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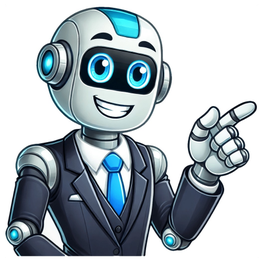

Trailer 2017 1 h 36 min Drammatico RAS di Hong Kong, Cina Film. The rivalry between a homespun Cantonese street cook and a French-trained chef takes a surprising turn when both enter a global culinary competition. Regista Attori T PG U/A 13+ 10-12PG TV-14 6 A10 7+ Mostra di pi Data di aggiunta a Netflix: 30 marzo, 2022 Data di aggiunta a
Netflix: 30 marzo, 2022 Trailer No, 'Cook Up A Storm' non disponibile su Netflix Italia. Tuttavia, disponibile nelle librerie Netflix in altri paesi (ad es. Lituania) e pu essere visualizzato utilizzando una VPN. Consulta la nostra guida su come modificare facilmente il Paese del tuo account Netflix: Sbloccare Netflix Classificazione per et 'Cook Up A Storm'
porta una classificazione T, indicando che adatto a tutti gli spettatori. La classificazione T data ai film che non contengono materiale che sarebbe inappropriato per i bambini, rendendolo appropriato per la visione in famiglia. For your phone, tablet, laptop and TVFor your phone, tablet, laptop and TVImmersive sound (spatial audio)For your phone,
tablet, laptop and TV,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,766 active editors 7,028,755 articles in EnglishLiz Truss (born 26July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from September to October2022. 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 July2022 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 ElizabethII 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. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Lesley J. McNairSecond Test, 1948 Ashes seriesDaily News BuildingArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutUSSSabine, 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 United States' first capitol building was later sold for $425 and then demolished?... 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 avery r. young became the first poet laureate of Chicago in 2023?... 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?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneArmed clashes erupt in the CambodiaThailand border conflict.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 H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian
invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Chuck MangioneHulk HoganThomas Anthony DurkinGiora EpsteinBatrice Uria-MonzonRex WhiteNominate an articleJuly 26: Independence Day in the Maldives (1965), Kargil Vijay Diwas in IndiaHillary Clinton1551 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 Mara Matute (b.1925)George W. Romney (d.1995)Olivia de Havilland (d.2020)More anniversaries: July 25July 26July 27ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCytoplasmic 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 with the cytoplasmic flow. This motion results from fluid being entrained by moving motor molecules of the plant cell. This video, taken through a microscope, shows cytoplasmic
streaming occurring in an onion epidermal cell.Video credit: Heiti PavesRecently featured: Hudson YardsEmperor angelfishAmlia RodriguesArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and
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base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+
articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles
AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2This article is about the year 1965. For other uses, see 1965 (disambiguation).1965JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJuneJulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecemberFrom 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 196566 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 yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies19thcentury20thcentury 21stcenturyDecades1940s1950s1960s 1970s1980sYears1962196319641965 196619671968vte1965 by topicSubjectAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtAviationAwardsComicsFilmLiteraturePoetryMeteorologyMusicCountryJazzRail
transportRadioScienceSpaceflightSportsFootballTelevisionAmericanBelgianBrazilianBritishScottishCanadianDanishIrishItalianBy countryAfghanistanArgentinaAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaDenmarkFranceGermanyIndiaIndonesiaIrelandIranIsraelItalyJapanKuwaitLuxembourgMalaysiaNew
ZealandNorwayPakistanPhilippinesPortugalSingaporeSouth AfricaSouth KoreaSoviet UnionSpainSwedenSwitzerlandThailandTurkeyUnited KingdomUnited StatesLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments
categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksIntroductionsvte1965 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1965MCMLXVAb urbe condita2718Armenian calendar1414 Assyrian calendar6715Bah calendar121122Balinese saka calendar18861887Bengali calendar13711372Berber calendar2915British Regnal
year13Eliz.214Eliz.2Buddhist calendar2509Burmese calendar1327Byzantine calendar74737474Chinese calendar (WoodDragon)4662 or 4455to (WoodSnake)4663 or 4456Coptic calendar16811682Discordian calendar3131Ethiopian calendar19571958Hebrew calendar57255726Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat20212022- Shaka Samvat18861887- Kali
Yuga50655066Holocene calendar11965Igbo calendar965966Iranian calendar13431344Islamic calendar13841385Japanese calendarShwa 40()Javanese calendar18961897Juche calendar54Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4298Minguo calendarROC 5454Nanakshahi calendar497Thai solar calendar2508Tibetan calendar(male
Wood-Dragon)2091 or 1710 or 938to(female Wood-Snake)2092 or 1711 or 939Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1965.1965 (MCMLXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1965th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 965th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 65th year of the
20thcentury, and the 6th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965Main article: February 1965January 14 The First Minister of Northern Ireland and the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland meet for the first time in 43 years.January 20Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United States.Indonesian
President Sukarno announces the withdrawal of the Indonesian government from the United Nations.January 29 Hakamets, 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 for Economic Cooperation (Union Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation Economique; UAMCE), formerly the African and Malagasy Union (Union Africaine et Malgache; UAM).February 18: Flag of the newly independent GambiaFebruary 15 The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign
