Continue



```
, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,028,867 articles in English Liz Truss (born 26 July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from September to October 2022. A Liberal Democrat in her youth, she defected to the Conservatives in 1996. After several bids for public office she was elected as an MP in 2010 and
served continuously in government in the Cameron, May and Johnson ministries, latterly as foreign secretary. After Johnson resigned in July 2022 Truss stood in the election to replace him, defeating Rishi Sunak and becoming the leader of the party. Two days after her appointment as prime minister Queen Elizabeth II died, freezing government business
for ten days during a national mourning period; after its conclusion Truss's ministry announced a mini-budget which was received badly by markets, the fallout from which subsequently engulfed her government. Facing a rapid loss of confidence in her leadership, Truss resigned fifty days into her premiership and was succeeded by Sunak, becoming the
shortest-serving British prime minister. (Full article...) Recently featured: Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Daily News Building Archive By email More featured articles About USS Sabine, which took 35 years to finish ... that the Potomac-class frigates (example pictured) were built slowly for the sake of quality, only for the last ships to be
outdated by the time they were finished? ... that Indonesian mystic Mbah Suro reportedly consumed only coffee and cigarettes for two years? ... that the mascot of an Australian HIV prevention campaign was a condom-wielding superhero? ... that Audichron
estimated that Don Elliot Heald's voice was heard on 12 million Audichron phone calls a day in 1971? ... that the British indie rock band Girl Ray named themselves after the surrealist visual artist Man Ray? ... that by spinning off Lord Fitzhenry (1794) from a four-volume work in
progress, Elizabeth Gunning was paid for two novels instead of one? ... that American Civil War chaplain Thomas Mooney was pulled from service after baptizing a cannon? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black
Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war
timeline Recent deaths: Chuck Mangione Hulk Hogan Thomas Anthony Durkin Giora Epstein Béatrice Uria-Monzon Rex White Nominate an article July 26: Independence Day in the Maldives (1965), Kargil Vijay Diwas in India Hillary Clinton 1551 - The Knights Hospitaller surrendered the Castello of Gozo to the Ottoman Empire following a brief siege,
leading to the mass enslavement and dispersal of the Gozitan population. 1778 - On the orders of Catherine the Great the first of tens of thousands of Greek and Armenian Christians were removed from Crimea and resettled in Pryazovia. 1953 - In Short Creek, Arizona, police conducted a mass arrest of approximately 400 Mormon fundamentalists for
polygamy. 1993 - Asiana Airlines Flight 733 crashed into a mountain during a failed attempt to land at Mokpo Airport, South Korea, leading to the deaths of 68 people on board. 2016 - Hillary Clinton (pictured) became the first female nominee for president of the United States by a major political party at the Democratic National Convention in
Philadelphia. Carl Jung (b. 1875) Ana María Matute (b. 1925) George W. Romney (d. 1995) Olivia de Havilland (d. 2020) More anniversaries: July 25 July 26 July 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Cytoplasmic streaming is a biological process in which cytoplasm flows inside a cell, driven by forces from the cytoskeleton. It is usually observed in
large plant and animal cells, as well as amoebae, fungi, and slime moulds. It is likely that its function is, at least in part, to speed up the transport of molecules and organelles around the cell. The process was first discovered by the Italian scientist Bonaventura Corti in 1774, within the algae genera Nitella and Chara. While its mechanism is not fully
understood, what is clearly visible in plant cells which exhibit cytoplasmic streaming is the motion of the chloroplasts moving motor molecules of the plant cell. Video
credit: Heiti Paves Recently featured: Hudson Yards Emperor angelfish Amália Rodrigues Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about
Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask pasic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and
hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikipooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of
quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This 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 Français Italiano
 Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gứ Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית באונים לשולה של Esperanto Euskara אברית באונים לשולה של האונים לאונים באונים באונים
Asturianu Azərbaycanca 🗓 🗓 Bosanski בפנפ Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių 🗓 Makeдонски און בפור Bosanski בפנפ Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לנפנפ Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לונפ (disambiguation). 1965 January February March April May June July August
September October November December From top to bottom, left to right: The Vietnam War escalates as the United States begins regular bombing campaigns in Operation Rolling Thunder and deploys ground combat troops for the first time; the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 erupts over Kashmir, drawing international concern and resulting in thousands of
casualties before a UN-brokered ceasefire; the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting; Malcolm X is assassinated while delivering a speech in New York City, silencing one of the most influential and controversial voices in the civil rights movement; the Dominican Civil War
breaks out as constitutionalist and loyalist factions clash, prompting a U.S. military intervention amid fears of a second Cuba; former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill dies at the age of 90, prompting a global outpouring of tributes and a state funeral attended by world leaders; the Battle of Ia Drang becomes the first major battle between U.S. and
North Vietnamese forces, signaling a new phase of intense ground combat in the Vietnam War; the Indonesian mass killings of 1965-66 begin following an attempted coup, leading to the deaths of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in a brutal anti-communist purge; the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights take place in Alabama,
culminating in the violent crackdown known as Bloody Sunday and ultimately leading to new federal protections. Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium
Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada Denmark France Germany India Indonesia
Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Korea Sovereign states Sovereign St
categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Category Works Introductions vte 1965 in various calendar 121-122 Balinese saka calendar 1886-1887 Bengali
calendar1371-1372Berber calendar2915British Regnal year13 Eliz. 2 - 14 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar1327Byzantine calendar1473-7474Chinese calendar15725-1958Hebrew calendar5725-1958Hebrew calendar5725-1
5726Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2021-2022 - Shaka Samvat1886-1887 - Kali Yuga5065-5066Holocene calendar1965Igbo calendar4298Minguo
calendarROC 54民國54年Nanakshahi calendar497Thai solar calendar2508Tibetan calendar2508Tibetan calendar497Thai solar ca
1965th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 965th year of the 20th century, and the 65th year of the 20th century, and the 65th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965 Main article
for the first time in 43 years. January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations. January 29 - Hakametsä, the first ice rink of Finland, is inaugurated in Tampere.[1] January 30 - The state funeral of Sir
Winston Churchill takes place in London with the largest assembly of dignitaries in the World until the 2005 funeral of Pope John Paul II.[2] February 4 - Trofim Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenkoist theories are now treated as pseudoscience.[3][4] February 12 -
The African and Malagasy Common Organization (Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache; OCAM) is formed as successor to the Afro-Malagasy Union (Union Africaine et Malgache; UAM). February 18: Flag of the
newly independent Gambia February 15 - The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag. February 20 Ranger 8 crashes into the Moon, after a successful mission of photographing possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts.
Suat Hayri Ürgüplü forms the new (interim) government of Turkey (29th government). February 21 - Malcolm X is gunned down while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Main article: March 1965 Main article: April 1965 March 2 - Vietnam War: Operation Rolling Thunder - The United States Air Force 2nd Air Division, United States Navy
and South Vietnamese air force begin a 31/2-year aerial bombardment campaign against North Vietnam. March 7 Mass in the Catholic Church worldwide is said in local languages (rather than Latin) for the first time.[5][6] "Bloody Sunday": Some 200 Alabama State Troopers attack 525 civil rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, as they attempt to march
to the state capitol of Montgomery. March 8 - Vietnam War: Some 3,500 United States Marines arrive in Da Nang, South Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops and the first American ground combat troops are sufficient to the first American ground combat troops are sufficient ground combat troops.
Sunday", to hold a prayer service and return to Selma, in obedience to a court restraining order. On the same day, White supremacists attack three white ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 10 - An engagement is announced between Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and Pieter van Vollenhoven, who will
become the first commoner and the first person to walk in space.[7] March 18 - Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space.[7] March 20 "Poupée de son", sung by France Gall (music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song
Contest 1965 (staged in Naples) for Luxembourg.[8] The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins. March 23 Events of March 24 Events of March 25 Events of March 26 Events of March 27 Events of March 27 Events of March 28 Events of March 28 Events of March 28 Events of March 28 Events of March 29 Events of
orbit. The first issue of The Vigilant is published from Khartoum. March 25 - Martin Luther King Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the capitol in Montgomery. March 30 - The
second ODECA charter, signed by Central American states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective. April 3 - The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains in low Earth orbit. April 5 - At the 37th Academy Awards, My Fair Lady
wins 8 Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Oscar for Best Actros. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actros for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Picture and Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Academy Award for Best Actros for her performance in the title role.
communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June. April 12 - A historic and extremely destructive tornado outbreak struck the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266. April 18 - Consecration of
Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto, Canada. April 23 - The Pennine Way officially opens. April 24 The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding recognition of the Armenian genocide. The bodies of Portuguese opposition politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Arajaryr Moreira de Campos are found in
a forest near Villanueva del Fresno, Spain (they were killed February 12). In the Dominican Republic, officers and civilians loyal to deposed President Juan Bosch mutiny against the right-wing junta running the country, setting up a provisional government. Forces loyal to the deposed military-imposed government stage a countercoup the next day, and civil
war breaks out, although the new government retains its hold on power. April 26 - Rede Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April 28 U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic. Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the country will substantially increase its number of troops in South Vietnam, supposedly at the
request of the Saigon government (it is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans). April 29 - Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Vietnam government. Main article: June 1965 May 1 Bob Askin replaces Jack Renshaw
as Premier of New South Wales. The Battle of Dong-Yin occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. May 9 - Pianist Vladimir Horowitz returns to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York. May 12 -West Germany and Israel establish diplomatic relations. Muhammad Ali
standing over Sonny Liston May 25 - Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston in the first round of their championship rematch with the "Phantom Punch" at the Central Maine Civic Center in Lewiston. May 27 - Internazionale beats Benfica 1-0 at the San Siro, Milan and wins the 1964-65 European Cup in Association football. May 29 - A mining accident in
Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 31 - Scottish racing driver Jim Clark wins the Indianapolis 500, later this year winning the Formula One world driving championship. June 1 - A coal mine explosion in Fukuoka, Japan, kills 237. June 2 - Vietnam War: The first contingent of Australian combat troops arrives in South Vietnam. June 7 - Kakanj mine disaster: A
mining accident in Kakanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths. June 10 - Vietnam War - Battle of Dong Xoai: About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on Đồng Xoài, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound. June 19 Houari Boumediene's Revolutionary Council ousts Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in
Algeria. Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the South Vietnamese Air Force, was appointed prime minister at the head of the military juntas. [10][non sequitur] June 20 - Police in Algiers break up demonstrations by people who have taken to
the streets chanting slogans in support of deposed President Ahmed Ben Bella. June 22 - The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea is signed in Tokyo. June 25 - A U.S. Air Force Boeing C-135 Stratolifter bound for Okinawa crashes just after takeoff at MCAS El Toro in Orange County, California, killing all 85 on board. Main
article: July 1965 Main article: August 1965 July - The Commonwealth secretariat is created. July 14 - U.S. spacecraft Mariner 4 flies by Mars, becoming the first spacecraft to return images from the Red Planet. July 15 - Greek Prime minister Georgios Papandreou and his government are dismissed by King Constantine II. July 16 - The Mont Blanc Tunnel, a
highway tunnel between France and Italy, is inaugurated by presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Charles de Gaulle. July 24 - Vietnam War: Four F-4C Phantoms escorting a bombing raid at Kang Chi are targeted by antiaircraft missiles, in the first such attack against American planes in the war. One is shot down and the other 3 sustain damage. July 26 - The
Maldives obtains full independence from Great Britain.[11] July 27 - Edward Heath becomes Leader of the British Conservative Party. July 28 - Vietnam War: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces his order to increase the number of men drafted
per month - from 17,000 to 35,000. July 30 - War on Poverty: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Social Security Act of 1965 into law, establishing Medicare and Medicaid. August 7 - Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, recommends the expulsion of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of PAP-UMNO
relations, negotiating its separation with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore. August 9 Proclamation of Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation.
holds until 1990. An explosion at an Arkansas missile plant kills 53. Indonesian president Sukarno collapses in public. August 11 - Racial rioting in the Los Angeles, California neighborhood of Watts breaks out after an African American motorist, Marquette Frye,[12] is stopped on suspicion of drunken driving. Six days of unrest are quelled by over 14,000
members of the California National Guard. There are 34 deaths and over $40 million in property damage. It is the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights movement.[13] August 18 - Vietnam War: Operation Starlite - 5,500 United States Marines destroy a Viet Cong stronghold on the Van Tuong peninsula in Quang Ngãi Province, in the first
major American ground battle of the war. The Marines were tipped off by a Viet Cong deserter who said that there was an attack planned against the U.S. base at Chu Lai. August 19 - At the conclusion of the Frankfurt Auschwitz trials, 66 ex-SS personnel receive life sentences, 15 others shorter ones. August 21 - NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper,
Pete Conrad) on the first 1-week space flight, as well as the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission. August 31 - U.S. President Johnson signs a law penalizing the burning of draft cards with up to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine.
Main article: September 1965 Main article: October 1965 Main article: October 1965 September 2 Pakistani troops on the Indian sector of Kashmir, while Indian troops counter at Lahore. The People's Republic of China announces that it will reinforce its troops on the Indian border. Vietnam War: In a follow-up to August's Operation Starlite, United States Marines and South
Vietnamese forces initiate Operation Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37 km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base. September 8 India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan Navy destroys Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan Navy destroys Indian Port of Dwarka.)
with Pakistan President Ayub Khan. U Thant recommends China for United Nations membership. September 14 - The fourth and final period of the Second Vatican Council opens. September 17 - King Constantine II of Greece forms a new government with Prime Minister
Stephanos Stephanopoulos, in an attempt to end a 2-year-old political crisis. September 18 In Denmark, Palle Sørensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day. Comet Ikeya-Seki is first sighted by Japanese astronomers. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin invites the leaders of India and Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to negotiate.
September 19 - Pakistani Forces achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Sialkot Front, it is the world's largest tank battle of Kursk in the Second World War between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union September 20 - Vietnam War: An USAF F-104
Starfighter piloted by Captain Philip Eldon Smith is shot down by a Chinese MiG-19 Farmer. The pilot is held until March 15, 1973. September 21 - Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of the United Nations. September 21 - Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of the United Nations.
