

Vertical integration vs.horizontal integration

Businesses seeking growth and cost reductions acquire other companies or product lines through horizontal and vertical mergers & acquisitions, resulting in the integration of two or more companies. An M&A process is known as horizontal or vertical integration, depending on the acquisition type and business strategy. Horizontal integration means you are moving "horizontally" in your industry of merging with competitors with similar customer levels, whereas vertical integration is when you move "vertical, so you can own more of the production process of acquiring suppliers or distributors within your same vertical, so you can own more of the production process internally. Horizontal integration is designed to help your company achieve new levels of growth, technology, geographic business expansion, and cost synergies. Vertical integration is designed to help bring production, supply chain, or distribution channels. Horizontal integration is an M&A strategy of merging with or acquiring companies in the same industry and sector of the supply chain to gain market share through product and geographic expansion and access to new technologies and to reduce costs through synergies from reducing duplicate operating costs and other strategies. Companies with horizontal integration conduct similar business activities. Examples of horizontal integration as an expansion strategy include Microsoft - Activision Blizzard, a terminated JetBlue Airways - Spirit Airlines, closed in 2022 and 2021. The acquiring company is named first in the pair of combining companies. Software company Microsoft acquired Activision Blizzard, an interactive gaming and entertainment experience company, in January 2022 through horizontal integration. The acquisition will expand Microsoft's portfolio of product offerings and customer base and provide some "building blocks" for the Metaverse. As a horizontal integration, in July 2022, JetBlue Airways Corporation submitted a winning bid to buy Spirit Airlines for \$3.8 billion, subject to U.S. government antitrust regulatory approval. Both companies operate a fleet of passenger airlines and offer limited air freight service in the cargo hold of the planes. On March 4, 2024, the proposed JetBlue-Spirit merger was abandoned by JetBlue and Spirit after a judge ruled against the Department of Justice lawsuit on January 16, 2024 that the deal was anti-competitive and unfavorable to consumers. Therefore, JetBlue Airways and Spirit Airlines \$69 million for deal termination. Had the merger deal been completed between JetBlue and Spirit, their operations would have been combined to achieve expected synergies of between \$600 million. According to the original SEC Form 8-K company filing by JetBlue on July 28, 2002, if approved, the deal was expected to close in 2023 or 2024. Baxter International Inc acquired HillRom in December 2021 with horizontal integration to provide customers with HillRom and Welch Allyn products and services in the medical providers, and patients. Besides expanding revenues with a larger product and services offering, entering new international markets, and achieving synergies, Baxter will gain connectivity technology expertise from HillRom. Horizontal integration has advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages (pros and cons). launching a new product in-house through organic growth Increasing sales force, geographic business expansion, and entering new markets Gaining technology and impressive talent for increasing competencies Achieving synergies and market power by combining companies Getting higher volume discounts in procurement M&A deal premium for stock of publicly-traded target companies acquired and the immediate vesting of stock options in the acquired company from change of control provisions. The cons of horizontal integration include: Possibility of poor cultural fit of the companies in the acquired and the immediate vesting of stock options in the acquired companies in the acquired companies in the M&A deal Uncertainty of poor cultural fit of the companies in the acquired company from change of control provisions. company M&A integration problems, including failed or delayed systems integration Potential lawsuits from disgruntled acquired company employees A downturn in the industry can result in higher losses Adding unprofitable business lines to the integrated company Anti-competitive DOJ rulings can terminate a proposed merger, with costs incurred by both companies and a possible termination payment by one of the parties of the merger agreement to the other party Vertical integration) or distributors (through forward integration) in a company's supply chain. Vertical integration can increase parts quality and timeliness, gain technology, reduce costs, and increase control over processes in manufacturing a product or providing a service to customers. Vertical integration will increase to address supply chain issues and improve