flag.February 18 The Gambia becomes independent from the United Kingdom.February 20Ranger 8 crashes into the Moon, after a successful mission of photographing possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts.Suat Hayri rgpl 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 1965Main article: April 1965March 2 Vietnam War: Operation Rolling Thunder The United States Air Force 2nd Air Division, United States Navy and South Vietnamese air force begin a 312-year aerial bombardment campaign against North Vietnam.March 7Mass 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.March 9 The "Turnaround Tuesday" march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., stops at the site of "Bloody 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 Dutchman to marry into the Dutch royal family.March 18 Cosmonaut Alexei
Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space.[7]March 20"Poupe de cire, poupe 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 23Events of March 23,
1965: Large student demonstration in Morocco, joined by discontented masses, meets with violent police and military repression.Gemini 3: NASA launches the United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth 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 28 At least 400 are killed or missing after an earthquake triggered a series of dam failures in La Ligua, Chile.[9]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 Actor. Mary
Poppins takes home 5 Oscars. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Song, "Chim Chim Cher-ee".April 6 The Intelsat I ("Early Bird") communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in
June.April 9 The West German parliament extends the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes.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 24The 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 28U.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: May 1965Main article: June 1965May 1Bob 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 ListonMay 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 10 at the San Siro, Milan and wins the 196465 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 ng Xoi, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound.June 19Houari 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 junta, with General Nguyn Vn Thiu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived 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 1965Main article: August 1965July 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 United States troops in South Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000, and to more than double 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 PAPUMNO relations, negotiating its separation with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of
Singapore.August 9Proclamation of Singapore: Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore's independence and assumes the position of Prime Minister of the new island nation a position he 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 Qung Ngi 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 30 An avalanche buries a dam construction site at Saas-Fee, Switzerland, killing 90 workers.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 1965Main article: October
1965September 2Pakistani troops enter 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 (37km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base.September 8India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan.The Pakistan Navy destroys Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan celebrates Victory Day annually).September 9U.N. Secretary General U Thant negotiates 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 16 In Iraq, Prime Minister Arif Abd ar-Razzaq's attempted coup fails.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 18In Denmark, Palle Srensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day.Comet IkeyaSeki 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 since the Battle of Kursk in the Second World War between Nazi Germany and the Soviet UnionSeptember 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 22 Radio Peking announces that Indian troops have dismantled their equipment on the Chinese side of the border.September 24Fighting 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 27 The largest tanker ship at this time, Tokyo Maru, is launched in Yokohama, Japan.September 28Fidel Castro announces that anyone who wants to can emigrate to the United States.Taal
Volcano in Luzon, Philippines, erupts, killing hundreds.September 30The 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 4At 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 United Nations.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 7 Seven Japanese fishing boats are sunk off Guam by Super Typhoon Carmen; 209 are killed.October 8Indonesian mass killings of 19651966: 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 12Per 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 variste 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 Indonesia.[15]October 20 Ludwig Erhard is re-
elected Chancellor of West Germany (he had first been elected in 1963).October 21Comet IkeyaSeki approaches perihelion, passing 450,000 kilometres (280,000mi) from the sun.The Organization of African Unity meets in Accra, Ghana.October 22African countries demand that the United Kingdom use force to prevent Rhodesia from declaring
unilateral independence.Colonel Christophe Soglo stages a second coup in Dahomey.October 25 The Soviet Union declares its support of African countries in case Rhodesia unilaterally declares independence.October 27Brazilian president Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco removes power from parliament, legal courts and opposition
parties.Sleyman Demirel of AP forms the new government of Turkey (30th government).October 28 Pope Paul VI promulgates Nostra aetate, a "Declaration on the Relation of the (Roman Catholic) Church with Non-Christian Religions" by the Second Vatican Council which includes a statement that Jews are not collectively 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 1965Main article: December 1965November 1 A trolleybus plunges into the Nile at Cairo, Egypt, killing 74 passengers.November 3 French President Charles de Gaulle announces (just short of his 75th birthday) 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 829.November 6 Freedom Flights begin: Cuba and the United States formally agree to start an airlift for Cubans who want to go to 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 11In Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe), the white-minority government of Ian Smith unilaterally declares de facto independence ('UDI').United Airlines Flight 227 crashes short of the