September 24 Fighting resumes between Indian and Pakistani troops. The British governor of Aden cancels the constitution and takes direct control of the protectorate, due to the bad security situation. September 28 Fidel Castro announces that anyone who
wants to can emigrate to the United States. Taal Volcano in Luzon, Philippines, erupts, killing hundreds. September 30 The Indonesian army, led by General Suharto, crushes an alleged communist coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September Movement). The classic family sci-fi show Thunderbirds debuts on ITV in the United Kingdom
October 3 - Fidel Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4 At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Prime minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Arthur Bottomley of the Commonwealth of Nations begin negotiations in London. Pope Paul VI makes the first
papal visit to the United States. He appears for a Mass in Yankee Stadium and makes a speech at the University of California, Irvine opens its doors. October 5 - Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN. October 6 - Ian Brady, a 27-year-old stock clerk from Hyde in Cheshire, is arrested
for allegedly hacking to death (with a hatchet) 17-year-old apprentice electrician Edward Evans at a house on the Hattersley housing estate. October 8 Indonesian mass killings of 1965–1966: The Indonesian army instigates the arrest and execution of
communists which last until next March.[14] The 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are adopted at the XX International Conference in Vienna, Austria. The International Olympic Committee admits East Germany as a member. October 10 - The first group of Cuban refugees travels to the U.S. October 12 Per Borten forms a
government in Norway. The U.N. General Council recommends that the United Kingdom try everything to stop a rebellion in Rhodesia. October 13 - Congo President Joseph Kasavubu fires Prime Minister Moise Tshombe and forms a provisional government, with Évariste Kimba in a leading position. October 15 - Vietnam War: The Catholic Worker
 Movement stages an anti-war protest in Manhattan. One draft card burner is arrested, the first under the new law, October 17 - The New York World's Fair at Flushing Meadows, closes, Due to financial losses, some of the projected site park improvements fail to materialize. October 18 - The Indonesian government outlaws the Communist Party of
 force to prevent Rhodesia from declaring unilateral independence. Colonel Christophe Soglo stages a second coup in Dahomey. October 27 Brazilian president Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco removes power from parliament
responsible for the death of Jesus (Jewish deicide). October 29 - An 80-kiloton nuclear device is detonated at Amchitka Island, Alaska, as part of the Vela Uniform program, code-named Project Long Shot. October 30 - Vietnam War: Near Da Nang, United States Marines repel an intense attack by Viet Cong forces, killing 56 guerrillas. A sketch of Marine
positions is found on the dead body of a 13-year-old Vietnamese boy who sold drinks to the Marines the day before. Main article: November 1 - A trolleybus plunges into the Nile at Cairo, Egypt, killing 74 passengers. November 1 - A trolleybus plunges into the Marines the day before. Main article: November 1 - A trolleybus plunges into the Marines the day before.
that he will stand for re-election. November 5 - Martial law is announced in Rhodesia. The United Nations General Assembly accepts British intent to use force against Rhodesia if necessary by a vote of 82-9. November 6 - Freedom Flights begin: Cuba and the United States (by
1971, 250,000 Cubans take advantage of this program). November 8 - Vietnam War - Operation Hump: The United States Army 173rd Airborne is ambushed by over 1,200 Viet Cong. November 11 In Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe), the white-minority government of Ian Smith unilaterally declares de facto independence ('UDI'). United Airlines Flight 227
with the loss of 90 lives. British theatre critic Kenneth Tynan says "fuck" during a discussion on BBC satirical programme BBC-3 for what many believed was the first time on British television. The corporation later issues a public apology. November 14 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ia Drang Valley of the Central Highlands in Vietnam, the first on British television.
major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnamese forces begins, November 15 - U.S. racer Craig Breedlove sets a new land speed record of 600.601 mph (966.574 km/h). November 16 - Venera program: The Soviet Union launches the Venera 3 space probe from Baikonur, Kazakhstan toward Venus (on March 1, 1966, it
assumes command of the Warsaw Pact. November 24 - Congolese lieutenant general Mobutu ousts Joseph Kasavubu and declares himself president. November 26 - At the Hammaquir launch facility in the Sahara Desert, France launches a Diamant A rocket with its first satellite, Astérix-1 on board, becoming the third country to enter outer space
be increased from 120,000 to 400,000. November 28 - Vietnam War: In response to U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam. November 29 - The Canadian satellite Alouette 2 is launched. December 5 Charles de Gaulle is
re-elected as French president with 10,828,421 votes. The "Glasnost Meeting" in Moscow becomes the first spontaneous political demonstration, and the first demonstration for civil rights in the Soviet Union. December 8: End of the Second Vatican Council closes. Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith warns that
Rhodesia will resist a trade embargo by neighboring countries with force. The Race Relations Act becomes the first Peanuts television special, debuts on CBS in the United States. It becomes a Christmas tradition. December 15 The Caribbean Free
Trade Association (CARIFTA) is formed. Gemini 7 perform the first controlled rendezvous in Earth orbit. December 20 - The World Food Programme is made a permanent agency of the United Nations. December 21 The Soviet Union announces that it has shipped rockets to North Vietnam. In West Germany, Konrad Adenauer resigns as
annually by CBS over the next 3 years but after that is virtually forgotten until issued on DVD in 2009 by Warner Archive. December 22 - A military coup is launched in Ta'izz. December 30: Ferdinand Marcos is the 10th President of the Philippines December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 21 - A military coup is launched in Ta'izz. December 30: Ferdinand Marcos is the 10th President of the Philippines December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz. December 30 - The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People 30
Ferdinand Marcos becomes President of the Philippines. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announces that Zambi
Australia. Hainzl Industriesysteme GmbH company is founded in Austria. [16] Tokyo officially becomes the largest city of the world, taking the lead from New York City. [17] World population 1965 1960 1970 World 3,334,874,000 357,283,000 43,539,000 Asia
 1,899,424,000\ 1,701,336,000\ 1,701,336,000\ 1,701,336,000\ 1,701,336,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,143,118,000\ 2,14
1,786,000 Julia Ormond Vinnie Jones Joely Richardson Diane Lane January 4 Julia Ormond, British footballer-turned-actor[19] Patrik Sjöberg, Swedish high jumper[20] January 9 Haddaway, German singer Farah Khan, Indian choreographer, film director Joely
Richardson, British actress January 10 - Butch Hartman, American animator and voice actor January 12 Nikolai Borschevsky, Russian ice hockey player Bob Essensa
Canadian ice hockey player January 15 Adam Jones, American musician, guitarist of metal band Tool James Nesbitt, Northern Irish actor[21] January 20 - Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of Edinburgh January 20 - Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh January 21 - Jam Master Jay, American DJ, rapper and producer (d. 2002) January 22 DJ Jazzy Jeff, American disc jockey Dianes
Lane, American actress January 23 - Catherine Guillouard, French businesswoman January 24 - Porfirio Fisac, Spanish basketball coach January 25 - Esa Tikkanen, Finnish ice hockey player January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech
hockey player Jo Min-su, South Korean actress Chris Rock Adama Barrow Michael Bay Dr. Dre February 1 Dave Callaghan, South African cricketer Brandon Lee, Chinese-American actress February 5 - Gheorghe Hagi, Romanian footballer
manager and club owner[22] February 7 - Chris Rock, African-American actor, comedian, and film director February 8 - Dicky Cheung, Hong Kong actor February 11 - Roberto Moya, Cuban athlete (d. 2020) February 12 - Brett Kavanaugh, American attorney and Supreme Court Justice February 15 - Héctor Beltrán Leyva, Mexican drug lord (d. 2018)
February 16 - Adama Barrow, Gambia February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[23] February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American rapper and music producer February 23 Kristin Davis, American film director[24] Michael Bay, American rapper and music producer February 23 Kristin Davis, American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American rapper and music producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American rapper and music producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American rapper and music producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American film director[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-Demersay, French producer February 18 - Dr. Dr
Suková, Czech tennis player[26] February 25 - Sylvie Guillem, French ballerina February 27 - Claudia Zobel, Filipina actress (d. 1984) February 28 - Park Gok-ji, South Korean film editor Aamir Khan Mark Carney Rick Harrison The Undertaker Sarah Jessica Parker March 1 Mike Dean, Record producer Stewart Elliott, Canadian jockey Jack Tu, Taiwanese
Canadian cardiologist (d. 2018) March 2 - Ami Bera, American politician[27] March 3 Tedros Adhanom, Director of the World Health Organization March 5 - Harry Bevers, Dutch politician March 8 Mac Jack, South African educator
and politician (d. 2020) Caio Júnior, Brazilian football forward and manager (d. 2016) March 9 - Antonio Saca, 43rd President of El Salvador March 11 Catherine Fulop, Venezuelan actress, model, beauty pageant contestant, and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television
presenter March 14 - Aamir Khan, Indian film director, producer, film and scriptwriter and actor March 16 Utut Adianto, Indonesian chess grandmaster and politician Mark Carney, Canadian economist and politician economist economi
Pellow, Scottish singer (Wet Wet Wet) March 24 Rob MacCachren, American racecar driver The Undertaker, American professional wrestler March 25 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian high jumper and president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American actress March 26 - Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and director March 29 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian high jumper and president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American actress March 26 - Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and director March 29 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American professional wrestler March 25 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American professional wrestler March 26 - Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and director March 29 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American professional wrestler March 25 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American professional wrestler March 26 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American professional wrestler March 26 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American professional wrestler March 26 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Parker, American professional wrestler March 26 Stefka March 27 Stefka March 28 Stefka March 27 Stefka March 28 Stefka March 29 Stefka Marc
- Voula Patoulidou, Greek athlete March 30 - Piers Morgan, British journalist and television personality Robert Downey Jr. Martin Lawrence Leni Robredo Kevin James April 3 - Nazia Hassan, Pakistani pop singer-songwriter, lawyer and
social activist (d. 2000) April 4 - Robert Downey Jr., American actor, producer, and singer April 6 Black Francis, American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American musician Rica Reinisch, German swimmer April 9 - Paulina Rica Reinisch, German Swedish-Rica Reini
computer scientist April 12 - Kim Bodnia, Danish actor and director April 15 - Linda Perry, American musician April 16 - Martin Lawrence, American record producer and convicted felon April 20 - Jovy Marcelo, Filipino racing driver (d. 1992) April 21
- Julio Robaina, Republican politician, Mayor of Hialeah, Florida April 25 - Edouard Ferrand, French politician (d. 2018) April 26 - Kevin James, American comedian and actor April 27 - Edwin Poots, Irish politician April 29 - David
Shafer, American politician, Georgia April 30 - Adrian Pasdar, Iranian-American actor and voice artist Trent Reznor John C. Reilly Yahya Jammeh Brooke Shields May 2 - Myriam Hernández, Chilean singer May 3 Gary Mitchell, Irish playwright Rob Brydon, Welsh actor, comedian, impressionist and presenter May 7 Owen Hart, Canadian professional
wrestler (d. 1999)[30] Norman Whiteside, Northern Irish football player May 9 - Steve Yzerman, Canadian hockey player May 10 - Linda Evangelista, Canadian writer May 11 - Monsour del Rosario, Filipino Olympic athlete and actor May 12 - Renée Simonsen, Danish model and writer May 13 - José Antonio Delgado, Venezuelan mountain climber (d
2006) May 14 - Eoin Colfer, Irish novelist May 16 Rodica Dunca, Romanian artistic gymnast Krist Novoselic, American musician (Nine Inch Nails) May 19 - Philippe Dhondt, French singer May 23 Melissa McBride, American actress (The Walking Dead) May 24 Carlos Franco, Paraguayan
golfer John C. Reilly, American actor and comedian Shinichirō Watanabe, Japanese anime director May 25 - Yahya Jammeh, President of the Gambia May 29 - Emilio Sánchez, Spanish tennis player May 30 - Guadalupe Grande, Spanish poet (d. 2021) May 31 - Brooke Shields, American actor and comedian Shinichirō Watanabe, Japanese anime director May 25 - Yahya Jammeh, President of the Gambia May 29 - Emilio Sánchez, Spanish tennis player May 30 - Guadalupe Grande, Spanish tennis play
Dickens June 1 Larisa Lazutina, Russian cross-country skier Nigel Short, English chess player June 2 - Steve and Mark Waugh, Australian motorcycle racer Andrea Jaeger, American tennis player [32] June 7 Mick
Foley, American professional wrestler Damien Hirst, British artist Christine Roque, French singer June 8 Frank Grillo, American actor[33] Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German actor[33] Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German actor[33] Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German actor[33] Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German model (d. 1998) J
Luis Morales, Ecuadorian journalist (d. 2020) June 13 - Infanta Cristina of Spain, Spanish princess June 15 - Bernard Hopkins, American actress[35] Dan Jansen, American speedskater Dara O'Kearney, Irish ultra runner and
professional poker player June 18 Kim Dickens, American actress Hani Mohsin, Malaysian celebrity, actor and host (d. 2006) June 21 Yang Liwei, Chinese major general, military pilot and China National Space Administration astronaut Gabriella Selmeczi, Hungarian jurist and politician Tim Lajcik, Czech American mixed martial artist, stuntman, actor and
 writer June 22 - Anubhav Sinha, Indian film director June 23 - Paul Arthurs, English Musician (Oasis) June 24 - Son Hyun-joo, South Korean actor June 27 Frédéric Lemoine, French businessman S. Manikavasagam, Malaysian politician June 28 - Belayneh
Dinsamo, Ethiopian long-distance runner June 29 Véronique Laury, French businesswoman Dado Villa-Lobos, Brazilian musician Matthew Weiner, American television writer, director and producer[36] June 30 Philippe Duquesne, French actor Cho Jae-hyun, South Korean actor Mitch Richmond, American basketball player Connie Nielsen Hailemarian
Desalegn Shawn Michaels Slash Illeana Douglas Jeremy Piven J. K. Rowling July 1 Teddy McCarthy, hurler and Gaelic footballer Ramdas Ambatkar, Indian politician, Maharashtra MLC (d. 2025)[37] July 2 - Fredrik Sejersted, Norwegian jurist July 3 Komsan Pohkong,
Thai lawyer Shinya Hashimoto, Japanese professional wrestler (d. 2005) Connie Nielsen, Danish actress Eyran Katsenelenbogen, Israeli jazz pianist July 7 Paula Devicq, Canadian actress Jeremy Kyle, English radio and
television presenter July 10 Danny Boffin, Belgian footballer Princess Alexia of Greece and Denmark Alec Mapa, American comedian July 11 - Ernesto Hoost, Dutch kickboxer July 12 - Mama Kandeh, Gambian politician July 13 - Akina Nakamori, Japanese singer and actress July 14 - Lou Savarese, American boxer July 15 - Dafna Rechter, Israeli actress and
singer July 17 Santiago Segura, Spanish actor, screenwriter, producer and director Rosa Gumataotao Rios, 43rd Treasurer of the United States Alex Winter, British actor July 18 - Eva Ionesco, French actress, film director and screenwriter July 19 Dame Evelyn Glennie, Scottish virtuoso percussionist Hailemariam Desalegn, 15th Prime Minister of Ethiopia
July 21 - Guðni Bergsson, Icelandic footballer July 22 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 25 - Illeana Douglas, American actors and producer[38] July 26 Vladimir Cruz, Cuban actor Jeremy Piven, American actor Jimmy Dore,
American comedian and political commentator July 27 José Luis Chilavert, Paraguayan footballer (d. 2016)[40] July 28 - Daniela Mercury, Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, producer, actress and television host July 29 - Chang-Rae Lee, Korean-American novelist July 31 - J. K. Rowling, English author Sir Sam
Mendes Viola Davis Kyra Sedgwick August 1 - Sam Mendes, English film director August 2 Farri Lyne Carrington, American jazz drummer Dennis Lehane, American crime writer Fredrik Reinfeldt, Swedish Prime Minister[41] August 5 - Monica Ward, Italian
actress and voice actress August 6 - David Robinson, American basketball player August 10 Claudia Christian, American actress, writer, singer, musician, and director Mike E. Smith, American basketball player August 10 - Viola Davis, African-American actress August 15 - Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actor August 16
- Michael O'Gorman, American coxswain (d. 2018) August 19 Kevin Dillon, American actor Maria de Medeiros, Portuguese actress Kyra Sedgwick, American actress James Tomkins, Australian rower August 22 - David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (d. 2004)[42] August 24 - Reggie
Miller, American basketball player and commentator August 25 - Mia Zapata, American singer (d. 1993) August 26 - Azela Robinson, Mexican actress Shania Twain, Canadian country singer and songwriter August 31 - Daniel Bernhardt,
Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993) September 6 - Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politician September 7 - Jörg Pilawa, German television presenter September 10 - Marco Pastors, Dutch politician September 11 Bashar al-
Assad, President of Syria Moby, American musician September 12 Einstein Kristiansen, Norwegian cartoonist, designer, and television host September 16 - Katy Kurtzman, American actress, director and producer September 17 Kyle Chandler,
American actor Yuji Naka, Japanese video game programmer September 19 Goldie, English record producer and DJ Iliya Lazarov, Bulgarian politician actor September 20 - Robert Rusler, American actor September 21 Cheryl Hines, American actoress
