 Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between
Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dale
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, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of
 Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German
Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual 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: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom, 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to
rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent
occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan as free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japan and grants Japan and grants Japa
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 Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: C
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. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who.
[24] Main article: 19th century in science 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.
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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 not the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables.	
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 technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791–1867) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individual	lly 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 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 account of the control of the c	
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 you 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 compared to the first time.	
history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltim	e Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the
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. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil	refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the 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 Pewarships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite.	
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. 18 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 Value of the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 18 lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Value of the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 18 lighting.	
supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28] [29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Kardboard 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	arl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The
congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The	Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism.
He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In God Worshipping Society, founds the Taylor Spirits and promoting a revival of scholastic theology.	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. 188 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 Catholic Scientist.	
the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: The Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo	
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, Formed Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition.	erly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by
publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Ba	al 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 publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde become 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: 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 win 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 industrial Revolution.	
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 na 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	
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; Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Em	and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne,
photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the Civil War Edward S. Curtis S. Curtis, documente	nted the American West notably Native Americans Louis
Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Muybridge, pioneer motion photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photography Mayor	her William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive
photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aiv	azovsky 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 Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John	
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 Romanticism Ludwig values are to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig values are to become the primary form of instrumental compositions through this era such as Ludwig values are to be composers.	van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-
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 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	Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky
Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James N	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. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the seas.	of the British Empire later in the century. 1805–1848:
Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffle 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 investigations.	
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 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	".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold
Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American Society for freed Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern pol	government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822:
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	n Act 1832. 1834–1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-
occupied Caucasus. 1835–1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without real 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839–1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the displayed the control of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without real firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without real firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without real firearms.	ecline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars
lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance	
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 Fa Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 18	ir. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The
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 United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean	1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is
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 exp	oloitation 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 Commune briefly rules the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 18	376: 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 United States may have been the world's first nationwick 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 developed. 1888.	
Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy. [33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1	
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 Dutch philopoist, 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. 189	Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a
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, 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.	Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking
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 Maself-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 Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impression	onism. 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 film 19th century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 1800-1801.	53025861. 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 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 characterization	
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