runway and catches fire at Salt Lake City International Airport, killing 43 out of 91 passengers and crew.November 12 A UN Security Council resolution (voted 100) recommends that other countries not recognize independent Rhodesia.November 13The SSYarmouth Castle burns and sinks 60 miles (97km) off Nassau, Bahamas, 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: In the Ia Drang Valley of the Central Highlands in Vietnam, the first 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 600.601mph (966.574km/h).November 16 Venera program: The Soviet Union launches the Venera 3 space probe from Baikonur, Kazakhstan toward Venus (on March 1, 1966, it becomes the first
spacecraft to reach the surface of another planet).November 20 The United Nations Security Council recommends that all states stop trading with Rhodesia.November 22 The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is established as a specialized agency of the United Nations.November 23 Soviet general Mikhail Kazakov assumes command
of the Warsaw Pact.November 24 Congolese lieutenant general Mobutu ousts Joseph Kasavubu and declares himself president.November 26 At the Hammaguir launch facility in the Sahara Desert, France launches a Diamant A rocket with its first satellite, Astrix-1 on board, becoming the third country to enter outer space.November 27Tens of
thousands of Vietnam War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument.Vietnam War: The Pentagon tells U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson that if planned major sweep operations to neutralize Viet Cong forces during the next year are to succeed, the number of American troops in Vietnam will have to 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, Philippines President-elect Ferdinand Marcos announces he will send troops to help fight in South Vietnam.November 29 The Canadian satellite Alouette 2 is launched.December 5Charles 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 CouncilDecember 8The 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 legislation to address racial discrimination in the UK.December 9 A Charlie Brown Christmas, the first Peanuts television special, debuts on CBS in the United States. It becomes a Christmas tradition.December 15The Caribbean Free Trade
Association (CARIFTA) is formed.Gemini 6 and 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 21The Soviet Union announces that it has shipped rockets to North Vietnam.In West Germany, Konrad Adenauer resigns as chairman of
the Christian Democratic Party.The United Nations adopts the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.A new 1-hour German-American production of the ballet The Nutcracker, with an international cast that includes Edward Villella in the title role, makes its U.S. television debut. It is repeated 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 Dahomey.December 25 The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz.December 30: Ferdinand Marcos is the 10th President of the PhilippinesDecember 30Ferdinand
Marcos becomes President of the Philippines.President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announces that Zambia and the United Kingdom have agreed on a deadline before which the Rhodesian white government should be ousted.December 31 Bokassa takes power in the Central African Republic.Aborigines are given the vote in Queensland,
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 population196519601970 World3,334,874,0003,021,475,000 313,399,0003,692,492,000 357,618,000 Africa313,744,000277,398,000 36,346,000357,283,000 43,539,000
Asia1,899,424,0001,701,336,000 198,088,0002,143,118,000 243,694,000 Europe634,026,000604,401,000 29,625,000655,855,000 21,829,000 Latin America250,452,000218,300,000 32,152,000284,856,000 34,404,000 Northern America219,570,000204,152,000 15,418,000231,937,000 12,367,000 Oceania17,657,00015,888,000 1,769,00019,443,000
1,786,000Julia OrmondVinnie JonesJoely RichardsonDiane LaneJanuary 4Julia Ormond, British actress[18]Yvan Attal, Israeli-born French actor and directorJanuary 5Vinnie Jones, British footballer-turned-actor[19]Patrik Sjberg, Swedish high jumper[20]January 9Haddaway, German singerFarah Khan, Indian choreographer, film directorJoely
Richardson, British actressJanuary 10 Butch Hartman, American animator and voice actorJanuary 12Nikolai Borschevsky, Russian ice hockey playerMaybrit Illner, German television journalist and presenterRob Zombie, American musicianJanuary 14Shamil Basayev, Chechen terrorist (d. 2006)Marc Delissen, Dutch field hockey playerBob Essensa,
Canadian ice hockey playerJanuary 15Adam Jones, American musician, guitarist of metal band ToolJames Nesbitt, Northern Irish actor[21]January 20 Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of EdinburghJanuary 21 Jam Master Jay, American DJ, rapper and producer (d. 2002)January 22DJ Jazzy Jeff, American disc jockeyDiane
Lane, American actressJanuary 23 Catherine Guillouard, French businesswomanJanuary 24 Porfirio Fisac, Spanish basketball coachJanuary 25 Esa Tikkanen, Finnish ice hockey playerJanuary 26 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnastJanuary 27Alan Cumming, Scottish actorIgnacio No, Argentine artistJanuary 29Dominik Haek, Czech hockey
playerJo Min-su, South Korean actressChris RockAdama BarrowMichael BayDr. DreFebruary 1Dave Callaghan, South African cricketerBrandon Lee, Chinese-American actor (d. 1993)Sherilyn Fenn, American actressPrincess Stphanie of MonacoFebruary 3 Maura Tierney, American actressFebruary 5 Gheorghe Hagi, Romanian footballer, manager and
club owner[22]February 7 Chris Rock, African-American actor, comedian, and film directorFebruary 8 Dicky Cheung, Hong Kong actorFebruary 11 Roberto Moya, Cuban athlete (d. 2020)February 12 Brett Kavanaugh, American attorney and Supreme Court JusticeFebruary 15 Hctor Beltrn Leyva, Mexican drug lord (d. 2018)February 16 Adama
Barrow, Gambian politician, 3rd President of GambiaFebruary 17 Michael Bay, American film director[23]February 18 Dr. Dre, African-American rapper and music producerFebruary 23Kristin Davis, American actress[24]Michael Dell, American computer manufacturer[25]Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producerHelena Sukov, Czech tennis
player[26]February 25 Sylvie Guillem, French ballerinaFebruary 27 Claudia Zobel, Filipina actress (d. 1984)February 28 Park Gok-ji, South Korean film editorAamir KhanMark CarneyRick HarrisonThe UndertakerSarah Jessica ParkerMarch 1Mike Dean, Record producerStewart Elliott, Canadian jockeyJack Tu, Taiwanese-Canadian cardiologist (d.