supply chain technology. Vertical integration benefits the value chain. We expect 2022 will bring more vertical-integration deals, both upwards, to secure key raw materials or components, and downwards, to control how products are distributed. Many companies contending with raw material, input or labour shortages, port lockdowns, shortages of shipping containers—especially those in the manufacturing, pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors—are now focused on onshoring or nearshoring opportunities in order to reduce lead times and build greater resilience into their supply chains. We also expect strong investor interest in technology companies specialising in supply chain processes, particularly those able to capture and leverage data and analytics. Vertical integration receives antitrust scrutiny from the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The FTC's goal is to ensure fair competition and avoid oligopoly dominance in an industry. U.S. Department of Justice & The Federal Trade Commission have jointly issued Vertical Merger Guidelines that provide information for corporations considering vertical acquisitions. This FTC scrutiny may result in FTC rejecting corporate attempts to acquire a supplier or distributor to reduce production or supply chain costs. Such is the case with Lockheed Martin's effort to acquire Aerojet Rocketdyne. Other examples of vertical integration include the Walmart - JoyR Lockheed Martin Corporation terminated its attempted Aerojet Rocketdyne vertical acquisition of a supplier in February 2022 after the U.S. Federal Trade Commission challenged the merger. This is an example of a backward integration attempt to purchase a parts supplier. FTC Bureau of Competition Director Holly Vedova issued this statement: I am pleased that, for the second time in the span of a week, merging parties have abandoned an anticompetitive vertical transaction in the face of an FTC challenge. Lockheed Martin announced two days ago that it would terminate its attempt to acquire Aerojet Rocketdyne. The acquisition would have eliminated the country's last independent supplier of key missile propulsion inputs and given Lockheed the ability to cut off its competitors' access to these critical components. Simply put, the deal would have resulted in higher prices and diminished quality and innovation for programs that are critical to national security. The FTC's enforcement action in this matter dovetails with the DoD report released this week recommending stronger merger oversight of the highly concentrated defense industrial base. I want to thank the FTC team for their fantastic work on this highly complex matter and their close collaboration with their counterparts at the U.S. Department of Defense during the investigation. To improve its last-mile delivery logistics, Walmart purchased select assets of JoyRun, a last-mile delivery platform, in November 2020 through vertical integration. This is an example of forward integration to buy a distributor. According to TechCrunch : Today, the Bay Area startup ... becomes part of Walmart as Walmart has purchased select assets in a bid to enhance its supply chain. The mega-retailer announced today that it has acquired "select assets - including the talent, technology platform and IP" from the company, in a bid to incorporate its peer-to-peer food and drink delivery service into its own last-mile logistics. NVIDIA acquired Bright Computing, a high-performance computing (HPC) software provider, through backward vertical integration in January 2022. According to Network World, NVIDIA's M&A intent is in-house use of Bright Computing, although Bright Computing will continue to sell to other customers. Bright Computing had been a supplier to NVIDIA before the acquisition. In its January 10, 2022 announcement of the Bright Computing acquisition, NVIDIA states: Now we see an opportunity to combine our system software capabilities to make HPC data centers easier to buy, build and operate, creating a much larger future for HPC. NVIDIA's partners will take Bright's software to more markets. And Bright's software and expertise will enhance our growing NVIDIA DGX and data center businesses. Vertical integration has advantages and disadvantages (pros and cons). The pros of vertical integration include: Increase control over the global supply chain, adding self-sufficiency Increase supplier stability to ensure parts availability when needed including procurement volume discounts and lower production costs from a higher level of products to customers. The cons of vertical integration include: Possibility of poor cultural fit Potential loss of key talent from the acquired company Expected cost reductions may not be realized Tarnished reputation if poor customers performance by the acquired company. Companies should consider using both horizontal integration can improve supply chain control, cost, and quality, including acquiring parts vendors and distributors. Horizontal vs. vertical integration strategies aren't an either-or