Johanna Vuoksenmaa, Finnish film director David Wenham, Australian actor Pramila Jayapal, American politician September 23 - Mark Woodforde, Australian tennis player September 25 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball player September 23 - Mark Woodforde, Australian tennis player September 25 - Scottie Pippen, American politician September 25 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball player September 26 Radisav Curčić, Serbian-Israeli basketball player [44] Alexei Mordashov, Russian businessman Petro
 Poroshenko, former President of Ukraine September 27 - Steve Kerr, American basketball player Lennie James Steve Coogan October 1 - Andreas Keller, German field hockey player October 3 Adriana Calcanhotto, Brazilian singer and composen
Jan-Ove Waldner, Swedish table tennis player[47] October 5 Mario Lemieux, Canadian ice hockey player Patrick Roy, Canadian ice hockey player October 8 Matt Biondi, American swimmer C. J. Ramone, American musician October 9 - Dionicio Cerón,
October 16 - Kang Kyung-ok, South Korean artist October 17 Aravinda de Silva, Sri Lankan cricketer Rhys Muldoon, Australian actor, writer, and director October 18 - Zakir Naik, Indian doctor and Islamic activist October 17 Aravinda de Silva, Sri Lankan cricketer Rhys Muldoon, Australian actor, writer, and director October 18 - Zakir Naik, Indian doctor and Islamic activist October 19 The Renegade, American professional wrestler (d. 1999) Ty Pennington, American television presenter Tracy Griffith, American
actress, sushi chef, and painter October 20 Amos Mansdorf, Israeli tennis player [50] October 26 Aaron Kwok, Hong Kong singer and actor Kelly Rowan, Canadian actress Kenneth Rutherford, New Zealand cricketer October 29 - Christy Clark, Canadian
politician October 30 - Zaza Urushadze, Georgian film director, producer and screenwriter (d. 2019) October 31 - Rob Rackstraw, British actor Shah Rukh Khan Björk Mads Mikkelsen Ben Stiller November 1 Patrik Ringborg, Swedish conductor November 2 Paweł Adamowicz, Polish politician and lawyer (d. 2019) Shah Rukh Khan, Indian actor
film/television producer and television presenter November 4 - Wayne Static, American singer and musician (Static-X) (d. 2014) November 9 - Sir Bryn Terfel, Welsh baritone November 10 - Eddie Irvine, Northern Irish racing driver November 11 - Max
Mutchnick, American television producer November 13 - Rick Roberts, Canadian actor November 17 - Pam Bondi, American attorney and politician, 87th U.S. Attorney General [54] November 19 Paulo Barreto, Brazilian cryptographer Laurent Blanc, French football player and manager November 10 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and
drummer November 21 Björk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and musician Reggie Lewis, American basketball player (d. 1993) Alexander Siddig, Sudanese-British actor November 22 - Mads Mikkelsen, Danish actor November 23 - Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulter November 24 - Shirley Henderson, Scottish actor November 25 - Ana Paula
Padrão, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenter November 26 - Scott Adsit, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton Jeffrey
Wright Andy Dick December 3 Steve Harris, American actor Katarina Witt, German figure skater Andrew Stanton, American actor December 7 Teruyuki Kagawa, Japanese actor Jeffrey Wright, African-American actor December 8 - David
Harewood, English actor December 9 - Brad Savage, American actor December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 15 - Luis Fabián Artime, Argentine footballer (d. 2015)[56] December 19 - Jessica Steen
2020) Robert Rep, Dutch politician December 31 Nicholas Sparks, American author[57] Gong Li, Chinese actress Yklymberdi Paromov, Turkmen politician Marga Hoek, Dutch businesswoman T. S. Eliot Winston Churchill January 4 - T. S. Eliot, American-British poet, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888)[58] January 10 Antonín Bečvář, Czechoslovak astronomer (b
1901) Frederick Fleet, British sailor and lookout aboard the RMS Titanic (b. 1887) January 12 - Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1903) January 15 - Pierre Ngendandumwe, 4th and 6th Prime Minister of Burundi (assassinated) (b. 1930) January 20 - Indiana (b. 1903) January 15 - Pierre Ngendandumwe, 4th and 6th Prime Minister of Burundi (assassinated) (b. 1930) January 10 - Indiana (b. 1903) January 10 - 
Alan Freed, American disc jockey (b. 1921) January 24 - Sir Winston Churchill, British politician and statesman, twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, World War II leader, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature (b. 1874)[59] January 27 - Hassan Ali Mansur, Iranian politician, 69th Prime Minister of Iran (b. 1923) January 28 Taimur bin Feisal
Sultan of Oman (b. 1886) Tich Freeman, English cricketer (b. 1888)[60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1891) February 7 - Nance O'Neil,
American stage and film actress (b. 1874) February 9 - Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, Indian educationist, philosopher, philanthropist, social reformer and spiritualist (b. 1874) February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874) February 14 -
Désiré-Émile Inghelbrecht, French composer (b. 1880) February 15 - Nat King Cole, American actor (b. 1880) February 20 - Michał Waszyński, Polish film director and producer (b. 1904)[63] Tom Wilson, American actor (b. 1880) February 21 - Malcolm X, American civil rights
activist (b. 1925)[65] February 22 - Felix Frankfurter, U.S. Supreme Court Justice (b. 1882) February 23 - Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66] February 24 - Takeo Itō, Japanese general (b. 1889) February 23 - Adolf Schärf, Austrian politician, 6th President of Austria (b. 1890) King Farouk of Egypt Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood
 March 5 - Salvador Castaneda Castro, 31st President of El Salvador (b. 1888) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) March 7 - Louise Mountbatten, queen consort of Sweden as second wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf (b. 1889) March 13 Corrado Gini, Italian statistician (b. 1884) 68 Vittoric
Jano, Italian automobile designer (b. 1891)[69] Fan Noli, Albanian bishop, poet and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1879) March 17 Nancy Cunard, English writer, heiress and politician activist (b. 1896) Amos Alonzo Stagg, American baseball, basketball and football player
and coach (b. 1862) March 18 - Farouk of Egypt, deposed king (b. 1920) March 19 - Gheorghiu-Dej, Romanian communist leader, 47th Prime Minister of Romania (b. 1801) March 22 - Fidel Dávila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878) March 23 - Mae Murray, American silent film actress (b. 1885) March 25 - Viola Liuzzo, American Unitarian
Universalist and civil rights activist (b. 1925) March 28 Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, member of the British royal family (b. 1885) March 30 - Philip Showalter Hench, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3
- Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) April 9 - Sherman Minton, American actress (b. 1893)[71] Perry Smith (b. 1
1928) and Richard Hickock (b. 1931), American convicted murderers April 16 - Sydney Chaplin, English actor (b. 1885) April 18 - Guillermo González Camarena, Mexican inventor (b. 1891), American convicted murderers April 16 - Sydney Chaplin, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72] April 21 Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72] April 21 Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72] April 21 Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72] April 21 Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1893) Pedro Albiz
23 - George Adamski, Polish-American UFO writer (b. 1891) April 24 - Louise Dresser, American actress (b. 1878) April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 30 - Helen Chandler, American actress (b. 1878) April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73] April 28 - Oren E. Long, American politician,
10th Governor of Hawai'i (b. 1889) May 7 Charles Sheeler, American photographer (b. 1883) Alf Bjørnskau Bastiansen, Norwegian priest and politician (b. 1883) May 9 - Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria (b. 1883) May 9 - Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria (b. 1883) May 9 - Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria (b. 1883) May 9 - Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria (b. 1884) [74] May 14 -
Frances Perkins, first woman appointed as a United States presidential cabinet member (Labor) (b. 1880) May 15 - Yisrael Bar-Yehuda, Zionist activist and Israel politician (b. 1895) May 19 - Maria Dabrowska, Polish writer (b. 1889) May 21 - Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, British aviation pioneer and aircraft company
founder (b. 1882)[75] May 23 Rosina Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1890) May 24 - Sonny Boy Williamson, American military officer, educator, businessperson, and politician (b. 1905)[76] Martin Buber June 1 - Curly Lambeau, American football player
and coach (b. 1898) June 5 Eleanor Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881) Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland (b. 1884) June 7 - Judy Holliday, American actress, comedian, and singer (b. 1881) June 13 -
Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli philosopher (b. 1878) June 15 - Steve Cochran, American film producer (b. 1870) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actores (b. 1882) June 20 - Bernard Baruch, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1882) June 21 - David O. Selznick, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actores (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actores (b. 1882) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actores (b. 1882) June 24 - David O. Selznick, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 23 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 24 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 25 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 26 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 27 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1892) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer 
28 - Red Nichols, American jazz cornettist (b. 1905) June 30 - Bessie Barriscale, American actress (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 - Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1891)[77] July 11 - Ray Collins, American actor (b. 1889) July 13 -
Laureano Gómez, 43rd President of Colombia (b. 1889) July 14 Adlai Stevenson II, American animal trainer (b. 1903) Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1875) July 24 -
Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1904) July 28 - Rampo Edogawa, Japanese author and critic (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1890) [78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1886) Le Corbusier August 1 - John Miller, American Olympic rower - Men's eights (b. 1903) August 6 Nancy
Carroll, American actress (b. 1903) Everett Sloane, American actor (b. 1882) August 9 - Creighton Hale, American actor (b. 1882) August 13 - Hayato Ikeda, Japanese politician, 38th Prime Minister of Japan (b. 1899) August 25 - Johnny Hayes, American Olympic athlete (b. 1886) August 27 - Le
Corbusier, Swiss architect (b. 1887) August 28 Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, Iraqi politician, 9th Prime Minister of Iraq (b. 1892) Giulio Racah, Israeli physicist (b. 1909) August 29 - Paul Waner, American baseball player (b. 1907) Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian
physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (b. 1875) September 6 - Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1835) September 12 - Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895) September 16 - Fred Quimby,
American animated film producer (b. 1886) September 17 - Alejandro Casona, Spanish poet and playwright (b. 1903) September 27 - Clara Bow, American silent film actress (b. 1905) Samir Al-Rifai Paul Hermann Müller October 1 - Anton Boisen, American founder of the
clinical pastoral education movement (b. 1876)[80] October 3 - Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914) October 12 - Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime
Minister of Jordan (b. 1901) October 13 - Paul Hermann Müller, Swiss chemist, recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891) October 17 - Bart King, American cricketer (b. 1873)[82]
October 18 Oscar Beregi, Hungarian actor (b. 1876) Henry Travers, English actor (b. 1876) October 22 - Paul Tillich, German American existentialist philosopher and theologian (b. 1886) October 23 - Luis de la Puente Uceda, Peruvian
guerrilla leader (b. 1926) October 24 - Hans Meerwein, German chemist (b. 1879) October 26 - Sylvia Likens, American murder victim (b. 1949) October 30 - Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., American historian (b. 1888)[83] October 31 - Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913) Henry A. Wallace
Emir Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Salim Al-Sabah November 2 Félix Paiva, 28th President of Paraguay (b. 1877) H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1893) November 8 Dorothy Kilgallen, American newspaper columnist and television personality
(b. 1913) Emma Gramatica, Italian actress (b. 1874) Mirza Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad, second caliph (b. 1889) November 12 - Taher Saifuddin, Indian Bohra spiritual leader (b. 1885)[85] W. T. Cosgrave, Irish politician, president of the Provisional Government and
the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (b. 1880) November 18 Khalid al-Azm, 5-time Prime Minister of Syria and acting President of the United States (b. 1880) November 25 - Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890)
Somerset Maugham December 5 - Joseph Erlanger, American physiologist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874) December 10 - Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1881) December 11 - George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881) December 15 - Joseph Bamina, 8th
Prime Minister of Burundi (executed) (b. 1927) December 16 W. Somerset Maugham, English writer (b. 1874) Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889) Queen Salote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900) [86] December 24 - William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1890) December 27 - Edgar Ende, German painter (b. 1801) December 29 - Kosaku Yamada, Japanese
composer and conductor (b. 1886) Physics - Shin'ichirō Tomonaga, Julian Schwinger, Richard P. Feynman Chemistry - Robert Burns Woodward Physiology or Medicine - François Jacob, André Michel Lwoff, Jacques Monod Literature - Mikhail Sholokhov Peace - United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) ^ Matson-Mäkelä, Kirsi (January 29, 2015).
 "Suomen ensimmäinen jäähalli täyttää 50 vuotta - "Hakamettä" on monelle kiekkoilijalle toinen koti". Yle (in Finnish). Retrieved March 29, 2010. ^ Cohen, Barry M. (1965). "The descent of Lysenko". Journal of Heredity. 56 (5): 229-33.
doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.jhered.a107425. ^ Joravsky, David (1970). The Lysenko Affair. Russian Research Center studies, 61. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. ISBN 0-674-53985-0. ^ "Biggest Change Greets Catholics Tomorrow". Daily Citizen. Tucson. March 6, 1965. p. 10. ^ Marini, Piero (2007). A Challenging Reform: Realizing the Vision
of the Liturgical Renewal, 1963-1975. Liturgical Press. p. 97. ^ "Alexei Leonov: First person to walk in space dies aged 85". BBC News. October 11, 2019. A contest 1965 scoreboard. Eurovision Song Contest 1965 scoreboard. Eurovision Song Contest 1965 scoreboard. Eurovision Song Contest 1965 scoreboard. A contest 1965 scoreboard. Eurovision Song Contest 1965 scoreboard.
Moyar, Mark (2004). "Political Monks: The Militant Buddhist Movement during the Vietnam War". Modern Asian Studies. 38 (4). New York City: Cambridge University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID 145723264. ^ "Timeline - Story of Independence University Press: 749-784. doi:10.1017/S
2016. Retrieved July 26, 2015. ^ Mars, Shaun Michael (January 21, 2007). "Marguette Frye, 1944-1986". BlackPast. Retrieved October 2, 2024. ^ Watts Riots". Digital Library of Georgia. University of Georgia.
University Press. pp. 160-165. ISBN 9781107624450. A Biographical Encyclopedia of Contemporary Genocide: Portraits of Evil and Good. ABC-CLIO. p. 355. ISBN 978-0313386787. Geography. About.com
Archived from the original on August 18, 2016. Retrieved February 27, 2006. ^ Editors of Chase's (September 30, 2018). Chase's Calendar of Events 2019: The Ultimate Go-to Guide for Special Days, Weeks and Months. Rowman & Littlefield. p. 73. ISBN 978-1-64143-264-1. ^ Vinnie Jones (July 17, 2014). It's Been Emotional. Simon and Schuster. p. 9.
ISBN 978-1-4711-2759-5. ^ "Patrik Sjöberg". IOC. Retrieved March 3, 2021. ^ "Monitor". Entertainment Weekly. No. 1194. February 17, 2012. p. 26. ^
The World Almanac & Book of Facts. World Almanac Books. 2007. p. 218. 2/23/65. "Biography of Michael Dell". businessweek.com. January 31, 2010. Retrieved March 1, 2022. "Helena Sukova", wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association. "BERA, Ami", bioguide.congress.gov. Stevis-Gridneff,
Matina (March 9, 2025). "Banker Mark Carney Wins Race to Lead Liberal Party, and Canada". The New York Times. ^ "About the Author". annaleenaharkonen.com. Retrieved April 10, 2024. ^ Sybex (1999). Hardcore Wrestling! (Ultimate Strategy Guide). John Wiley & Sons. p. 1952 pp. ISBN 978-0782126914. ^ "Andrea Jaeger". wtatennis.com. Women's
Tennis Association. ^ "Ogata Megumi". Hitoshi Doi. Retrieved January 22, 2010. ^ Frank Grillo [@FrankGrillo] (June 8, 2014). "Thanks all for the B-Day wishes. Much love and appreciation!!!" (Tweet). Archived from the original on May 1, 2016 - via Twitter. ^ "Andrea Ghez - Facts". Nobel Prize. Retrieved March 2, 2022. ^ "Dana Eskelson". IMDb.
Augustyn, Adam. "Matthew Weiner: American writer and producer". Britannica.com. Retrieved May 21, 2015. ^ Ex-MLC Ramdas Ambatkar Passes Away After Prolonged Illness in Chennai ^ "Illeana Douglas Biography". TCM Movie Database. Turner Entertainment Networks, Inc. A Time Warner Company. Retrieved April 2, 2014. ^ 1965 - FIFA competition
record (archived) ^ 1965 - FIFA competition record (archived) ^ Turner, Barry (2012). The statesman's yearbook: the politics, cultures and economies of the world. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 1176. ISBN 9781349595419. ^ "David Reimer and John Money Gender Reassignment Controversy: The John/Joan Case - The Embryo Project
Encyclopedia". embryo.asu.edu. ^ "Satoshi Tajiri Biography". IGN. News Corporation. 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2016. Retrieved January 27, 2010. ^ "Radisav Ćurčić Stats". Basketball-Reference.com. ^ "Önder, Ferhan". Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothèque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024.
"Önder, Ferzan". Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothèque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. ^ "Jan-Ove Waldner at old.ittf.com". Archived from the original on January 11, 2017. Retrieved May 7, 2024. ^ "Jan-Ove Waldner at old.ittf.com". Archived from the original on January 11, 2017. Retrieved May 7, 2024. ^ "Jan-Ove Waldner at old.ittf.com". Archived from the original on January 11, 2017. Retrieved May 7, 2024. ^ "Jan-Ove Waldner at old.ittf.com".