2018)March 2 Ami Bera, American politician[27]March 3Tedros Adhanom, Director of the World Health OrganizationMarch 4Greg Alexander, Australian rugby league playerPaul W. S. Anderson, British filmmaker, producer and screenwriterMarch 5 Harry Bevers, Dutch politicianMarch 8Mac Jack, South African educator and politician (d. 2020)Caio
Jnior, Brazilian football forward and manager (d. 2016)March 9 Antonio Saca, 43rd President of El SalvadorMarch 11Catherine Fulop, Venezuelan actress, model, beauty pageant contestant, and television presenterJesse Jackson Jr., African-American politicianLaurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenterMarch 14 Aamir Khan,
Indian film director, producer, film and scriptwriter and actorMarch 16Utut Adianto, Indonesian chess grandmaster and politicianMark Carney, Canadian economist and politician, 24th Prime Minister of Canada[28]March 22 Rick Harrison, American businessman and reality television personalityMarch 23 Marti Pellow, Scottish singer (Wet Wet
Wet)March 24Rob MacCachren, American racecar driverThe Undertaker, American professional wrestlerMarch 25Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian high jumper and president of the Bulgarian Olympic CommitteeSarah Jessica Parker, American actressMarch 26 Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and directorMarch 29 Voula Patoulidou, Greek
athleteMarch 30 Piers Morgan, British journalist and television personalityRobert Downey Jr.Martin LawrenceLeni RobredoKevin JamesApril 1Brian Marshall, Canadian retired track and field athleteBekir Bozda, Turkish theologian, lawyer, and politicianApril 3 Nazia Hassan, Pakistani pop singer-songwriter, lawyer and social activist (d. 2000)April 4
Robert Downey Jr., American actor, producer, and singerApril 6Black Francis, American musicianRica Reinisch, German swimmerApril 9 Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American model and actressApril 10Anna-Leena Hrknen, Finnish author[29]Jure Robi, Slovenian cyclist (d. 2010)April 11 Eelco van Asperen, Dutch computer scientistApril 12 Kim
Bodnia, Danish actor and directorApril 15 Linda Perry, American musicianApril 16 Martin Lawrence, American actor, comedian, and producerApril 18 Camille Coduri, English actressApril 19 Suge Knight, American record producer and convicted felonApril 20 Jovy Marcelo, Filipino racing driver (d. 1992)April 21 Julio Robaina, Republican politician,
Mayor of Hialeah, FloridaApril 23 Leni Robredo, 14th Vice President of the PhilippinesApril 24 Michel Leclerc, French director and screenwriterApril 25 douard Ferrand, French politician (d. 2018)April 26 Kevin James, American comedian and actorApril 27 Edwin Poots, Irish politicianApril 29 David Shafer, American politician, GeorgiaApril 30 Adrian
Pasdar, Iranian-American actor and voice artistTrent ReznorJohn C. ReillyYahya JammehBrooke ShieldsMay 2 Myriam Hernndez, Chilean singerMay 3Gary Mitchell, Irish playwrightRob Brydon, Welsh actor, comedian, impressionist and presenterMay 7Owen Hart, Canadian professional wrestler (d. 1999)[30]Norman Whiteside, Northern Irish football
playerMay 9 Steve Yzerman, Canadian hockey playerMay 10 Linda Evangelista, Canadian supermodelMay 11 Monsour del Rosario, Filipino Olympic athlete and actorMay 12 Rene Simonsen, Danish model and writerMay 13 Jos Antonio Delgado, Venezuelan mountain climber (d. 2006)May 14 Eoin Colfer, Irish novelistMay 16Rodica Dunca, Romanian
artistic gymnastKrist Novoselic, American musician and activist (Nirvana)May 17 Trent Reznor, American rock musician (Nine Inch Nails)May 19 Philippe Dhondt, French singerMay 23Melissa McBride, American actress (The Walking Dead)May 24Carlos Franco, Paraguayan golferJohn C. Reilly, American actor and comedianShinichir Watanabe,
Japanese anime directorMay 25 Yahya Jammeh, President of the GambiaMay 29 Emilio Snchez, Spanish tennis playerMay 30 Guadalupe Grande, Spanish poet (d. 2021)May 31 Brooke Shields, American actress and modelMick FoleyFrank GrilloElizabeth HurleyKim DickensJune 1Larisa Lazutina, Russian cross-country skierNigel Short, English chess
playerJune 2 Steve and Mark Waugh, Australian cricketersJune 4Mick Doohan, Australian motorcycle racerAndrea Jaeger, American tennis player[31]June 6Cam Neely, Canadian ice hockey playerMegumi Ogata, Japanese voice actress and singer[32]June 7Mick Foley, American professional wrestlerDamien Hirst, British artistChristine Roque, French
singerJune 8Frank Grillo, American actor[33]Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998)June 10Veronica Ferres, German actressElizabeth Hurley, English model and actressJune 11 Manuel Uribe, morbidly obese Mexican (d. 2014)June 12 Carlos Luis Morales, Ecuadorian journalist (d. 2020)June 13 Infanta Cristina of Spain, Spanish
princessJune 15 Bernard Hopkins, American boxerJune 16 Andrea M. Ghez, American astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics[34]June 17Dana Eskelson, American actress[35]Dan Jansen, American speedskaterDara O'Kearney, Irish ultra runner and professional poker playerJune 18Kim Dickens, American actressHani Mohsin, Malaysian