decision. Horizontal or vertical integration can be a stock, debt, or cash M&A deal for an entire company, subsidiary, division, or product line. The M&A transaction can be structured as an asset purchase for cash to avoid the assumption of that company's debt and contingent liabilities. Private equity firms provide debt financing for leveraged buyouts when companies are taken private or privately held at deal time. Management buyouts are one type of leveraged buyout deal. When massive amounts of debt will be incurred in a leveraged M&A transaction, the cash flow and liquidity of the M&A candidate should be scrutinized in due diligence. Ensure working capital will provide adequate liquidity (measured by the acid-test ratio) and cash flow timing patterns are sufficient to service the debt financing. Publicly traded companies can use their stock shares or cash proceeds from subsequent stock issuance to achieve significant growth through horizontal or vertical M&A. Going public, through an IPO or other methods, has advantages. One reason privately held companies consolidation using a NewCo or successor company structure may be used to combine the companies. Horizontal and vertical integration are important parts of a company's M&A strategy to increase return on investment, attain rapid global growth, gain new technologies and talent, improve distribution, and find opportunities to reduce costs. With Tipalti AP automation software integrated with your multi-entity ERP, your business can reduce its invoice processing costs for these multiple entities, thereby increasing synergies with new systems. Learn more. Growth and expand themselves by way of integration. There are two major forms of integration, i.e. Horizontal Integration and Vertical Integration. Horizontal Integration is a kind of business expansion strategy, wherein the company acquires same business line or at the same level of value chain so as to eliminate competition to a greater extent. Conversely, Vertical Integration is used to rule over the entire industry by covering the supply chain. It implies the integration of various entities engaged in differences between Horizontal and Vertical Integration. Content: Horizontal Integration Vs Vertical Integration Comparison Chart Definition Key Differences Video Example Conclusion Comparison Chart Basis for ComparisonHorizontal Integration Vertical Integration. Vertical Integration NeaningWhen two firms combine, whose products and production level is same, then this is known as Horizontal Integration. Vertical Integration is when a firm takes over another firm or firms, that are at different stage on the same production path. Figure ObjectiveIncreasing the size of the businessStrengthening the supply chain ConsequenceElimination of cost and wastage. Capital RequirementHigherLower Self-sufficiencyNoYes Strategy used to exercise control overMarketIndustry Definition of Horizontal Integration. The product or any other related product, competitive product or entering into the product's repairs, services, and maintenance section. Horizontal Integration reduces competition between firms in the market, as if the producers of the producers of the producers of the producers to the companies to expand its size and achieve economies of scale due to increased products and services. One of the examples of horizontal integration is the acquisition of Instagram by Facebook and Burger King by McDonald's. Definition of Vertical Integration Vertical Integration is between two firms that are carrying on business for the same product but at different levels of the product line as it was done before integration. It is an expansion strategy used to gain control over the entire industry. There are two forms of vertical integration, as described below: Forms of vertical integration. The company acquires control over distributors, then it is upstream or forward Integration. The cause of integration is to strengthen the production-distribution chain and to minimize the cost and wastage of products at various levels. The integration also enables the company to keep upstream and downstream profits and eliminate intermediaries. Apple is the best example of vertical integration; it is the biggest and a renowned manufacturer of smartphones, laptops and so on. It controls the whole production and distribution process itself, from the beginning to the end. Another example of this is Alibaba, a Chinese e-commerce company, that owns the entire system of payment, delivery, search engine and much more. The following are the major differences between horizontal and vertical integration: Horizontal Integration occurs between two firms whose product and production level are same. Vertical Integration is an integration of two firms that operates in different stages of the manufacturing process. Horizontal Integration aims at increasing the size of business and scale of production, whereas Vertical Integration focuses