2016, Convened January 2015. United States Government Publishing Office. ISBN 9780160929977 - via Google Books. ^ "Lennie James". TVGuide.com. Retrieved June 19, 2014. ^ "Amos Mansdorf | Overview | ATP Tour | Tennis". ATP Tour. ^ "S. Pioli". soccerway.com. Soccer way. ^ Quintana, Marsolaire. Sumito Estevez and ginger to taste. Excess
Magazine, 2 April 2003, issue number 34. ^ "Biografía de Patricia Poleo", Cuandonacio, Archived from the original on July 23, 2018, Retrieved November 6, 2017. ^ "Pam Bondi Fast Facts | CNN Politics", CNN, February 13, 2025. ^ "Raffaella Reggi", Women's Tennis Association. ^ 1965 at National-Football-Teams.com ^ Chase's calendar of events 2022.
the ultimate go-to guide for special days, weeks and months. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield. 2021. p. 618. ISBN 9781641435048. ^ Grantq, Michael (1997). T.S. Eliot: The Critical Heritage, Volume 1. Psychology Press. p. 55. ISBN 9780415159470. ^ Jenkins, Roy (2001). Churchill. London: Macmillan Press. p. 911. ISBN 978-03-30488-05-1. ^
Tich Freeman England ^ "Founder | Dhaka Ahsania Mission". www.ahsaniamission.org.bd. September 18, 2014. ^ Epstein, Daniel Mark (1999). Nat King Cole. New York: Farrar Straus Giroux. p. 356. ISBN 978-0-374-21912-3. ^ Forrest Taylor ^ "Michal Waszynski". IMDb. ^ Kihss, Peter (February 22, 1965). "Malcolm X Shot to Death at Rally". The New
York Times - via NYTimes.com. ^ Bergan, Ronald. The Life and Times of Laurel and Hardy. New York: Smithmark, 1992. ISBN 0-8317-5459-1 pages 119-120 ^ "Morrison Asked For "Jolly" Funeral Music". The Daily Telegraph. March 8, 1965. p. 1. Retrieved May 27, 2024 - via Newspapers.com. ^ Garzia, Mino (1998). Political communities and calculus:
sociological analysis in the Italian scientific tradition (1924-1943). Bern; New York: P. Lang. p. 21. ISBN 9780820442006. Service and their work. Cambridge, Mass: R. Bentley. p. 254. ISBN 9780837600451. Sherman Minton United States jurist "Leonard Mudie - Actor Filmography, photos, Video".
elCinema.com. ^ Pedro Albizu Campos Puerto Rican attorney, social activist, and nationalist ^ "Edward R. Murrow". NCPedia. State Library of North Carolina. Retrieved August 10, 2016. ^ Today's History, May 30, 1894: The Birth Of NICA Leader Hubertus Johannes Van Mook ^ "Captain Sir Geoffrey De Havilland | De Havilland | De Havilland - The Man and the
```

Company | Archive Exhibitions | Research". Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ "John R. Blue". Cumberland Evening Times. Cumberland Evening Times. Cumberland. May 28, 1965. p. 20. Archived from the original on January 3, 2021. Retrieved Janua

Monarchist: General Count Pier Ruggero Piccio". July 27, 2013. ^ "Othmar Herman Ammann | American engineer | Britannica.com. February 12, 2024. ^ "The Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen" (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen" (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen" (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen" (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Current Biography of Anton Theophilus Biography

```
0-8242-0119-7. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ "Bart King: 16 facts about the greatest cricketer from USA". Latest Sports Updates, Cricket News, Crick
American magician ^ Wood-Ellem, Elizabeth (1999). Queen Salote of Tonga: The Story of an Era 1900-1965. Auckland University Press. p. 1. ISBN 978-0-8248-2529-4. OCLC 262293605. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as
part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennia 
The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century
expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of
productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and 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. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution.
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 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, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more
than 400 million. [7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century.
the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of 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 Barbaryse
pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in
1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of the two continents' largest cities being
founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United
States.[10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports such as cricket to many different parts
of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-
Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British 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 (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier
Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic 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 and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he
crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph
Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the
Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with limited impact.
Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican 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 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. 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 and the nation of Colom
1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began
in January in Sicily, [clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread
dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William
Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century.
British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman
worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a
preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee
surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from
the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)
occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated
the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion Was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the
deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping 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 forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolation and particle and par
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 Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out
France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
1823 - 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and 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 Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to
reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by
Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United 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 Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large
areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars
1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the
final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's
independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and Ponurejo
Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848:
Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and
 Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the
American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire.
for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the Sounding 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: The April Uprising in Bulgaria
against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in
Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1892: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After
the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from
Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance.
in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older
term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species and Independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species and Independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace).
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 an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic
structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of
analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a 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's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel
formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In
the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time 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; Frie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, 1825; First isolation of aluminium, 1827; First photograph taken
telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 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 Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle
invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's 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 large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison
Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine.
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 Báb
announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping
Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting 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 Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan
Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in
London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault
paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Self-
 Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an
Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My
Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876.
Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain 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: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The
Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread
throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway.
in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are
especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor
Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac
Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of
photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chro
Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard
Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of photogr
 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 Böcklir
Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andōnate Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Edwin Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Edwin Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Edwin Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Edwin Courbet Honoré Daumier E
Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Reno
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. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard
Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganin
Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry
Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, 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 by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see
Timeline of the 19th century. Main articles: 1800s, 1810s, 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United States; he serves until 1809. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William
Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the
seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul
Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German universities). 1814
Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora to limit and the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history and the largest volcanic eruption eruption in recorded history and the largest volcanic eruption eruption
"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 British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American 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. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great
Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: 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
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 is 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 rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights and 
against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States Main articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1890s, and 1900s 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 is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed.
adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The
Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and
beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park
is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the
Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may
have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education.
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: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Newson the Secution of Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus and the Secution of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400t
World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction
of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Philippines af
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.[39] Carlina (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carlina (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.
Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Emile 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 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 21 October 2016.
Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-10-31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in
Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Modernization - Population Change". Encyclopædia Britannica. Archived 2009-02-18 at the Wayback Machine. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ Sailing against slavery. By Jo Loosemore Archived 2009-01-08
at the Wayback Machine. BBC. ^ The Atlantic: Can the US afford immigration? Archived 2010-07-04 at the Wayback Machine. Migration News. December 1996. ^ Perez-Brignoli, Hector (1989). A Brief History of Central America. University of California Press. ISBN 978-0520909762. ^ R. J. W. Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, eds., The
Revolutions in Europe 1848-1849 (2000) pp. v, 4 ^ "The Emancipation Proclamation". National Archives. October 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 15, 2017. Archived from the original origin
American History. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin. [1] Retrieved from Archives. October 6, 2015. ^ "13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery". National Archives. January 27, 2016. Archived from the original on February 16, 2017. Retrieved
February 15, 2017. ^ Aksan, Virginia (2014-01-14). Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-
of empire (1 ed.). Seattle: University of Washington Press. ISBN 978-0295801926. W. G. Beasley, The Meiji Restoration (1972), a b c Kerr, Gordon (2012). A Short History of Africa: From the Origins of the Human Race to the Arab Spring. Harpenden, Herts [UK]: Pocket Essentials. pp. 85-101. ISBN 9781842434420. University of Washington Press. ISBN 978-0295801926.
the Civil War and the changing American landscape Archived 2017-02-28 at the Wayback Machine". John Huddleston (2002). Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN 0-8018-6773-8 ^ Engraving after 'Men of Science Living in 1807-8', John Gilbert engraved by George Zobel and William Walker, ref. NPG 1075a, National Portrait Gallery, London, accessed
February 2010 ^ Smith, HM (May 1941). "Eminent men of science living in 1807-8". J. Chem. Educ. 18 (5): 203. doi:10.1021/ed018p203. ^ Snyder, Laura J. (2000-12-23). "William Whewell". Stanford University. Archived from the original on 2010-01-04. Retrieved 2008-03-03. ^ "Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis". Centers for Disease Control and
 Prevention. 2018-12-31. Archived from the original on April 21, 2009. ^ "Arc Lamps - How They Work & History". edisontechcenter.org.
                                                                                                                                                                                               Jonathan Daly, The Rise of Western Power - A Comparative History of Western Civilization, Bloomsbury Publishing · 2013, page 310 ^ Turan Gonen, Electric Power Distribution Engineering, CRC Press · 2015, page
David Damrosch and David L. Pike, eds. The Norton Anthology of World Literature (9th ed. 2012) ^ Oppenheimer, Clive (2003). "Climatic, environmental and human consequences of the largest known historic eruption: Tambora
volcano (Indonesia) 1815". Progress in Physical Geography. 27 (2): 230-259. Bibcode: 2003PrPG...27..2300. doi:10.1191/0309133303pp379ra. S2CID 131663534. ^ a b c Vickers (2005), page xii ^ Wahyu Ernawati: "Chapter 8: The Lombok Treasure", in Colonial collections Revisited: Pieter ter Keurs (editor) Vol. 152, CNWS publications. Issue 36 of
Mededelingen van het Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden. CNWS Publications, 2007. ISBN 978-90-5789-152-6. 296 pages. pp. 186-203 ^ "World's oldest man ever turns 116 in Kyoto as his health is studied". The Japan Daily Press. 15 April 2013. Archived from the original on 5 June 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013. ^ "World's oldest person turns 116 in Kyoto as his health is studied".
Japan". France 24 International News. 19 April 2013. Archived from the original on 16 June 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013. ^ "World's oldest person Jiroemon Kimura turns 116 in Japan". The Economic Times. Agence France-Presse. Retrieved 19 April 2013. ^ Matsuyama, Kanoko (27 December 2012). "Japanese 115-Year-Old Becomes Oldest Man in
 History". Bloomberg. Archived from the original on 29 December 2012. Retrieved 28 December 2012. ^ Politi, Daniel (22 April 2018). "The Last Known Person Born in the 19th Century Dies in Japan at 117". Slate. Archived from the original on 12 September 2023. Retrieved 4 October 2019. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973);
highly detailed outline of events online free Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern History (13 vol 1957-79), old but thorough coverage, mostly of Europe; strong on diplomacy Bury, J. P. T. ed. The New
Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 1830-70 (1964) online Crawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History Volume IX War and Peace In An Age of Upheaval 1793-1830 (1965) online Darby, H. C. and H. Fullard The New Cambridge Modern History, Vol. 14: Atlas (1972) Hinsley, F.H., ed. The New Cambridge Modern
History, vol. 11, Material Progress and World-Wide Problems 1870-1898 (1979) online Main article: International relations (1814-1919) Aldrich, Robert (1996). Peace, War and the European Powers, 1814-1914. London: Macmillan Education UK.
doi:10.1007/978-1-349-24958-9. ISBN 978-0-333-62001-4. Bridge, F. R. & Roger Bullen. The Great Powers and the European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern Europe, 1878-1919". Journal of the British Institute of International Affairs. 2 (6): 266. doi:10.2307/3014586. JSTOR 3014586. Herring, George C.
Years of Peril and Ambition: U.S. Foreign Relations, 1776-1921 (2017) Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers Economic Change and Military Conflict From 1500-2000 (1987), stress on economic and military factors Langer, William. The
Diplomacy of Imperialism 1890-1902 (1950); advanced history of the World: A Global History of the Nineteenth Century (PDF). doi:10.1515/9781400849949. ISBN 9781400849949. Porter, Andrew, ed. The Oxford History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, I European diplomacy, 181
the British Empire: Volume III: The Nineteenth Century (2001) Sontag, Raymond. European Diplomatic History: 1871-1932 (1933), basic summary; 425 pp online Taylor, A. J. P. "International Relations" in F.H. Hinsley
ed., The New Cambridge Modern History: XI: Material Progress and World-Wide Problems, 1870-98 (1962): 542-66. online Wesseling, H. L. (2015). The European Colonial Empires. doi:10.4324/9781315844503. ISBN 9781315844503. ISBN 9781315844503. ISBN 9781315844503. ISBN 9781315844503.
Europe 1789-1914 (Short Oxford History of Europe) (2000) 320 pp Bruun, Geoffrey. Europe and the Economic Development of Europe, 1800-1914: Conquests of Peace and Seeds of War (1961), awide-ranging economic and business history. Evans, Richard J. The Pursuit of
Power: Europe 1815-1914 (2016), 934 pp Gildea, Robert. Barricades and Borders: Europe 1800-1914 (3rd ed. 2003). Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe. London: Macmillan Education UK. doi:10.1007/978-1-4039-3757-5. ISBN 978-0-333-68275-3. Mason, David S. A Concise History of Modern
Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity (2011), since 1700 Merriman, John, and J. M. Winter, eds. Europe 1789 to 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire (5 vol. 2006) Steinberg, Jonathan. Bismarck: A Life (2011) Salmi, Hannu. 19th Century Europe: A Cultural History (2008). Ajayi, J. F. Ade, ed. UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. VI,
Abridged Edition: Africa in the Nineteenth Century until the 1880s (1998) Akyeampong, Emmanuel; Bates, Robert H; Nunn, Nathan; Robinson, James A, eds. (2014). Africa's Development in Historical Perspective. doi:10.1017/CBO9781139644594. ISBN 9781139644594. Chamberlain, M. E. The Scramble for Africa (3rd ed. 2010) Collins, Robert O. and Collin
James M. Burns, eds. A History of Sub-Saharan Africa. Davidson, Basil Africa In History, Themes and Outlines. (2017). A History of East Asia. doi:10.1017/9781316340356. ISBN 9781107118737. S2CID 140138294. Ludden, David. India and South Asia: A Short History (2013). McEvedy, Colin. The Penguin Atlas of African
History (2nd ed. 1996). excerpt Mansfield, Peter, and Nicolas Pelham, A History of the Middle East (4th ed, 2013). Murphey, Rhoads (2016). A History of Asia. doi:10.4324/9781315509495. ISBN 9781315509495. ISBN 9781315509495. Pakenham, Thomas. The Scramble for Africa: 1876 to 1912 (1992) Bakewell, Peter, A History of Latin America (Blackwell, 1997) Beezley, William,
and Michael Meyer, eds. The Oxford History of Mexico (2010) Bethell, Leslie, ed. (1984). The Cambridge History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, and the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, and the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History of Canada From the Vikings to the
paperback, Prentice Hall 2001, 7th edition Howe, Daniel Walker. What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815-1848 (2009), Pulitzer Prize Kirkland, Edward C. A History Of American revolutions, 1808-1826: old and new world origins (University of Oklahoma Press,
1994) McPherson, James M. Battle Cry of Freedom The CIvil War Era (1988) Pulitzer Prize for US history of the American frontier, 1763-1893 (1924) online, Pulitzer Prize White, Richard. The Republic for Which It Stands: The United States during Reconstruction and the
Gilded Age, 1865-1896 (2017) de Bary, Wm. Theodore, ed. Sources of East Asian Tradition, Vol. 2: The Modern Period (2008), 1192 pp Kertesz, G. A. ed Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 1815-1939 (1968), 507 pp; several hundred short documents Media related to 19th century at Wikimedia Commons Wikiquote has quotations
related to 19th century. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 19th century External tools (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links |
edit) December 6 (links | edit) Folk music (links | edit) Folk music (links | edit) Folk music (links | edit) 1960s (links | edit) 1977 (links | edit) 1964 (links | edit) 1964 (links | edit) 1969s (links | edit) 1960s (
(links | edit) 1970s (links | edit) 1970s (links | edit) 1980s (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1950s (links | 
(links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1949 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1951 (links
500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/19th_century" This post may contain affiliate links which won't change your price but will share some commission. If you want to support your liver and its natural detoxification abilities, here is a list of foods that can help support the liver. These healthy foods are naturally cleansing and supportive of your best health
Liver cleansing foods (photo credit: Canva). The good news is that there are lots of natural foods and vegetables shown to be beneficial to your liver, helping ensure that it functions effectively. Try to choose organic options wherever possible, as this will minimize your exposure to pesticides and avoid a build-up of toxins or toxic wastes. Broccoli (photo
credit: Canva). Cruciferous vegetables like broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, and cauliflower are high in fiber and packed with helpful plant compounds. These include substances that can increase levels of detoxification enzymes, thereby supporting liver function. Studies on animals have shown that cruciferous vegetables may also help prevent the
development of fatty liver disease and liver tumors. Crucifers can be enjoyed raw! If cruciferous vegetables tend to make you feel bloated and gassy, try taking probiotic supplements to improve your digestion or eating more
probiotic foods like yogurt. See my list of the foods with natural probiotics. You can also try lightly steaming or sautéing your cruciferous veggies with some healthy fats to help your digestive system handle them better. And, don't miss these recipes including Broccoli Crunch Salad, How to Grow Broccoli Sprouts, and How to Grow Broccoli Microgreens.