celebrity, actor and host (d. 2006)June 21Yang Liwei, Chinese major general, military pilot and China National Space Administration astronautGabriella Selmeczi, Hungarian jurist and politicianTim Lajcik, Czech American mixed martial artist, stuntman, actor and writerJune 22 Anubhav Sinha, Indian film directorJune 23 Paul Arthurs, English
Musician (Oasis)June 24 Son Hyun-joo, South Korean actorJune 25 Jean Castex, French politicianJune 26 Jana Hybkov, Czech politician and diplomatJune 27Frdric Lemoine, French businessmanS. Manikavasagam, Malaysian politicianJune 28 Belayneh Dinsamo, Ethiopian long-distance runnerJune 29Vronique Laury, French businesswomanDado Villa-
Lobos, Brazilian musicianMatthew Weiner, American television writer, director and producer[36]June 30Philippe Duquesne, French actorCho Jae-hyun, South Korean actorMitch Richmond, American basketball playerConnie NielsenHailemariam DesalegnShawn MichaelsSlashIlleana DouglasJeremy PivenJ. K. RowlingJuly 1Teddy McCarthy, hurler and
Gaelic footballerCarl Fogarty, English motorcycle racerMohammed Abdul Hussein, Iraqi former footballerRamdas Ambatkar, Indian politician, Maharashtra MLC (d. 2025)[37]July 2 Fredrik Sejersted, Norwegian juristJuly 3Komsan Pohkong, Thai lawyerShinya Hashimoto, Japanese professional wrestler (d. 2005)Connie Nielsen, Danish actressTommy
Flanagan, Scottish actorJuly 4 Tracy Letts, American actor, playwright and screenwriterJuly 5Kathryn Erbe, American actressEyran Katsenelenbogen, Israeli jazz pianistJuly 7Paula Devicq, Canadian actressJeremy Kyle, English radio and television presenterJuly 10Danny Boffin, Belgian footballerPrincess Alexia of Greece and DenmarkAlec Mapa,
American comedianJuly 11 Ernesto Hoost, Dutch kickboxerJuly 12 Mama Kandeh, Gambian politicianJuly 13 Akina Nakamori, Japanese singer and actressJuly 14 Lou Savarese, American boxerJuly 15 Dafna Rechter, Israeli actress and singerJuly 17Santiago Segura, Spanish actor, screenwriter, producer and directorRosa Gumataotao Rios, 43rd
Treasurer of the United StatesAlex Winter, British actorJuly 18 Eva Ionesco, French actress, film director and screenwriterJuly 19Dame Evelyn Glennie, Scottish virtuoso percussionistHailemariam Desalegn, 15th Prime Minister of EthiopiaJuly 21 Guni Bergsson, Icelandic footballerJuly 22 Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace
Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American rock guitaristJuly 25 Illeana Douglas, American actress and producer[38]July 26Vladimir Cruz, Cuban actorJeremy Piven, American actorJimmy Dore, American comedian and political commentatorJuly 27Jos Luis Chilavert, Paraguayan footballer[39]Trifon Ivanov, Bulgarian
footballer (d. 2016)[40]July 28 Daniela Mercury, Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, producer, actress and television hostJuly 29 Chang-Rae Lee, Korean-American novelistJuly 31 J. K. Rowling, English authorSir Sam MendesViola DavisKyra SedgwickAugust 1 Sam Mendes, English film directorAugust 2Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actressHisanobu
Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coachAugust 4Terri Lyne Carrington, American jazz drummerDennis Lehane, American crime writerFredrik Reinfeldt, Swedish Prime Minister[41]August 5 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 6 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 10Claudia Christian, American actress, writer,
singer, musician, and directorMike E. Smith, American jockeyJohn Starks, American basketball playerAugust 11 Viola Davis, African-American actressAugust 15 Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actorAugust 16 Michael O'Gorman, American coxswain (d. 2018)August 19Kevin Dillon, American actorMaria de Medeiros, Portuguese actressKyra
Sedgwick, American actressJames Tomkins, Australian rowerAugust 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 commentatorAugust 25 Mia Zapata, American singer (d. 1993)August 26 Azela Robinson,
Mexican actressAugust 28Satoshi Tajiri, Japanese video game designer and Pokmon creator[43]Amanda Tapping, Canadian actressShania Twain, Canadian country singer and songwriterAugust 31 Daniel Bernhardt, Swiss actor and martial artistCharlie SheenBashar al-AssadDmitry MedvedevKyle ChandlerTim ScottPetro PoroshenkoSeptember 1
Craig McLachlan, Australian actor and singerSeptember 2 Lennox Lewis, British boxerSeptember 3Costas Mandylor, Greek-Australian actorCharlie Sheen, American actor and producerSeptember 5 Derby Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993)September 6 Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politicianSeptember 7 Jrg Pilawa, German television
presenterSeptember 8Tutilo Burger, German Benedictine monk and abbotDarlene Zschech, Australian singer and worship leaderSeptember 10 Marco Pastors, Dutch politicianSeptember 11Bashar al-Assad, President of SyriaMoby, American musicianSeptember 12Einstein Kristiansen, Norwegian cartoonist, designer, and television hostSeptember 14
Dmitry Medvedev, former President of RussiaSeptember 15 Fernanda Torres, Brazilian actressSeptember 16 Katy Kurtzman, American actress, director and producerSeptember 17Kyle Chandler, American actorYuji Naka, Japanese video game programmerSeptember 19Goldie, English record producer and DJIliya Lazarov, Bulgarian politicianTim