on strengthening and smoothening its production-distribution process. The greatest advantage of horizontal integration is that it eliminates competition between firms, which ultimately extends the market share of the company. Conversely, Vertical Integration results in lowering the cost of production and wastage. Horizontal Integration only brings synergy, but not self-sufficiency while Vertical Integration helps the company gain synergy with self-sufficiency. Horizontal Integration helps to acquire control over the market, but Vertical Integration is a strategy used for gaining control over the market, but Vertical Integration helps to acquire control over the market, but Vertical Integration helps to acquire control over the market, but Vertical Integration helps to acquire control over the market, but Vertical Integration helps to acquire control over the whole industry. Integration Integration of Exxon and Mobil, oil companies to increase market dominance is an example of Horizontal Integration. Vertical Integration Strategy is used by the firms to increase market share, become more diversified, eliminating the cost of developing new product and introducing it to the market, minimizing competition by taking over competitor's business, etc. When pursuing a vertical integration strategy, a firm gets involved in new portions of the value chain. This approach can be very attractive when a firm's suppliers or buyers have too much power over the firm and are becoming increasingly profitable at the firm's expense. By entering the domain of a supplier or buyer has over the firm. Considering vertical integration alongside Porter's five forces model highlights that such moves can create greater profit potential. Firms can pursue vertical integration on their own, such as when Apple opened stores bearing its brand, or through a merger or acquisition, such as when eBay purchased PayPal. In the late 1800s, Carnegie Steel Company was a pioneer in the use of vertical integration. The firm controlled the iron mines that provided the key ingredient in steel, the coal mines that provided the fuel for steelmaking, the railroads that transported raw material to steel mills, and the steel mills, and the steel mills themselves. By having control over all elements of the production process, they ensured the stability and quality of key inputs. By using vertical integration, Carnegie Steel achieved levels of efficiency never before seen in the steel industry. Earn credit, add your own example! Today, oil companies are among the most vertically integrated firms. Firms such as ExxonMobil and ConocoPhillips can be involved in all stages of the value chain including crude oil exploration, drilling for oil, shipping oil to refineries, refining crude oil into products such as gasoline, distributing fuel to gas stations, and operating gas stations. Vertical integration also creates risks. Venturing into new portions of the value chain can take a firm into very different businesses. A lumberyard that started building houses, for example, would find that the skills it developed in the lumber business have very limited value to home construction. Such a firm would be better off selling just lumber to contractors. The risk of not being vertically integrated is illustrated by the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Although the US government held BP responsible for the disaster, BP cast at least some of the blame on drilling rig owner Transocean and two other suppliers: Halliburton Energy Services (which created the cement casing for the rig on the ocean floor) and Cameron International Corporation (which had sold Transocean blowout prevent the disaster). In April 2011, BP sued these three firms for what it viewed as their roles in the oil spill. Earn credit, add your own example! Vertical integration can also create complacency. For example, a situation in which an aluminum company is purchased by a can company is purchased by a can company may believe that they do not need to worry about doing a good job because the can company is guaranteed to use their products. Some companies try to avoid this problem by forcing their subsidiary to compete with outside suppliers, but this undermines the reason for purchasing the subsidiary in the first place. A backward vertical integration strategy when executives are concerned that a supplier has too much power over their firm. In the early days of the automobile business, Ford Motor Company created subsidiaries that provided key inputs to vehicles such as rubber, glass, and metal. This approach ensured that Ford would not be hurt by suppliers holding out for higher prices or providing materials of inferior quality. A forward vertical integration strategy involves a firm moving further down the value chain to enter a buyer's business. Disney has pursued forward vertical integration by operating more than three hundred retail stores that sell merchandise based on Disney's characters and movies. store.