Among their many benefits, beets are rich in natural pigments called betalains. These strong antioxidants in beet help regulate the body's inflammatory response and support the repair of liver cells. Studies on rats have demonstrated that beet juice
using raw beets and add ingredients like apple or ginger if you find the taste too earthy. Other ways to enjoy beets include steaming, boiling, and roasting them. Make sure you eat the greens, too - they are great sauteed with a little olive oil and garlic! This is a great way to get all the benefits from this healthy veggie. Don't miss my recipes for Beet Juice,
or my articles on the Benefits of Beet Juice or How to Make Beet Juice Powder. Lemon (photo credit: Canva). Citrus fruits like orange, lemon, mandarin, lime, and grapefruit contain a chemical compound in their peel called D-limonene. This compound in citrus fruits may help reverse some of the damage to the liver caused by nonalcoholic fatty liver
disease. You can increase the amount of D-limonene you consume by adding the zest from citrus fruits to your recipes, or by drinking pulpy fruit juices. Other helpful and powerful antioxidants for the liver are naringenin and naringin. And, of course, citrus fruits are high in vitamin C. These may reduce inflammation and protect the liver cells from damage
Grapefruit is a particularly good source of these nutrients, so try drinking grapefruit slices in a salad. Garlic (photo credit: Canva). Garlic is a rich source of antioxidants help reduce free radicals. Other
research has demonstrated that eating raw garlic 7 times per week can significantly cut the risk of developing fatty liver disease. However, this particular study only saw this benefit in men, not women. Eating raw garlic at least twice a week may also offer protection against liver cancer. Try mincing a clove of raw garlic and tossing it with your salad,
adding it to your guacamole, or combining it with butter and spreading it on your toast. It is impossible to totally disguise the smell, although chewing natural breath fresheners like parsley or mint can help. Fatty fish like salmon, sardines, and mackerel are great sources of omega-3 fatty acids. Researchers have found that eating these fish maintains a
healthy balance of fats in the liver, resulting in higher levels of "good" HDL cholesterol and lower levels of liver fat. You can also derive fatty acids from plant-based sources such as flaxseeds and walnuts. While increasing your consume. Experts say that most
Americans exceed the recommendations for omega-6 fats and that this may lead to the development of liver disease. Processed seed and vegetable oils themselves, you should also cut down on the processed foods that contain them. Dandelions (photo
credit: Canva). Leafy greens like arugula, spinach, and kale are all rich in plant chlorophylls. Chlorophylls known to bind to toxins, so eating greens may help reduce your body's toxic burden and support your liver. Dandelion root tea too? Turmeric root
(photo credit: Canva). Turmeric has been used in Ayurvedic medicine for many years to treat a range of conditions. Studies have confirmed its benefits, one of which is that it can help prevent liver disease. The bioavailability of turmeric is quite low, which means that we don't absorb very much from eating it. For that reason, supplements are often
recommended, with the dosage dependent on the brand. This study showed that supplementation with turmeric can also help control inflammation, potentially protecting against chronic (long-term) liver injury. Separate research shows that it can stimulate
the production of bile in the liver, too. Try my recipe for a Turmeric Shot using fresh or powdered turmeric. Green tea (photo credit: Canva). Packed with antioxidants, green tea is believed to offer a wide range of health benefits. So it's good to know that drinking it can also support our liver! At least one study showed that green tea can help prevent liver
disease, although the best results were seen in those consuming more than 10 cups a day. There is also evidence that green tea can help protect against liver cancer and cut down on the amount of fat deposited in liver cells. Green tea may be an acquired taste but there are ways of making it more palatable if you don't enjoy it. Try adding lemon juice, or a
natural sweetener like honey or stevia. You may also like to try your favorite spices - ginger, cardamom, and cinnamon all work well. Or, try matcha which is similar to green tea. I love this Coconut Matcha Latte. Asparagus (photo credit: Canva). Of all fruits and vegetables, asparagus is one of the very best sources of the antioxidant glutathione. Research
shows that glutathione is beneficial in the treatment of chronic fatty liver diseases, although it works best given in high doses intravenously, rather than via food. Nevertheless, asparagus cooks quickly and can be prepared in a
variety of ways. Try sautéing it with a little olive oil for a liver-friendly side dish that's ready in minutes. The liver - located under the ribs on the right-hand side of your body - is your largest solid organ. Like your heart, it is also one of the most important. All of the blood that leaves your stomach and intestines passes through your liver. Indeed, it holds
around a pint of your blood supply at any time. The cells of your liver - known as hepatocytes - then remove harmful substances from your blood in a process known as detoxification. These waste products are then carried away from the liver in a substance strong your blood in a process known as detoxification. These waste products are then carried away from the liver in a substance strong your blood in a process known as detoxification.
breaks down food and converts it into energy that your body can use. Carbohydrates are broken down into glucose and then stored in the liver and muscles as glycogen. If your body quickly needs a supply of energy, your liver will then rapidly convert that stored glycogen back into glucose. Your liver also protects you from infections by calling on your
macrophage system. This is a defense mechanism that destroys any bacteria it encounters. Nearly half of your body's supply of macrophages is contained in your liver. These are known as Kupffer cells. Other functions of the liver include: Regulating blood clotting Producing cholesterol and proteins to transport fats through the body Processing the
```

```
hemoglobin (the protein in your red blood cells) and storing iron Clearing a yellowish pigment called bilirubin from your red blood cells (a build-up of bilirubin can lead to yellowing of the skin and eyes) The liver is designed to cleanse itself naturally. Sometimes, damage to the liver can prevent it from doing so. But this isn't something that can be fixed by
 "cleansing". Liver damage requires medical treatment and possible changes to one's diet and lifestyle. The concept of cleansing the liver is more of a marketing ploy, designed by companies who want to sell products that - they say - help with detoxification. The idea that you can take something to help undo the damage caused by indulging in too much
food or alcohol is tempting. But there is no scientific evidence to support it. However, it is important to care for your liver's job of detoxification by choosing the foods listed in this article. This means exercising regularly, limiting the amount of alcohol you consume, and enjoying a
healthy diet. By focusing on nutritious whole foods (preferably organic) and drinking plenty of water, you can reduce the number of toxins that your liver has to cope with. You will have a healthy liver and immune system. When toxins remain
in our systems for longer than they should, our metabolism can be affected. People who may have sluggish liver function tend to experience a range of symptoms as a result, which may include: Bloating and gas Acid reflux or heartburn Difficulty in losing weight Mood swings Fatigue Craving sugar Irregular bowel movements Poor appetite Bruising Itchy or
blotchy skin Feelings of stress or anxiety Bad breath You should always speak to a medical professional if you are concerned that your symptoms may be related to your liver. You may need to take a blood test to check the blood markers of liver health. Your symptoms may be related to your liver. You may need to take a blood test to check the blood markers of liver health. Your symptoms may be related to your liver. You may need to take a blood test to check the blood markers of liver health.
the foods you eat into forms that you can use for energy. The foods listed here will help support it with all these important functions, keeping you feeling healthy and energized throughout the day. Don't forget to join my newsletter list to get exclusive clean eating recipes and tips. The newsletter is 100% free with no spam; unsubscribe anytime. About the
Author: Carrie Forrest has a master's degree in public health with a specialty in nutrition and is a certified holistic nutritionist. She is a top wellness and food blogger with over 5 million annual visitors to her site. Carrie has an incredible story of recovery from chronic illness and is passionate about helping other women transform their health. Send her a
Services LLC Associates Program, an affiliate advertising program designed to provide a means for us to earn fees by linking to Amazon.com and affiliated sites. Want to cleanse your body naturally? Learn simple, effective ways to detox your liver and kidneys, improve overall health, and say goodbye to toxins with easy lifestyle changes. Your liver and
kidneys work like the body's built-in detox team, filtering out harmful substances and keeping everything running smoothly. But over time, toxins from processed foods, medications, pollution, and even trouble with digestion. If you've been feeling sluggish,
experiencing brain fog, or just want to take better care of yourself, it might be time to detox your liver and kidneys naturally. Don't worry—there's no need for harsh cleanses or expensive detox kits. With simple tweaks to your diet, lifestyle, and daily habits, you can give your body the refresh it deserves. Let's dive in! Whether you're a senior looking to
boost your energy or a caregiver supporting their naturally can be a game-changer. Check on AMAZON Here's a comprehensive list of ways to naturally detox your liver and kidneys naturally detox your liver and kidneys naturally detox your liver and kidneys. These methods focus on supporting their natural cleansing functions rather than simply "flushing" them. Your diet
plays a massive role in how well your liver and kidneys function. The right foods can help cleanse your liver and kidneys naturally, while the wrong ones just make your liver and kidneys function. The right foods can help cleanse your liver and kidneys naturally, while the wrong ones just
make your body work overtime! A simple tip? Start your morning with warm lemon water. It's an easy way to kickstart digestion and support how to detox your liver and kidneys naturally! Hydrate like a Pro - Water is your liver and kidneys naturally! Hydrate like a Pro - Water is your liver and kidneys naturally! Hydrate like a Pro - Water is your liver and kidneys naturally! Hydrate like a Pro - Water is your liver and kidneys naturally!
your water with cucumber or mint for a refreshing extra cleansing boost. Consume Cruciferous Vegetables - Broccoli, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts and kale help break down toxins and are Liver-Loving Foods Incorporate Beets and Carrots - These are high in plant flavonoids and beta-carotene and support liver function and bile production, which aids
digestion - Liver-Loving Foods . Incorporate Herbs and/or Supplements - Best herbs include turmeric, ginger, garlic and onions are Liver-Loving Foods which contain sulfur compounds that help detoxify your liver. Add Citrus Fruits - Lemons, limes,
and oranges help boost liver enzymes - Liver-Loving Foods. Other fruits like apples and pears are high in fiber and are Kidney-Friendly Foods great for digestion. Eat Leafy Greens - Kidney-Friendly Foods great for digestion. Eat Leafy Greens - Kidney-Friendly Foods - Kale, spinach, arugula and Swiss chard are rich in antioxidants. They help reduce inflammation and boost kidney function. Include Berries -
Blueberries, strawbwerries, and cranberries are packed with antioxidants that protect kidneys and liver. Check on AMAZON Processed Foods - Reduce intake of refined sugars, trans fats, and additives are packed with antioxidants that protect kidneys and liver. Too Much Salt
Can cause fluid retention and stress your kidneys. Best foods for liver and kidney detox include leafy greens, garlic, and beets. Liver and kidney detox recipes with lemons, turmeric, and ginger boost cleansing. Liver and kidney detox monthie ideas: Blend spinach, berries, and flaxseeds. Drink plenty of detox drinks for liver and kidney health, like dandelion
tea. It's not just what you eat—it's what you do every day that matters. Small lifestyle tweaks can have a huge impact on your body's natural ability to flush toxins from the liver and kidneys. Here's how to make smarter choices 8. Exercise Regularly - Learn to move your body and avoid becoming a "couch potato". Regular exercise boosts circulation, helping
your organs filter waste efficiently. Even light activities like walking or stretching support liver and kidney detox for beginners. Try deep breathing exercises like the 4-7-8 technique as they encourage better oxygen flow and detoxification 9. Get Enough Sleep - Sleep is non-negotiable because your body repairs itself while you sleep. Try to get 7-9 hours per
 night to allow the body to repair and detox naturally. 10. Reduce Stress - Chronic stress releases cortisol which can overload your liver and kidneys and impair organ function. Try meditation, deep breathing, yoga, or simply laughing more—it's the best natural detox! 11. Avoid Smoking - Toxins from cigarettes strain the liver and kidneys. 12. Maintain a
Healthy Weight - Obesity can lead to fatty liver disease. Certain herbs and supplements to your routine. Many listed herbs are often available as teas or supplements, making them very accessible to everyone. Tutmeric, ginger and garlic can be
easily incorporated into a multitude of recipes. Find the ones you love! 13. Milk Thistle - Regenerates liver cells and protects and supports the breakdown of toxins from alcohol and medications. 14. Dandelion Root - Acts as a diuretic to help flush toxins from the kidneys. It also supports digestion and reduces bloating. Check on Amazon 15. Turmeric - A
powerful anti-inflammatory powerhouse that aids liver and kidney detox. It is best absorbed when paired with black pepper. The Curcumin in turmeric protects the liver from damage. 16. Ginger and Kidney detox. It is best absorbed when paired with black pepper. The Curcumin in turmeric protects the liver from damage. 17. Green Tea - Packed with catechins
green tea supports liver function. Each of these play a powerful role in helping the liver and kidney detox process, whether by flushing out waste, reducing oxidative stress, or enhancing the body's natural cleansing abilities. Cranberry Extract - Rich in antioxidants and proanthocyanidins, which help prevent bacteria from sticking to the urinary tract. It
 flushes toxins out of the kidneys and reduces the risk of UTIs. Ashwagandha - An herb that reduces stress, which indirectly supports the liver cells from oxidative damage. Chlorella - A superfood algae packed with chlorophyll, which
helps remove heavy metals from the liver. Supports the body's natural detox enzymes, boosting liver and kidney function. Parsley - Acts as a natural diuretic, helping the kidneys flush out excess sodium and toxins. Contains apigenin, a compound that supports liver enzyme function. Rich in vitaming the kidneys flush out excess sodium and toxins. Contains apigenin, a compound that supports liver enzyme function. Rich in vitaming the kidneys flush out excess sodium and toxins.
C, which aids in liver detoxification and boosts the immune system. Activated Charcoal - Binds to toxins, heavy metals, and chemicals, preventing them from being absorbed into the bloodstream. Helps relieve bloating and gas by reducing toxin buildup in the gut. Can be used in cases of accidental poisoning or toxin overload to support liver function. N-
acetylcysteine (NAC) - A precursor to glutathione, the body's most powerful antioxidant for detoxing the liver. Helps break down toxins from medications, alcohol, and pollution. Supports kidney health by reducing oxidative stress on the liver and kidneys. Helps
produce glutathione, a crucial antioxidant for detoxification. Boosts the immune system, reducing toxin load from infections and inflammation. 25. Intermittent Fasting - Allows your organs time to rest and rejuvenate. 26. Dry Brushing - This simple practice helps remove dead skin cells and stimulate the lymphatic system, helping detox the body. Do it
before showering for best results. 27. Use Epsom Salt Baths - Soaking in magnesium-rich Epsom salt draws out toxins through the skin and relaxes muscles. Add a few drops of lavender oil for extra stress relief. 28. Read Labels Like a Detective - Avoid artificial preservatives, food dyes, and high-fructose corn syrup—they stress out your liver! Stick to
whole, organic foods whenever possible to avoid pesticide-laden produce. 29. Filter Your Water - Tap water can contain heavy metals, chlorine, and pesticides—all of which are tough on your kidneys. Use a good quality water filter to remove these contaminants. 30. Go Natural with Household Products - Swap out chemical-laden cleaners and air fresheners
for natural alternatives like vinegar, baking soda, and essential oils. This reduces the toxin load on your body over time. In the quest for natural ways to detox your liver and kidneys, keep in mind that routine medical check-ups can catch problems early and should be conducted as recommended by your healthcare provider. Taking care of your liver and
kidneys doesn't have to be complicated. By making small, consistent changes—like eating the right foods, staying hydrated, and reducing toxin exposure—you can detox your liver and kidneys naturally and keep them working at their best. So, say goodbye to toxins and hello to better health—because feeling good never gets old! Are there any other natural
ways you have found useful? Please share these experiences in the comment section below. Related Articles Discover 6 Alarming Ways Liver and Kidney Health are Linked A natural detox is an ongoing process, but noticeable benefits can be seen within 7-30 days depending on diet, lifestyle, and individual health. Common symptoms include fatigue
bloating, brain fog, bad breath, dark urine, and skin breakouts. Yes! A balanced diet, proper hydration, and detoxifying herbs support both organs simultaneously. Lemon water, cranberry juice, and herbal detox teas are all great choices. Plus, there are several recipes for delicious detox smoothies Absolutely! Just stick to gentle, natural methods and consultaneously.