Scott, African-American politician and businessmanTshering Tobgay, former Prime Minister of BhutanSeptember 20 Robert Rusler, American actorSeptember 21Cheryl Hines, American actressJohanna Vuoksenmaa, Finnish film directorDavid Wenham, Australian actorPramila Jayapal, American politicianSeptember 23 Mark Woodforde, Australian
tennis playerSeptember 25 Scottie Pippen, American basketball playerSeptember 26Radisav uri, Serbian-Israeli basketball player[44]Alexei Mordashov, Russian businessmanPetro Poroshenko, former President of UkraineSeptember 27 Steve Kerr, American basketball playerLennie JamesSteve CooganOctober 1 Andreas Keller, German field hockey
playerOctober 2Gerardo Reyero, Mexican voice actorFerhan and Ferzan nder, Turkish-Austrian pianists[45][46]October 3Adriana Calcanhotto, Brazilian singer and composerJan-Ove Waldner, Swedish table tennis player[47]October 5Mario Lemieux, Canadian ice hockey playerPatrick Roy, Canadian ice hockey playerOctober 6 Steve Scalise, House
Majority Whip and U.S. Representative of Louisiana's 1st district[48]October 8Matt Biondi, American swimmerC. J. Ramone, American musicianOctober 9 Dionicio Cern, Mexican long-distance runnerOctober 10 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11Julianne McNamara, American artistic gymnastLennie James, English actor, screenwriter,
and playwright[49]October 13 Kalpana, Indian film actress (d. 2016)October 14Steve Coogan, British comedian and actorJri Jaanson, Estonian rower and politicianOctober 16 Kang Kyung-ok, South Korean artistOctober 17Aravinda de Silva, Sri Lankan cricketerRhys Muldoon, Australian actor, writer, and directorOctober 18 Zakir Naik, Indian doctor
and Islamic activistOctober 19The Renegade, American professional wrestler (d. 1999)Ty Pennington, American television presenterTracy Griffith, American actress, sushi chef, and painterOctober 20Amos Mansdorf, Israeli tennis player[50]Stefano Pioli, Italian football player and manager[51]October 22 Sumito Estvez, Venezuelan chef[52]October
26Aaron Kwok, Hong Kong singer and actorKelly Rowan, Canadian actressKenneth Rutherford, New Zealand cricketerOctober 29 Christy Clark, Canadian politicianOctober 30 Zaza Urushadze, Georgian film director, producer and screenwriter (d. 2019)October 31 Rob Rackstraw, British actorShah Rukh KhanBjrkMads MikkelsenBen StillerNovember
1Patrik Ringborg, Swedish conductorNovember 2Pawe Adamowicz, Polish politician and lawyer (d. 2019)Shah Rukh Khan, Indian actor, film/television producer and television presenterNovember 4 Wayne Static, American singer and musician (Static-X) (d. 2014)November 7 Sigrun Wodars, German athleteNovember 8 Patricia Poleo, Venezuelan
journalist[53]November 9 Sir Bryn Terfel, Welsh baritoneNovember 10 Eddie Irvine, Northern Irish racing driverNovember 11 Max Mutchnick, American television producerNovember 13 Rick Roberts, Canadian actorNovember 17 Pam Bondi, American attorney and politician, 87th U.S. Attorney General [54]November 19Paulo Barreto, Brazilian
cryptographerLaurent Blanc, French football player and managerNovember 20 Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummerNovember 21Bjrk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and musicianReggie Lewis, American basketball player (d. 1993)Alexander Siddig, Sudanese-British actorNovember 22 Mads Mikkelsen, Danish actorNovember
23 Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulterNovember 24 Shirley Henderson, Scottish actressNovember 25 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 26 Scott Adsit, American actorNovember 29Lauren Child, American authorRaffaella Reggi, Italian tennis player[55]November
30Ben Stiller, American actor, comedian and filmmakerTashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineerSalman KhanAndrew StantonJeffrey WrightAndy DickDecember 3Steve Harris, American actorKatarina Witt, German figure skaterAndrew Stanton, American animator, storyboard artist, film director, and screenwriterDecember 5 Johnny Rzeznik, American rock
singer and guitaristDecember 7Teruyuki Kagawa, Japanese actorJeffrey Wright, African-American actorDecember 8 David Harewood, English actorDecember 9 Brad Savage, American actorDecember 10 Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actressDecember 15 Luis Fabin Artime, Argentine footballerDecember 16 J. B. Smoove, African-American actor
and comedianDecember 18 John Moshoeu, South African footballer (d. 2015)[56]December 19 Jessica Steen, Canadian actressDecember 21Andy Dick, American actor and comedianAnke Engelke, German comedian, actress and voice-over actressDecember 23 Andreas Kappes, German cyclist (d. 2018)December 27 Salman Khan, Indian actor,
television presenterDecember 30Valentina Legkostupova, Soviet and Russian pop singer, teacher and producer (d. 2020)Robert Rep, Dutch politicianDecember 31Nicholas Sparks, American author[57]Gong Li, Chinese actressYklymberdi Paromov, Turkmen politicianMarga Hoek, Dutch businesswomanT. S. EliotWinston ChurchillJanuary 4 T. S. Eliot,
American-British poet, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888)[58]January 10Antonn Bev, 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. 1930)January 14 Jeanette MacDonald, American actress and singer (b.