Each time a Hannah Montana book bag is sold through a Disney store, the firm makes more profit than it would if the same book bag were sold by a retailer such as Target. M&A Integration StrategiesBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Boot Camp: LEARN Financial Modeling in Just 6 Hours!Table Of Contents than it would if the same book bag were sold by a retailer such as Target. Horizontal integration refers to the expansion strategy adopted by the corporations, which involves acquiring one company from another company from another company from another company adopted by the corporations. One company acquires another company at different levels, usually at the lower level of its value chain supply process. When a business kicks off into the market, it aims to grow its customers. But easier said than done, this has never been a sprint but a marathon. Such expansions in the business world require a lot of resources in terms of finances, human capital, and, most importantly, a business expansion strategies to establish their place amongst their peers in the market. Still, one can group them into two at a high level, namely horizontal and vertical integration. Horizontal integration is a business expansion strategy that involves a company acquiring other companies from the same business line or at the same value chain level to subside competition. Due to lesser competition, there operates an environment of consolidation and monopoly. However, it can also create an oligopoly if there are still some independent players in the market. The company can also diversify its products and services. A company's horizontal integration expansion grows its operational size and economies of scale due to increased products and services. A company to reach a larger customer base and market. However, horizontal integration often raises antitrust concerns, as the combined firm will have a larger market share than either firm did before merging. Some recent examples of such a strategy would be Walt Disney Company's \$7.4 billion acquisition of Pixar Animation Studios in 2006. Vertical integration is a business expansion strategy comprising a company acquiring various entities engaged in different value chain stages. In vertical integration, two firms doing business for the same product but are currently at different levels of the supply chain process merge into a single entity, opting to continue the company on the same product line as before integration. Vertical integration is an expansion strategy used to gain control over the entire industry. There are mainly two forms of vertical integration: forward integration and backward integration. In a merger situation where the company acquires control over its distributors, it refers to downstream or forward integration. In contrast, it is upstream or backward integration and backward integration. similar in product and production level. In vertical integration, the two firms to be merged operate at different supply chain stages. Horizontal integration helps the company gain independence. Horizontal integration helps acquire control over the market, but vertical integration helps gain control over the whole industry. Example: The Heinz and Kraft Foods merger is an example of horizontal integration. It owns the manufacturing, controls the distribution, and is the retailer, offering products at a much lower price by cutting out the middleman. Basis for ComparisonHorizontal IntegrationVertical IntegratioNertical IntegratioNertical IntegratioNertical IntegratioNertical IntegratioNertical IntegratioNertical I chain.ObjectiveIt aims to increase the size of the business.It aims to strengthen the supply chain.ResultIt results in the reduction of cost and wastage.ControlThe strategy helps in gaining control over the industry.The firms mainly use integration strategy to: Minimize competition by taking over competitors Increase their market shares Become more diversified in operational presence Eliminate the cost of developing and making a new product available. Horizontal integration can prove to be a successful strategy when: - Competitors are not in the capacity to go for head-on competition for long due to the limitation of resources at their disposal. A company is competing in a growing industry. Economies of scale or monopoly are beneficial for all the business stakeholders. Though horizontal integration, as explained above, may appear to be a promising strategy, it may not work in all situations. It depends on the company's competing industry. value proposition and its resources and capabilities. The model provides a great recipe for success and leverage but is limited to factors such as the new scaled-up production levels and depends on the company's place in the entire value chain. Vertical integration helps a company in: -But vertical integrations may also cause: - Fall in the quality of goods due to lack of competition Companies focus less on their core competencies and more on newly acquired businesses Reduction in flexibility to increase or decrease production levels. Choosing between these inorganic strategies must involve considering short-term and long-term growth objectives. While horizontal and vertical integrates strategically and seamlessly. So, the merger should create some value in terms of synergy, market leadership, or cost leadership which could then be translated into profits, promising a long-term customer base and a sustainable business environment. Whether to employ horizontal or vertical integration. Here, we discuss the top differences between horizontal and vertical integration with infographics and a comparison table. You may also have a look at the following articles: - Mergers vs. Acquisitions Deal Origination Bootstrap Effect " Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to 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 restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,184 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies in the last campaign of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Rhine and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Enter Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a membersh veterinarian Frank Schofield was described as "an eternal Korean" by a South Korean prime minister? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that diver Ng
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Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been an iversaries: May 26 May created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more broadly to the movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia project coordination, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikisourceFree-content news Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pycский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara العربية المعربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara العربية Pietro Piet bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Jo6oojmo Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių []]]] Bosanski لمارو []] Bosanski الدو المارة الم February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar years 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 vte 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Korea Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Categories Establishments Works categories Establishments Usestablishments Works categories Establishments and disestablishments Works categories Establishments Works and disestablishments and disestablishments Works categories Establishments Works and disestablishments Works and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Works and disestablishments Works and disestablishments and disestablishments Works and disestablishments a 120Balinese saka calendar1884-1885Bengali calendar1369-1370Berber calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2 - 12 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar1325Byzantine calendar1471-7472Chinese calendar12507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar1471-7472Chinese calendar1471-7472Chinese calendar1471-7472Chinese calendar1471-7472Chinese calendar2507Burmese calendar1471-7472Chinese calendar147125Byzant1471471-7472Chinese calendar1471471-7472Chinese calendar1471471-7472Chinese calendar1471471-7472Chinese calendar1471471 calendar3129Ethiopian calendar1955-1956Hebrew calendar5723-5724Hindu calendar963-964Iranian calendar1341-1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendar5723-5724Hindu calendar1894-1895Juche calendar52Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar495Thai common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, 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 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 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 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 -Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 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 in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình 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. Thich Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thich Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange Dức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 -Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 1 - 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 hectares) 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 Dình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Dình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diêm. 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 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1963 September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 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 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic,
Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 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 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 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 -Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Mike coal mine explosion: A 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 22 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson 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. watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963 December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second vatican Council closes. December 4 - The second vatican Council closes. December 4 - The second vatican Council closes. near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government, 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). 