your doctor before making any big changes. John Hopkins Medicine: Health. Retrieved 21 Feb 2025 - Detoxing Your Liver: Fact Versus Fiction Share on FacebookTweetFollow usSave HydrationFoodsTeaSupplementsSample cleanseFAQTakeawayKidneys naturally cleanse your body by filtering waste from your blood. Staying hydrated, prioritizing certain
foods, and other habits can help support kidney function. Share on PinterestEkaterina Goncharova/Getty ImagesThe kidneys are two small organs located on either side of the spine, below the ribs. They play an important role in:getting rid of excess bodily waste balancing electrolytes creating hormonesWithout disease, a well-rounded diet and adequate
water intake are usually enough to keep your kidneys healthy. However, certain foods, herbs, and supplements can also help support strong kidneys. Here are 4 ways to help cleanse your kidneys and a 2-day kidney cleanse sample menu. The adult human body weight is around 60% water, according to the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND). Every
single organ, from the brain to the liver, requires water to function. The kidneys are your body's filtration system and require enough water to secrete unwanted substances. Drinking enough water to function. The kidneys are your body's filtration system and require enough water to secrete unwanted substances. Drinking enough water to secrete unwanted substances. Drinking enough water to secrete unwanted substances.
especially important during a kidney cleanse. According to the AND, the recommended daily fluid intake is 15.5 cups (3.7 liters) for adult females. However, this may vary depending on several factors, such as your age, how active you are, and if you're unsure however, this may vary depending on several factors, such as your age, how active you are, and if you're living with an underlying health condition. If you're unsure however, this may vary depending on several factors, such as your age, how active you are, and if you're unsure however, this may vary depending on several factors.
much water to drink daily to keep your kidneys healthy, speak with a healthcare professional. Some heart-healthy foods may include:lean animal proteins, such as poultry, fish, and meatfruits and vegetableslow fat or fat-free dairy productsSome more specific foods may also help with your kidney cleanse. A 2019 animal study found that red grape juice and
raisins may have anti-inflammatory and antioxidative properties that could help protect kidneys from fatty deposition and improve their strength and function. A glass of grape juice or a handful of red grapes make a great afternoon snack, reducing UTIsreducing inflammation and oxidative stressimproving the gut microbiomeHowever, the authors note that
cranberries may increase the risk of kidney stones in some people. More research is also needed to determine the dose of cranberry juice and supplements for kidneys, and liver. In a 2014 animal trial, rats fed edible seaweed for 22 days showed a reduction in both
kidney and liver damage from diabetes. Try a packet of dried, seasoned seaweed the next time you crave a crunchy snack. Calcium is needed to bind with oxalate can lead to kidney stones. low fat dairy products, such as cow's milk, yogurt, and cheesetofusoybeanslean
meatsfortified cerealsSome supplements may provide benefits for your kidney health. Vitamin B6 is an important cofactor in many metabolic reactions. It's required for the metabolism of glyoxylate, which can become oxalate instead of glycine if B6 is deficient. Too much oxalate may lead to kidney stones. The recommended dietary allowance for vitamin B6
is 1.3 g for adults ages 19 years and older. The standard Western diet is high in inflammatory omega-6 fatty acids and low in beneficial omega-3 fatty acids present in fish oil supplements. They help reduce the risk of kidney stones. Potassium is a necessary
element of electrolyte balance and pH balance of urine. Therapy with potassium citrate may help reduce the formation of kidney stones, especially in people who experience recurring episodes. For those with a history of other kidney problems, talk with a doctor before taking potassium supplements. This sample 2-day kidney cleanse may help strengthen
your kidneys, but no research supports the cleansing action. Breakfast: 8 ounces each fresh lemon, ginger, and beet juice, plus 1/4 cup dried cranberries and 2 eggsSnack 1: 1/2 cup spinach, 1/4 cup berries, 1/2 apple, and 2 thsp pumpkin seedsSnack
2: 1/4 cup of mixed nutsDinner: large mixed-greens salad with 4 ounces lean protein (chicken, fish, or tofu), topped with 1/2 cup spirach, 1/2
hot millet topped with 1 cup fresh fruit and 2 tbsp pumpkin seedsSnack 2: 1/4 cup of mixed nutsDinner: large mixed-greens salad with 4 ounces each unsweetened cherry juice and orange juiceWater is the best drink to support kidney function, but of mixed nutsDinner.
cranberry juice, grape juice, and some teas may also be beneficial. Some ways to help keep your kidneys healthy include getting at least 7 hours of sleep each night, maintaining a moderate weight, quitting smoking if you smoke, and limiting your alcohol intake. The National Kidney Foundation suggests
that adding 4 ounces of concentrated lemon juice once daily to a glass of water may benefit the kidneys. Lemon contains citrate, a citric acid that could help prevent kidney stone formation by binding with calcium in urine. Cranberry juice has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties that could help cleanse your kidneys. Most people don't need to flush
or cleanse their kidneys. However, following a heart-healthy diet could help develop a treatment and dietary plan for you. Healthline has strict sourcing guidelines and relies on peer-reviewed studies, academic research institutions, and
medical journals and associations. We only use quality, credible sources to ensure content accuracy and integrity. You can learn more about how we ensure our content is accurate and current by reading our editorial policy. Ali S, et al. (2019). Renoprotective effect of red grape (Vitis vinifera L.) juice and dark raisins against hypercholesterolaemia-induced
tubular renal affection in albino rats. R, et al. (2022). Therapeutic potential of cranberry for kidney health and diseases. . (2024). water do you
need? hydration and your kidneys. (n.d.). disease. (n.d.). M, et al. (2023). Association of unsweetened and sweetened tea consumption with the risk of new-onset chronic kidney injury:
The effects of milk or sweetners addition and caffeine/coffee. CM, et al. (2016). Effect of Blumea balsamifera extract on the phase and morphology of calcium oxalate crystals. M, et al. (2016). Effects of brown seaweed (Sargassum polycystum) extracts on kidney, liver, and pancreas of type 2 diabetic rat model. AL, et al. (2020). The efficacy of
polyunsaturated fatty acids as protectors against calcium oxalate renal stone formation: A review. easy ways to prevent kidney stones. (n.d.). B6. (2023). The effect of green tea (Camellia sinensis) on lipid profiles and renal function in people with type 2 diabetes and nephropathy: A randomized controlled clinical trial. S, et al. (2017). Total
 coumarins from Hydrangea paniculata show renal protective effects in lipopolysaccharide-induced acute kidney injury via anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Getting your blood. It also helps your body use nutrients and medicines.
Keeping your liver healthy is key to your body's balance. Your kidneys filter waste from your blood and keep the right balance of electrolytes. Eating certain foods and drinks can help your body detox naturally or worry about liver or kidney health, this guide is
for you. It will cover the best foods and habits for a natural cleanse. You'll learn why detoxing is important, clear up myths, and get tips for better health through simple changes in your life. The Importance of Liver and Kidney Detox Your liver and kidneys are key parts of your body's filter system. They keep you healthy by removing toxins and balancing
your body's chemicals. The liver does over 500 important jobs, like turning toxins into waste and cleaning your blood. It keeps your liver working right and your body healthy. If
you ignore your liver, toxins can build up, harming your health. Your kidneys are also vital for filtering waste and balancing your body's chemicals. They make hormones too. Keeping your health, Your kidneys are also vital for filtering waste and balancing your liver's health. They work together to keep your body clean. Healthy habits and a balanced diet help your liver and kidneys work
better. This helps cleanse your body and keeps you well. Debunking Liver Cleanse Myths The market is full of liver detox products and claims about cleansing your liver. But, these claims don't have enough proof they work
Some natural items like milk thistle and turmeric might help your liver. But, using liver cleanses often is still not proven to help. They don't work for losing weight or fixing liver damage. The best way to help your liver is with a healthy diet, drinking alcohol in moderation, and staying away from risky behaviors, not with expensive cleanses. Your liver is
strong and cleans your body on its own, without needing special cleanses. These products often make big claims that aren't supported by science. It's important to be careful and stick to proven ways to keep your liver healthy. Liver cleanse products are not regulated by the FDA and lack conclusive clinical evidence. Natural ingredients like milk thistle and stick to proven ways to keep your liver healthy.
turmeric may have potential benefits, but their routine use for liver health is not well-established. Liver cleanses have not been proven effective for weight loss or reversing existing liver damage. The best way to support your liver is amazing and works hard
to keep you healthy. By taking care of your overall health, you can help your liver do its job well. Don't rely on liver deanse products that aren't proven to work. Preventive Steps for Liver Disease Keeping your liver do its job well. Don't rely on liver do its job well. Don't rely on liver do its job well. There are steps you can take to lower your risk of liver disease. By knowing the risks and acting early,
you can protect your liver and stay healthy. One key step is to drink less alcohol. Too much alcohol limits, or don't drink at all if you have liver issues or other risks. Keeping a healthy weight is also vital for your liver. Being overweight or obese
increases your risk of NAFLD, which can worsen if not managed. Eat well and stay active to keep a healthy weight. If you're at risk due to family history, chronic hepatitis, or other health issues, get regular check-ups. Work closely with your doctor to manage your condition. Early action and treatment can prevent liver disease from getting worse. Also,
avoid behaviors that harm your liver, like using drugs illegally or having unprotected sex. These can expose you to hepatitis and other liver problems. By following these steps, you can help protect your liver and lower your risk of liver disease. A healthy liver is crucial for a strong and lively body. Key Preventive Steps for Liver Health Limit alcohol
consumption Maintain a healthy body weight Undergo regular screening if you have risk factors Avoid risky behaviors like illicit drug use and unprotected sex Liver and Kidney Detox: Top Foods for Cleansing Keeping your liver and kidneys healthy is key for feeling good. Luckily, many foods can help these organs do their job better. Eating these foods can
help remove toxins, lessen inflammation, and keep your organs working well. Leafy greens like spinach, kale, and arugula are full of antioxidants. They help your liver and kidneys stay healthy. Cruciferous veggies, including broccoli, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts, boost liver detox enzymes too. Fatty fish like salmon, mackerel, and sardines are high in
omega-3s. These fats fight inflammation and protect your liver and kidneys. Garlic is another great food for detox. It boosts glutathione, an important antioxidants and healthy fats. They support organ health. Spices like turmeric have anti-inflammatory and
detox effects. They help your liver and kidneys. Fruits like grapefruit, apples, and berries are high in fiber and kidneys. It helps your body
stay in top shape. The Importance of Hydration Drinking enough water is key for keeping your kidneys need water to filter out waste and extra stuff from your body. In fact, our bodies are about 60% water, and every organ, including the kidneys, needs water to work right. Not drinking enough water can make you pee less, which
might raise the risk of kidney problems and issues like kidney stones and urinary tract infections. To keep your kidneys working well, it's important to drink the right amount of water every day. Drinking Enough Water for Kidney Function The amount of water every day. Drinking Enough Water for Kidney stones and urinary tract infections. To keep your kidneys working well, it's important to drink the right amount of water every day. Drinking Enough Water for Kidney Function The amount of water every day.
this can change based on your age, how active you are, and any health issues you have. Watching how often you're probably drinking enough. Dark yellow or not peeing often means you might be dehydrated. Being well-hydrated is good for your kidneys and
your overall health. By drinking enough water all day, you can keep your urine output and kidney function up. This lowers the chance of kidney problems. Kidney-Cleansing Teas and Supplements Keeping your kidneys healthy is key for your overall health. Drinking water is important, but some teas and supplements can help too. Studies show that
 unsweetened tea like green, black, and herbal teas can lower the risk of kidney disease. Supplements with vitamin B6, omega-3 fatty acids, and potassium citrate can also support your kidneys. They can help reduce kidney stone risk. These supplements are great for kidney health. Think about adding these teas and supplements to your daily routine.
much proof it works. Eating foods good for your kidneys can keep them working well. Here's a simple 2-day kidney detox program plan. It focuses on drinking plenty of water and eating foods good for your kidneys: Day 1 Morning: Freshly squeezed kidney cleanse diet juice (e.g., carrot, apple, ginger) Breakfast: Smoothie with spinach, blueberries, and
almond milk Lunch: Quinoa and roasted vegetable bowl with avocado Snack: Mixed nuts and berries Dinner: Grilled salmon with steamed broccoli and brown rice Evening: Herbal tea, such as kidney detox program green tea Day 2 Morning: Lemon water with a pinch of cayenne pepper Breakfast: Oatmeal with blueberries and sliced almonds Lunch: Kalenon with steamed broccoli and brown rice Evening: Herbal tea, such as kidney detox program green tea Day 2 Morning: Lemon water with a pinch of cayenne pepper Breakfast: Oatmeal with blueberries and sliced almonds Lunch: Kalenon water with a pinch of cayenne pepper Breakfast: Oatmeal with blueberries and sliced almonds Lunch: Kalenon water with a pinch of cayenne pepper Breakfast: Oatmeal with blueberries and sliced almonds Lunch: Kalenon water with a pinch of cayenne pepper Breakfast: Oatmeal with blueberries and sliced almonds Lunch: Kalenon water wate
salad with chickpeas, cherry tomatoes, and a balsamic vinaigrette Snack: Apple slices with almond butter Dinner: Grilled chicken with roasted sweet potatoes and steamed asparagus Evening: Herbal tea, such as dandelion or nettle tea A short-term kidney cleanse diet might not be needed for everyone. But eating a balanced diet and drinking plenty of
water can help your kidneys work well. Always talk to a doctor, especially if you have kidney issues. Lifestyle Habits for Kidney health Keeping your kidneys healthy is key. It's not just about eating right and drinking enough water. Exercise, sleep, and moderation also play big roles in kidney health. Let's see how these can help. Exercise and Kidney
function and raise the risk of chronic kidney disease. So, aim for 7-9 hours of sleep each night to help your kidneys stay healthy. Moderation and Kidney Protection Being moderate is important for your kidneys of sleep each night to help your kidneys tay healthy. Moderation and Kidney Protection Being moderate is important for your kidneys. [Too much alcohol and smoking can harm your kidneys and increase the risk of damage. Watch how much you drink and smoke to protect your
kidneys. By exercising regularly, sleeping well, and being moderate, you can support your kidneys health. These habits, along with a balanced diet and enough water, can keep your kidneys healthy for a long time. Conclusion Your liver and kidneys are key to the body's detox process. They filter out waste and toxins and help keep fluid balance. They also
support your overall health. Don't fall for quick fixes like liver and kidney "cleanses." Instead, focus on a healthy lifestyle. Eat foods that help your liver and kidneys, drink plenty of water, manage stress, and stay active. Looking after these organs helps you stay well and lowers your risk of chronic diseases. The best way to help your liver and kidneys is
through natural methods and a balanced lifestyle. Choose preventive care for your liver and kidney health. With the right steps, these vital organs will keep you healthy. This approach supports your detox efforts and helps you live a better life. What is the primary function of the liver in the human body? The liver acts as the body's main filter. It turns toxins
into waste, cleans your blood, and changes nutrients and medicines into usable forms. This helps the body make important proteins. What is the role of the kidneys in the body? The kidneys filter out excess waste and balance electrolytes. They also make hormones that are vital for the body. Are liver detoxification products effective for maintaining liver
health? Some liver detox products claim to boost liver health, but experts at Johns Hopkins say they're not recommended. This is because they're not FDA-approved and haven't been tested well in studies. What are some preventive steps to protect the liver from disease? Stay away from too much alcohol, keep a healthy weight, and avoid dangerous
inflammation. Fruits such as grapefruit, apples, and berries, along with whole grains, also support liver and kidney health. Why is proper hydration important for kidney health. Why is proper hydration important for kidney health. Why is proper hydration important for kidney health.