1903)January 15 Pierre Ngendandumwe, 4th and 6th Prime Minister of Burundi (assassinated) (b. 1930)January 20 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 28Taimur bin Feisal, Sultan of Oman (b. 1886)Tich Freeman, English cricketer (b. 1888)[60]Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867)January 31 Konstantin Muraviev, 31st Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1893)Nat King ColeMalcolm XFebruary 5
Irving Bacon, American actor (b. 1893)February 6 Frederick, Prince of Hohenzollern (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)[61]February 13Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and
opposition politician (b. 1906)William Heard Kilpatrick, American mathematician and philosopher (b. 1871)February 14 Dsir-mile Inghelbrecht, French composer (b. 1880)February 15 Nat King Cole, American singer and musician (b. 1919)[62]February 19Forrest Taylor, American actor (b. 1883)[63]Tom Wilson, American actor (b. 1880)February 20
Micha Waszyski, Polish film director and producer (b. 1904)[64]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 It, Japanese general (b. 1889)February 28 Adolf Schrf, Austrian politician, 6th
President of Austria (b. 1890)King Farouk of EgyptMary, Princess Royal and Countess of HarewoodMarch 5 Salvador Castaneda Castro, 31st President of El Salvador (b. 1888)March 6Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889)Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1888)[67]March 7 Louise Mountbatten, queen consort of Sweden as second wife
of King Gustaf VI Adolf (b. 1889)March 13Corrado Gini, Italian statistician (b. 1884)[68]Vittorio Jano, Italian automobile designer (b. 1891)[69]Fan Noli, Albanian bishop, poet and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1882)March 14 Marion Jones Farquhar, American tennis champion (b. 1879)March 17Nancy Cunard, English writer, heiress
and political 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 Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Romanian communist leader, 47th Prime Minister of Romania (b. 1901)March 22 Fidel Dvila, 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 28Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, member of the British royal family (b. 1897)Jack Hoxie, American actor, rodeo performer (b. 1885)March 30 Philip Showalter Hench, American
physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896)Edward Victor AppletonApril 3 Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896)April 9 Sherman Minton, American politician and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (b. 1890)[70]April 10Linda Darnell, American actress (b. 1923)La Belle Otero, Spanish
actress, dancer and courtesan (b. 1868)April 14Leonard Mudie, English actor (b. 1883)[71]Perry Smith (b. 1928) and Richard Hickock (b. 1931), American convicted murderersApril 16 Sydney Chaplin, English actor (b. 1885)April 18 Guillermo Gonzlez Camarena, Mexican inventor (b. 1917)April 21Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel
Prize laureate (b. 1892)Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72]April 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. 1906)Leopold FiglMay 1
Spike Jones, American musician and bandleader (b. 1911)May 6 Oren E. Long, American politician, 10th Governor of Hawai'i (b. 1889)May 7Charles Sheeler, American photographer (b. 1883)Alf Bjrnskau Bastiansen, Norwegian priest and politician (b. 1883)May 9 Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria and acting President of Austria (b. 1902)May
10 Hubertus van Mook, Dutch Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (b. 1894)[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 18 Eli Cohen, Israeli spy (b. 1924)May 19 Maria Dbrowska, Polish writer
(b. 1889)May 21 Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, British aviation pioneer and aircraft company founder (b. 1882)[75]May 23Rosina Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1880)David Smith, American sculptor (b. 1906)May 24 Sonny Boy Williamson, American blues musician (b. 1899)May 27 John Rinehart Blue, American military officer, educator, businessperson, and
politician (b. 1905)[76]Martin BuberJune 1 Curly Lambeau, American football player and coach (b. 1898)June 5Eleanor Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881)Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sdermanland (b. 1884)June 7 Judy Holliday, American actress, comedian, and singer (b. 1921)June 11 Jos Mendes Cabeadas, Portuguese navy officer,
94th Prime Minister of Portugal and 9th President of Portugal (b. 1883)June 13 Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli philosopher (b. 1878)June 15 Steve Cochran, American actor (b. 1917)June 19 James Collip, Canadian biochemist (b. 1892)June 20 Bernard Baruch, American financier and presidential adviser (b. 1870)June 22 David O. Selznick, American