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. Herge's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paragua - 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 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor 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 union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American bas 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Sener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer [40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 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 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 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach 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 naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 -Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player 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 Lour fiction writer[57] George Michael British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat 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 basketball 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[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor Ioris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, 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 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player 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 actores Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actore September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actore September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actore September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actore September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Ca conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 23 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actors, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actors, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actors, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actors, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actors, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - 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Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actors, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer 0 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer 0 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer 0 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer 0 - Dame E 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 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 + 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 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 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 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American basketball player Brad Pit princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 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. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1897)[93] January 5 - Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1897)[93] January 5 - Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish f American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 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. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1897) American film director (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1897) American film director (b. 1897) American film director (b. 1897) American film director (b. 1897) American film director
(b. 1897) American film director (b. 1897) Ameri 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 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 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) [101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 – Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur 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 baseball player (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 5 Patsy Cline, American baseball Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b 1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1897) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1897) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, Britis Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 23 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 23 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 24 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 24 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1907) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 26 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 26 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Marc screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1869) 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 Socia Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1890) April 6 - Otto
Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1886) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (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. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian, and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian, writer and scholar (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and scholar (b. 1894) Ferruccio Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 -Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film producer (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (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. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1887) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1872) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 Edith 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. 1925) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1872) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron 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 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875) [110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1887) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1887) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1887) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1886) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1880) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 12 Suzanne
Duchamp, French painter (b. 1880) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) Richard Oswald, Austrian 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (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. 1893) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Labora Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince Army officer (b. 1893) October Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 21 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1888) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898) [118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State 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 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungari - 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. 1917) [121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 23 - John Baumgarten, 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 comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1905) December 3 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 3 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 3 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1975) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1975) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 5 - Karl Amadeu (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 15 -Liebling, American journalis Rikidōzan,
Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J (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 September 11, 2021. ^ "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1961–1963, Volume III". Serviciului de contrainformatii penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. 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century 20th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th cen 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it 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 East India Company's dissolution. Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's land and a quarter 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, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876, [2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the 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, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation 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, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the 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 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. In the 2nd largest cities and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. [10] 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, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Se 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 (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with
limited impact. Main article: Spanish America wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia 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 into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved into the independent countries of its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective 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 Civil 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 Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. 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 entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the 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 Bassein in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmase Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of 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 Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu
Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Maori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conguers 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 1812-1815: War of 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) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britis 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 Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. The American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and the German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the Paraguayan population. 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 Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. Distinguished Men of Science [23] Use the cursor to see who is who. [24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium
and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium are individually Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the 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 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 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor 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 invented in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by terms by terms by terms by terms by terms and the UK and the introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb 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 Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870:

The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Bronte Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Agnes Grey, 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of Stories and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition 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, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892 Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premières of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge 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 Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scott charles Dickens, John Keats, haracter Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of 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 Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronophot Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: 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 Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 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 British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: 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 reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what issue and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in England. 1869: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869 The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory, 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 nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502 S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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