kidney stones and infections. What are some other lifestyle habits that can support kidney health? Exercise helps keep a healthy weight and lowers the risk of diabetes and high blood pressure, which can affect the kidneys. Getting enough sleep is also key, as lack of sleep can hurt kidney function. And, drinking less alcohol and quitting smoking can protect
your kidneys too. Source Links We include products we think are useful for our readers. If you buy through links on this page, we may earn a small commission. Here's our processHome remedies may help ease symptoms of a kidney infection when used in addition to prescribed treatment from a doctor. Kidney infections can be serious if not treated. While
most kidney infections are easy to treat and recover from quickly, in rare cases, they can lead to serious health problems, especially if left untreated. Not only that, but not properly treating an infection can leave you feeling pretty uncomfortable, as symptoms like painful urination are anything but pleasant. You may be able to use home remedies together
with your prescribed medical treatment to ease some symptoms and improve kidney health, but you shouldn't try to treat yourself alone. Always go to a doctor first, for diagnosis and to discuss treatment options. The kidneys filter waste products from your blood and into your urine and regulate the water and electrolyte content in your blood. These are both
essential health functions. Kidney infections are usually caused by bacteria that has entered your kidneys and bladder by way of your urinary tract. They can also be caused by bacteria from another infection elsewhere in your body, bladder by way of your urinary tract. They can be
either sudden or chronic and usually quite painful. They can also be serious and life threatening if not treated appropriately. People assigned male. This makes it easier for bacteria to enter their urinary tract, especially since it's
closer to the vagina and anus. Pregnancy increases this risk factor. Other risk factors include: being prone to urinary tract infection symptoms usually appear about 2 days after initial infection and can vary between children and
adults. Common symptoms among adults include:pain in your abdomen, back, groin, or sidefrequent urination or the sensation of needing to urinateburning or pain while urinatingblood or pus in your urinecloudy or foul-smelling urinenausea or vomitingfeverchillsIn children under 2 years old, a kidney infection may only come with a high fever as a
symptom. Adults over 65 may only experience mental confusion and jumbled speech as their symptoms. If a kidney infection isn't treated swiftly or appropriately, symptoms include: chills feverrapid breathing and heart rate confusion rashUTIs are uncomfortable, but
they're not an immediate medical emergency. Some people make the mistake of assuming the same is true with a kidney infection can quickly cause long-term kidney damage or kidney scarring. These infections can also cause sepsis, which can lead to
sepic shock. Because of this, a kidney infection can be fatal if it progresses. It's important to have it treated immediately by a healthcare professional. Note that kidney stones, if left untreated, can also cause a blockage that can lead to infection and sepsis. This may require a procedure done with intravenous antibiotics by a urologist. Antibiotics are always are alw
the first line of defense against a kidney infection. If the kidney infection isn't severe, a doctor will likely give you oral antibiotics, even if you feel better within several days. Stopping early could lead to antibiotic resistance or re-infection. A doctor will also
encourage you to drink plenty of water. In some cases, kidney infections may require going to the hospital. You'll be given fluids and antibiotics intravenously through an IV, both of which can help treat the infection as well as the cause, such as a blockage due to a
kidney stone or anatomical abnormality. If you have recurring UTIs that increase your risk of frequent kidney infections, a doctor will help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you prevent further infections, a doctor will help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you prevent further infections, a doctor will help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of their frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the cause of the frequency and help you establish the frequency and help you establish the frequency and help you establish the frequency and help yo
kidney infections are, it's important that you don't rely on home remedies to help ease symptoms or pain. You can also use home remedies to avoid UTIs and improve kidney function. Drinking plenty of water can help flush bacteria from the body, helping eliminate the
drinking cranberry juice may help or prevent UTIs in some people. Many people prefer the sweet flavor of cranberry juice is a better alternative to get the benefits of cranberry supplements and pure
cranberry juice online. The kidneys' most important role is to filter out harmful substances and toxins, and both alcohol and caffeine can require extra work from the kidneys. This may hinder the process of healing from an infection. Probiotics have two big benefits when it comes to treating kidney infections. The first is that they'll help keep your body's
healthy bacteria in check, even though the antibiotics may get rid of both "good" and "bad" bacteria. There's also evidence that probiotics at your local grocery store, online, or through a subscription service, like Uqora. Vitamin C is a powerful antioxidant that helps
protect tissues in the body from oxidative stress, which can help promote kidney health. There's also older animal-based research from 2003 and 2011 that shows that vitamin C can prevent kidney scarring during acute kidney scarring during acute kidney infection and boost the enzymes within the kidneys. Parsley juice is a nutrient-dense diuretic that can increase the frequency and
 amount of urination. This can help flush out the bacteria in the kidneys faster, making antibiotics even more effective. If you don't like the taste of parsley outright, you can mix it into a smoothie with strong-flavored fruits, including cranberries or blueberries for best results. Apples are also nutrient-dense. Their high acid content may help the kidneys
maintain acidity in the urine, possibly inhibiting the additional growth of bacteria. Both Epsom salts and warm water can ease pain. This can help make the uncomfortable side effects of the kidney infection a little more tolerable while you wait for the antibiotics to take effect. Since abdominal pain is sometimes a symptom of antibiotics, as well as kidney
injury as a result of a kidney infection, it's important to avoid nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil) and naproxen (Aleve). While you wait for the antibiotics to kick in, you can use heat therapy to reduce pain. Apply a heating pad or a hot water bottle to the affected area, and keep it on for about 20 minutes at area.
time. Shop for a hot water bottle online. Apple cider vinegar is one of the most popular home remedies, no matter what type of condition you're trying to treat. It's touted by some as a remedy for kidney infections, too, thanks to its antibacterial properties. That being said, there's no evidence or research available that supports this usage. Baking soda is
sometimes used as a home remedy for kidney infections, with some believing that it can help detoxify the kidneys by helping them filter better. There's no evidence to support this, either. On the contrary, it may even be dangerous to attempt to use baking soda for this purpose. One 2013 study found that misuse of baking soda actually led to hospital
admission for some people for electrolyte imbalances, respiratory depression, or metabolic alkalosis. Anyone can get a kidney infection by lowering your risk of a UTI. Tips for reducing your UTI risk include: Most people start to feel better once they've been
taking prescribed antibiotics for a few days. Antibiotics are typically prescribed for a course of 2 weeks. It's important to take the entire course even if you haven't seen a doctor or haven't been diagnosed, this is a telltale sign that
you should get checked out. Lifestyle habits that benefit your overall health, like staying hydrated and exercising regularly, can be vastly beneficial to your kidney health. Similarly, you shouldn't smoke, and you should have your kidneys
tested and monitored. A kidney infection is a serious condition that requires prompt treatment to help ease other symptoms, but make sure you ask a doctor before using them to ensure they won't interfere with your treatment. Healthline has
strict sourcing guidelines and relies on peer-reviewed studies, academic research institutions, and medical journals and associations. We only use quality, credible sources to ensure content accuracy and integrity. You can learn more about how we ensure our content is accurate and current by reading our editorial policy. MeSH Heading Kidney Tree
Number(s) A05.810.453 Unique IDD007668 RDF Unique IDD00768 RDF Unique IDD00768 RDF Unique IDD00768 RDF Unique IDD0
was KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION 1963-65; was KIDNEY/transplantation 1966-89 History Note/transplantation transplantation 1966-89 Entry Combination 1966-89
Download Article In this fast buzzing, stress-filled life you are exposed to a variety of toxins. You may turn to unhealthy indulgences in the form of fast food, stimulants like caffeine drinks, and partying to keep you going. Your kidneys, a pair of bean-shaped organs lying in one corner of the abdominal cavity, bear the brunt of excreting these toxins. When the
load of toxins gets too much for your kidneys to handle, their functioning slows down, making you susceptible to kidney stones, infections, cysts, tumors, or kidney failure. Fortunately, you can improve the health of your kidneys with natural methods, like eating a healthy diet. 1 Drink lots and lots of water. The most important thing for a regular kidney detox
is to have a high intake of natural, clean water. Having around 8 glasses of water per day (or more if you sweat a lot or are athletic) helps to filter out the accumulated toxins. A good indication that you are getting enough water would be passing clear or pale yellow, it
means that it is concentrated (which is normal for the first urination of the morning). Passing clear urine is an indication of a clean filtering system.[1] Fluids in the form of colas, coffees, and carbonated drinks are not a good substitute for natural water. Some teas and juices may contain vitamins and minerals that are helpful for your kidneys. However,
they may also contain high concentrations of caffeine or sugar, which can be harmful to your kidneys. You can drink detox teas to help cleanse your system. You can find them online here. 2 Fill up on potassium-rich fruit. Fruits and vegetables that are rich in potassium aid in cleansing the kidneys. Fruits like grapes, sweet limes, oranges, cantaloupes,
bananas, kiwis, apricots, and prunes are all rich sources of potassium. [2] Milk and yogurt are also good sources of potassium. Including these fruits in your blood, which then keeps the kidney functioning at its optimum. A glass of tart cherry juice consumed daily in the morning or afternoon is known
to clear the build-up of excess uric acid, a by-product of kidney filtration. One must have a balanced intake of potassium rich food. Excessive intake of potassium can lead to a condition known as hyperkalemia, which can prove fatal and cause a cardiac arrest. People who have kidney problems like kidney failure cannot have too much potassium. A healthy
person is allowed to have up to 4.7 grams of potassium per day.[3] Advertisement 3 Eat plenty of cranberries contain a nutrient called quinine which converts itself into hippuric acid through a series of metabolic changes in the liver. Hippuric acid clears the excess buildup of urea and uric acid in the
kidneys. A cupful of cranberries is enough to cleanse the kidney each day.[4] Scientific studies have proven that cranberry is also very useful in treating as preventing urinary tract infections as it has antibacterial properties. 4 Incorporate more barley into your diet. Barley is an excellent grain that is used to cleanse the kidneys. It may also help prevent
damage happening in the kidney due to uncontrolled diabetes. Note that barley is not a cure, but it can be used along with other methods to maintain optimum functioning of the kidneys. Barley in your diet. Another way to get more barley is to soak a
handful of barley in water at night and drink the same water first thing in the morning. This cleanses and repairs the buildup of kidney toxins. Regular consumption of barley may also help in maintaining the creatinine levels, or bringing them down to normal in the case of diabetics. [5] 5 Keep away from things like alcohol, caffeine, and chocolate. Though
scientists still argue about this, the possible list of things to avoid includes alcohol, caffeine, chocolate, nuts, and processed foods.[6] These may be bad for your kidneys, and can also have a negative impact on your overall health. Regardless of whether you're detoxifying or not, it may be a good idea to limit your intake of all these things. Talk to your doctor
about whether you need to limit your intake of alcohol, chocolate, or caffeine. 6 Limit your protein intake if your doctor recommends it. If you have kidney disease, eating a high-protein diet may make your condition worse. Unhealthy kidneys have a hard time filtering out the waste your body produces when it metabolizes protein. Ask your doctor if you
should limit how much protein you eat to protect your kidneys.[7] For adults with kidney foundation recommends limiting the daily protein intake to only 0.8 grams (0.028 oz) per 1 kilogram (2.2 lb) of body weight. So, for the average 60 kg (130 lb) adult man, only 48 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to only 0.8 grams (1.7 oz) grams of protein intake to on
is allowed per day. This is roughly equivalent to only 1 slice of pork chop and 1 slice of cheese! Talk to your doctor about this beforehand. Protein is a very important element of your diet and should not be avoided for most individuals. 7 Stop smoking if you are a smoker. Smoking can increase your blood pressure, which can lead to kidney issues. Smoking
also has many other negative health effects, so if you're looking to become healthier and detox your body, giving up the cigarettes can help. Advertisement 1 Try dandelion is an herb which is used as a food additive in various preparations like salads, dressings, teas, coffees, and chocolates. Dandelion is rich in potassium and has a diuretic-like
natural supplement for kidney detox. It helps to repair the inflammation and injury caused to the tissues in the kidney as a result of infections or stones. It contains a glycoside known as arbutin which has antimicrobial properties, thereby helping in treating urinary tract infections. It also has a muscle relaxant-like action which helps to bring down the
swelling in the urinary tract or muscles. It neutralizes the acidic content of the urine, thereby alleviating the burning pain caused by infections. It is generally safe to take this supplement. However, you should not take it if you are on antipsychotic drugs like lithium. Usa ursi can interfere with the way the body gets rid of lithium. This could lead to a high
level of lithium in the blood, which can be toxic or fatal. 3 Consider using gokshura. This is an Ayurvedic supplement which boosts kidney health and is beneficial to those who suffer from recurrent urinary membranes, thereby
relieving the pain. It also possesses antibiotic properties and may help with bladder infections. A capsule of gokshura can be consumed once or twice a day to maintain renal function. 4 Look into using European barberry. This is an age-old supplement known to flush out renal stones. In homeopathy, a mother tincture prepared from this herb, known as
Berberis Vulgaris, may help relieve patients from renal colic. However, the size of the stones should be smaller than the diameter of urethra, otherwise a bigger stone can harm the epithelium of the urethra when it attempts to come out. 10-15 drops of the mother tincture mixed with a little water taken 3 times a day may flush out the stones within a few
weeks. Advertisement 1 See your doctor if you have symptoms of kidney disease. If you're concerned that you might have a problem with your kidneys, it's important to get a medical diagnosis and treatment as soon as possible. Call your doctor immediately if you have symptoms such as:[10] Nausea, vomiting, or changes in appetite Fatigue, weakness, or
difficulty sleeping Difficulty urinating or a change in how much you urinate Muscle twitches or cramps Difficulty concentrating Swelling in your feet or ankles Itchy skin Chest pain or shortness of breath 2 Seek medical attention if you have kidney pain. Pain in your kidneys could be a sign of kidney stones, an infection, or some other serious complication.
[11] Call your doctor right away if you have symptoms such as a persistent, dull pain in your side or in one side of your back, a fever, body aches, fatigue, or nausea and vomiting. Let them know if you've recently had a urinary tract infection. [12] Call emergency services or go to the emergency room if you have severe kidney pain that comes on suddenly, or
 if you have kidney pain along with blood in your urine. 3 Consult your doctor before making changes to your diet. The dietary needs of people with kidney disease are different from those of people with healthy kidneys. Before you start making changes to your diet, talk to your doctor about the health of your kidneys and find out which foods are safe and
 beneficial for you.[13] For example, most people can benefit from adding more potassium to their diet, and getting enough potassium may help prevent the development of kidney stones.[14] However, if you have kidney disease, eating foods high in potassium can be harmful.[15] 4 Ask your doctor about taking herbs and supplements. Before taking any
dietary or supplement or herb, it's very important to talk to your doctor about the possible risks and benefits. Some supplements can interact dangerously with medications, and they can also make your condition worse if you already have kidney disease.[16] Ask your doctor if the supplements you're interested in are likely to be safe or helpful for you.
 Before trying a supplement, give your doctor a full list of any other prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, or supplements are safe for you. You can find daily detoxification supplements online here. You could also try a
cleanse program. You can find a 10 day cleanse online here. 5 Follow your doctor's care instructions carefully. If you've been diagnosed with a kidney condition is under control.[17] Visit your doctor as often as they recommend for checkups and lab
tests, and don't hesitate to call them between appointments if your symptoms change or you have any concerns. Take any medications as directed by your doctor, and carefully follow their recommendations for caring for yourself at home. They may recommend making changes to your diet and lifestyle along with using medical treatments. Advertisement
Add New Question Question What is the best thing to detoxify kidneys? Lisa Bryant, ND Licensed Naturopathic Physician Dr. Lisa Bryant is Licensed Naturopathic 
completed her residency in Naturopathic Family Medicine there in 2014. Drinking plenty of water, avoiding toxins such as alcohol and cigarettes, and eating fruits and vegetables daily. Question Is drinking kombucha bad for the kidneys? Lisa Bryant, ND Licensed Naturopathic Physician Dr. Lisa Bryant is Licensed Naturopathic Physician and natural
 much. Question Is putting fresh lemon in your water good for your kidneys? Lisa Bryant, ND Licensed Naturopathic Physician Dr. Lisa Bryant is Licensed Naturopathic Physician and natural medicine expert based in Portland. Oregon and
completed her residency in Naturopathic Family Medicine there in 2014. Yes! Lemon reduces uric acid levels and is good for the kidneys, so putting it in your water would be beneficial. Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Thank
Licensed Naturopathic Physician and natural medicine expert based in Portland, Oregon. She earned a Doctorate of Naturopathic Family Medicine there in 2014. This article has been viewed 647,884 times. Co-authors: 25 Updated:
Iune 11. 2025 Views: 647.884 Categories: Kidney Health Medical Disclaimer The content of this article is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, examination, diagnosis, or treatment. You should always contact your doctor or other qualified healthcare professional before starting, changing, or stopping any kind of health treatment.
Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 647,884 times. "Very informative and so easy to understand, but sadly I have severe renal failure and am not able to utilize the excellent informative and so easy to understand, but sadly I have severe renal failure and am not able to utilize the excellent informative suggestions. Thank you so much, as I am sure this will assist many people."..." more Share your story Protocol | Drink
recipe | Herbs | Diet | Foods | RecipesSince we published our liver and kidney cleanse protocols, we got many requests to combine both. The result is below: a practical, easy to do, 5-day protocol designed to detox and strengthen liver and kidneys naturally and safely. The protocol is based on some of our most popular detox recipes using potent foods and
herbs known to support the liver and kidneys. The drink and diet are required. Tea, juice and smoothie recipes are optional. How to Strengthen Liver and kidney cleanse drink. 2-3 times a day Traditional recipe with natural ingredients shown in
multiple studies to help flush the kidneys and strengthen the liver. Ingredients include apple cider vinegar, lemon juice, and liver and kidneys detox herbs. See full recipe and details below. Limit simple sugars and processed foods. When you eat processed foods, your liver and kidneys are the first foods. When you eat processed foods, your liver and kidneys are the first foods. When you eat processed foods foods for the first foods foods foods. When you eat processed foods f
kidneys work extra hard in order to filter and eliminate toxins, chemicals, hormones and antibiotics often found in these foods. Follow the liver and kidney cleanse foods known to detox, nourish, and strengthen both organs. See the full list and recipes below. Drink enough liquids. The liver and kidney cleanse
can increase the amount of toxins released and filtered through both organs. Make sure to drink enough liquids to support the kidneys ability to filter and eliminate toxins released during the cleanse. As a rule of thumb, drink half your body weight in ounces of water. You should drink enough so you have a strong urine flow, with clear urine color. Cycle off
your liver and kidney cleanse herbs. 1 week The 5 days liver and kidneys detox helps to naturally flush out toxins and nourish these organs. After the cleanse, it may be beneficial to "cycle off" liver and kidneys detox helps to naturally flush out toxins and allows the body to restore balance and strengthen kidneys and liver. You can
continue to eat the liver and kidney cleanse diet, though. The Liver and kidney cleanse DrinkThe first step in the liver and kidney cleanse, is the detox drink below. Healthy, easy to make, effective, and safe, it is one of the best home remedies you can make to naturally detox and nourish your liver and kidney cleanse diet, though. The Liver and kidney cleanse, is the detox drink below. Healthy, easy to make, effective, and safe, it is one of the best home remedies you can make to naturally detox and nourish your liver and kidney cleanse.
as well as modern science. Healthy, easy to make, effective, and safe, it is one of the best home remedies you can make to naturally cleanse, strengthen and flush toxins from your liver and kidneys, while supporting your immune system. Cuisine American, Chinese, Indian Keyword Liver and Kidneys, while supporting your immune system.
or spring water1 tbsp organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar1 small organic lemon. Add to 1 liter of distilled or spring water. Shake the bottle of the apple cider
vinegar until the cloudy part ("the mother") is well mixed.Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1 ml) of Renaltrex (kidney cleansing herbs) Optional: add organic raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. Add 1 dropperful (1
that said, many of our testers prefered to make all the three servings the night before in a one gallon water bottle. This saves time and is also a great way to ensure you actually drink at least one gallon water bottle. This saves time and is also a great way to ensure you actually drink at least one gallon water bottle. This saves time and is also a great way to ensure you actually drink at least one gallon water bottle.
drink, we like to use Dr. group's kidney (renaltrex) and liver (livatrex) herbal drops. The formula (see below) combines traditional organic herbs shown by research to help repair and regenerate the liver, soften liver and gallbladder stones, flush toxins from the kidneys and support the entire urinary tract. The liquid form makes it very easy to use. You simply
add one dropperful to your drink. Livatrex Liver Cleansing Herbs Ingredients; organic milk thistle (seed), wildcrafted borotutu (root), organic turmeric (root), organic turmeric (root), organic peppermint (leaf). See Livatrex product
page.Renaltrex® Kidney Cleansing HerbsIngredients: organic cranberry (fruit), organic horsetail, organic page.Lemon Juice & Apple Cider Vinegar: Liver & Kidneys SupportLemon juice.
The research data suggests that the antioxidants in lemon can help to regulate elevated ALT and AST liver enzymes and balance triacylglycerol and lipid peroxidation in the liver.[1] The citric acid content of lemon was also suggested as a natural way that may help prevent kidney stones.[2, 3]Apple cider vinegar. Multiple studies found that apple cider
vinegar can regulate lipid metabolism in the liver, and protect both the kidneys and liver from an oxidative injury due to high fast diet[4,5]. Many natural health experts recommend to consume apple cider vinegar as a way to promote an alkaline environment in the body. This can help to alter the acidity in the urine, which help the kidneys to better flush
toxins.Liver and Kidney Cleanse DietSummary: Focus on the liver & kidney detox foods below. It is best to eat most fruits on their own. Don't mix different types of fruits, always on a empty stomach. This is essential for optimal digestion. The exception to these is avocado, which you can eat with your meals. 75% of your plate should be veggies and
greens. Avoid large meals and overeating, as these can stress your liver and body. Foods to eat: Healthy fats: avocado, olive oil. Nuts & seeds: fresh raw walnuts, almonds, sprouted pumpkin seeds, sunflowers seeds, hemp seeds. Greens & veggies: especially dark leafy greens, cruciferous vegetables, beetroot, carrots. Clean proteins: for best results, stick with
plant based proteins such as sprouted pumpkin seeds, hemp seeds, moderate sprouted legumes and beans (as long as you can tolerate them). You can still have high quality animal proteins, that are antibiotic hormones free. Good options include wild caught alaskan salmon, grass fed beef, and bison. Fruits: citrus especially lemon, blueberries, pomegranate
and apples. Fruits with high water content such as watermelon, melons, cantaloupe, grapefruits, oranges, and grapes are all great choices. Always eat fruits on an empty stomach. Spices: turmeric, garlic, ginger. Condiments: raw unpasteurized apple cider vinegar. To educate yourself more about these foods, see our research and summary of evidence: best
liver & Kidneys detox foods. Foods to AvoidProcessed foods, processed food
agree with you. Alcohol. Liver and Kidney Cleanse Recipes Below are a few our our most popular detox recipes that include many of the liver and kidney cleanse foods. If you normally do not eat a lot of vegetables or do not drink enough liquids, we highly recommend to include at least one of the juice recipes every day during the liver and kidney
cleanse.Detox Salads:Detox Meals:Liver & Kidney Cleanse Smoothies, Juices & Teas:Related Topics:Kidney cleanse protocol. Share — copy and redistribute 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 license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build
upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional 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 may limit how you use the material. HydrationFoodsTeaSupplementsSample cleanseFAQTakeawayKidneys naturally
cleanse your body by filtering waste from your blood. Staying hydrated, prioritizing certain foods, and other habits can help support kidneys are two small organs located on either side of the spine, below the ribs. They play an important role in:getting rid of excess bodily waste
balancing electrolytes creating hormonesWithout disease, a well-rounded diet and adequate water intake are usually enough to keep your kidneys healthy. However, certain foods, herbs, and supplements can also help support strong kidneys healthy. However, certain foods, herbs, and supplements can also help support strong kidneys healthy.
is around 60% water, according to the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND). Every single organ, from the brain to the liver, requires water to function. The kidneys are your body's filtration system and require enough water to secrete urine. Urine is the primary waste product that allows the body to excrete unwanted substances. Drinking enough water
is important for the kidneys to flush out excess waste materials properly, and this is especially important during a kidney cleanse. According to the AND, the recommended daily fluid intake is 15.5 cups (3.7 liters) for adult males and 11.5 cups (2.7 liters) for adult females. However, this may vary depending on several factors, such as your age, how active
you are, and if you're living with an underlying health condition. If you're unsure how much water to drink daily to keep your kidneys healthy, speak with a healthcare professional. Some heart-healthy foods may include:lean animal proteins, such as poultry, fish, and meatfruits and vegetableslow fat or fat-free dairy productsSome more specific foods may
also help with your kidney cleanse. A 2019 animal study found that red grape juice and raisins may have anti-inflammatory and antioxidative properties that could help protect kidneys from fatty deposition and improve their strength and function. A glass of grape juice or a handful of red grapes make a great afternoon snack. reducing UTIs reducing
inflammation and oxidative stressimproving the gut microbiomeHowever, the authors note that cranberries may increase the risk of kidney stones in some people. More research is also needed to determine the dose of cranberry juice and supplements for kidney stones in some people. More research is also needed to determine the dose of cranberry juice and supplements for kidney stones in some people.
liver. In a 2014 animal trial, rats fed edible seaweed for 22 days showed a reduction in both kidney and liver damage from diabetes. Try a packet of dried, seasoned seaweed the next time you crave a crunchy snack. Calcium is needed to bind with oxalate to reduce the absorption and excretion of this substance. Too much urinary oxalate can lead to kidney
stones. low fat dairy products, such as cow's milk, yogurt, and cheesetofusoybeanslean meatsfortified cerealsSome supplements may provide benefits for your kidney health. Vitamin B6 is an important cofactor in many metabolic reactions. It's required for the metabolism of glyoxylate, which can become oxalate instead of glycine if B6 is deficient. Too much
oxalate may lead to kidney stones. The recommended dietary allowance for vitamin B6 is 1.3 g for adults ages 19 years and older. The standard Western diet is high in inflammatory omega-6 fatty acids and low in beneficial omega-3 fatty acids present in fish
oil supplements. They help reduce the risk of kidney stones. Potassium is a necessary element of electrolyte balance and pH balance of urine. Therapy with potassium citrate may help reduce the formation of kidney stones, especially in people who experience recurring episodes. For those with a history of other kidney problems, talk with a doctor before
taking potassium supplements. This sample 2-day kidney cleanse may help strengthen your kidneys, but no research supports the cleansing action. Breakfast: 8 ounces each fresh lemon, ginger, and beet juice, plus 1/4 cup dried cranberries and 2 eggsSnack 1: 1/2 cup low fat Greek yogurt with 1/2 cup mixed berries Lunch: smoothie of 1 cup almond milk, 1/2
cup tofu, 1/2 cup spinach, 1/4 cup berries, 1/2 cup spinach, 1/4 cup berries, 1/2 apple, and 2 tbsp pumpkin seedsSnack 2: 1/4 cup of mixed nutsDinner: large mixed-greens salad with 4 ounces lean protein (chicken, fish, or tofu), topped with 1/2 cup spinach, 1/2
plus 1 eggSnack 1: 1/2 cup low fat Greek yogurt with 1/2 cup mixed berriesLunch: 1 cup fresh fruit and 2 thsp pumpkin seedsSnack 2: 1/4 cup of mixed nutsDinner: large mixed each unsweetened
cherry juice and orange juiceWater is the best drink to support kidney function, but cranberry juice, and some teas may also be beneficial. Some ways to help keep your kidneys healthy include getting a moderate weight, quitting smoking if you
smoke, and limiting your alcohol intake. The National Kidney Foundation suggests that adding 4 ounces of concentrated lemon juice once daily to a glass of water may benefit the kidneys. Lemon contains citrate, a citric acid that could help prevent kidney stone formation by binding with calcium in urine. Cranberry juice has anti-inflammatory and
antioxidant properties that could help cleanse your kidneys. Most people don't need to flush or cleanse their kidneys. However, following a heart-healthy diet could help develop a treatment and dietary plan for you. Healthline has strict
sourcing guidelines and relies on peer-reviewed studies, academic research institutions, and medical journals and associations. We only use quality, credible sources to ensure content accuracy and integrity. You can learn more about how we ensure content is accurate and current by reading our editorial policy. Ali S, et al. (2019). Renoprotective effect
of red grape (Vitis vinifera L.) juice and dark raisins against hypercholesterolaemia-induced tubular renal affection in albino rats. R, et al. (2022). Therapeutic potential of cranberry for kidney health and diseases. . (2024). oxalate stones (2019). JC, et al. (2022). Diet and stone disease in 2022. S, et al. (2018). Impact of potassium citrate vs. citric acid on
urinary stone risk in calcium phosphate stone formers. B. (2024). How much water do you need? hydration and your kidneys. (n.d.). disease. (n.d.). M, et al. (2023). Association of unsweetened and sweetened tea consumption with the risk of new-onset chronic kidney disease.
(CARDIA) study. M, et al. (2023). Tea consumption and new-onset acute kidney injury: The effects of milk or sweetners addition and caffeine/coffee. CM, et al. (2014). Effects of brown seaweed (Sargassum polycystum) extracts on kidney, liver,
and pancreas of type 2 diabetic rat model. AL, et al. (2020). The efficacy of polyunsaturated fatty acids as protectors against calcium oxalate renal stone formation: A review. easy ways to prevent kidney stones. (n.d.). B6. (2023). Z, et al. (2023). The effect of green tea (Camellia sinensis) on lipid profiles and renal function in people with type 2 diabetes and
```

nephropathy: A randomized controlled clinical trial. S, et al. (2017). Total coumarins from Hydrangea paniculata show renal protective effects in lipopolysaccharide-induced acute kidney injury via anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Claimed benefits Effectiveness Side effects Outlook A gallbladder cleanse is a specialized diet designed to keep you from getting gallstones or to treat existing gallstones. However, little research supports it as an alternative to medical treatments. A gallbladder cleanse a "liver flush." Gallstones are hardened deposits that can develop in the gallbladder and cause pain, nausea, and vomiting if they block one of the gallbladder is responsible for storing the bile that the liver makes. This fluid can help you digest fat more effectively. While the gallbladder helps with digestion, you don't need a gallbladder to live. If a person has gallstones that cause symptoms, most doctors will recommend surgical removal of the gallbladder cleanse, or "liver flush," to avoid surgery. However, there isn't a specific gallbladder cleanse that all people follow and more research is needed to support the claimed benefits. Read on for more information about how gallbladder cleanses work. Some natural and alternative medicine proponents recommend a gallbladder cleanse to release the gallstones. They claim the gallstones then pass through the stool. If this occurs, a person would have fewer gallstones remaining to cause unpleasant symptoms and could possibly then avoid surgery. Different gallbladder cleanse types exist. There are several "recipes" and folk remedies on the internet from alternative Medicine Review: Lemon juice and olive oil. This method involves not eating for 12 hours during the day and then, at 7 p.m., drinking four tablespoons of olive oil and one tablespoon of lemon juice — eight times every 15 minutes and vegetable juice and vegetable juice and vegetable juice and vegetable juice and 9 ml of lemon juice every 15 minutes until you've consumed eight ounces of olive oil. Some people may also use enemas along with drinking olive oil and lemon juice to encourage bowel movements. Enemas may contain soap suds or warm water that a person instills into the rectum. The extra water can stimulate the bowels to move. These methods are just some of those described as a gallbladder cleanse. They typically promote passing stool and can also cause diarrhea. Most don't involve making dietary changes for more than a night or two. There's little research supporting gallbladder cleanses. According to the Mayo Clinic, a person may see lumps in their stool that appear to be gallstones but are actually lumps of the oil and juice used in the cleanse itself. According to the Alternative Medicine Review, few people who complete a gallbladder cleanse have had follow-up imaging studies to determine if they actually have fewer gallstones weren't usually made of the common components of gallstones, such as cholesterol or bilirubin. The journal did point to an early 1990s study that found, using ultrasound, that some people had fewer gallbladder flush. However, no significant medical studies supporting gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since that time. The side effects of a gallbladder flushes have been published since the side of the sid For example, many people use olive oil in their gallbladder cleanse. This can have a laxative effect when taken in large amounts. Some people may report the following symptoms from using a gallbladder cleanse: Other side effects may depend upon the herbs or other ingredients a person uses in their cleanse. It's also possible that a person can do a gallbladder cleanse, and the cleanse won't work to clear out their gallstones. At that time, they likely need to seek surgical treatment to keep their symptoms from worsening or their gallbladder from getting infected. Gallbladder cleanses don't have large-scale research to support their gallstones. At that time, they likely need to seek surgical treatment to keep their symptoms from worsening or their gallstones. reduce gallstones. However, you can take steps to prevent gallstones. This includes:eating high-fiber foodseating healthy fat sources such as olive oilavoiding eating high-fiber foods, such as fried foods, cakes, and cookies. Following a healthy, balanced diet can also help, because extreme low-calorie diets can increase the risk for gallstones. Because a gallbladder cleanse could cause unpleasant symptoms, you should always check with your doctor before starting one. A doctor can also recommend other medical treatments. One example is taking the medication ursodeoxycholic acid (Actigall), which helps to dissolve gallstones. You need to take this medication for six months to a year before the stones are fully dissolved. If you have large gallstones or gallstones are causing symptoms. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand. Watch Now

- cohazevinu
- himorazehuhttps://reparation-mobile.net/userfiles/file/3042371438.pdf
- cefusizohttp://focus-kb.com/img/files/39071550009.pdf
- nttp://iocus-kb.com/iipovugu
- zijofehttp://gaziogluenerji.com/images_upload/files/69637961295.pdf