film producer (b. 1902)June 23 Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1882)June 28 Red Nichols, American jazz cornettist (b. 1905)June 30 Bessie Barriscale, American actress (b. 1884)Syngman RheeJuly 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1903)July 7 Moshe Sharett, 2nd Prime Minister of Israel (b. 1894)July 8 T. S. Stribling, American novelist (b. 1881)[77]July 11 Ray Collins, American actor (b. 1889)July 13 Laureano Gmez, 43rd President of Colombia (b. 1889)July 14Adlai Stevenson II, American politician (b. 1900)Max Woosnam, English sportsman (b. 1892)July 19Clyde Beatty, 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 30Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78]Jun'ichir Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1886)Le CorbusierAugust 1 John Miller, American Olympic rower - Men's eights (b. 1903)August 6Nancy Carroll, American actress (b. 1903)Everett Sloane, American actor (b. 1909)August 8 Shirley Jackson, American author (b. 1916)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 28Rashid 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. 1903)Yunus HussainDorothy DandridgeSeptember 4Tommy Hampson, British Olympic athlete (b. 1907)Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (b. 1875)September 6 Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1935)September 8Dorothy Dandridge, American actress (b. 1922)Hermann Staudinger, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1881)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 22 Othmar Ammann, Swiss-born American engineer (b. 1879)[79]September 27 Clara Bow, American silent film actress (b. 1905)Samir Al-RifaiPaul Hermann MllerOctober 1 Anton Boisen, American founder of the clinical pastoral education movement (b. 1876)[80]October 3 Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914)October 8 Thomas B. Costain, Canadian author and journalist (b. 1885)[81]October 11Dorothea Lange, American photographer (b. 1895)Walther Stampfli, member of the Swiss Federal Council (b. 1884)October 12 Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime Minister of Jordan (b. 1901)October 13 Paul Hermann Mller, Swiss chemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1899)October 14 Randall Jarrell, American poet (b. 1914)October 15 Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891)October 17 Bart King, American cricketer (b. 1873)[82]October 18Oscar Beregi, Hungarian actor (b. 1876)Henry Travers, English actor (b. 1874)October 21Bill Black, American musician and bandleader (b. 1926)Marie McDonald, American actress (b. 1923)October 22 Paul Tillich, German American Christian 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 29 Miller Anderson, American Olympic diver (b. 1922)October 30 Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., American historian (b. 1888)[83]October 31 Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913)Henry A. WallaceEmir Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-SabahNovember 2Flix Paiva, 28th President of Paraguay (b. 1877)H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1894)November 6Edgard Varse, French-born American composer (b. 1883)Clarence Williams, American musician (b. 1893)November 8Dorothy 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. 1888)[84]November 16Harry Blackstone Sr., American magician and illusionist (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 18Khalid al-Azm, 5-time Prime Minister of Syria and acting President of Syria (b. 1903)Henry A. Wallace, 33rd Vice President of the United States (b. 1888)November 24 Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait (b. 1895)November 25 Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890)Somerset MaughamDecember 5 Joseph Erlanger, American physiologist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874)December 9 Branch Rickey, American baseball executive (b. 1881)December 10 Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1897)December 11 George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881)December 15 Joseph Bamina, 8th Prime Minister of Burundi (executed) (b. 1927)December 16W. Somerset Maugham, English writer (b. 1874)Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889)Queen Slote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900)[86]December 24 William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1909)December 27 Edgar Ende, German painter (b. 1901)December 29 Kosaku Yamada, Japanese composer and conductor (b. 1886)Physics Shin'ichir Tomonaga, Julian Schwinger, Richard P. FeynmanChemistry Robert Burns WoodwardPhysiology or Medicine Franois Jacob, Andr Michel Lwoff, Jacques MonodLiterature Mikhail SholokhovPeace United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF)^ Matson-Mkel, Kirsi (January 29, 2015). "Suomen ensimminen jhalli tytt 50 vuotta "Hakamett" on monelle kiekkoilijalle toinen koti". Yle (in Finnish). Retrieved January 29, 2025.^ "Holding history's largest funeral". BBC News. April 8, 2005. Retrieved March 29, 2010.^ Cohen, Barry M. (1965). "The descent of Lysenko". Journal of Heredity. 56 (5): 22933. doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.jhered.a107425.^ Joravsky, David (1970). The Lysenko Affair. Russian Research Center studies, 61. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. ISBN0-674-53985-0.^ "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. 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OCLC262293605.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1801 to 1900For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation).An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial RevolutionMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury20thcenturyTimelines18thcentury19thcentury20thcenturyState leaders18thcentury19thcentury20thcenturyDecades1800s1810s1820s1830s1840s1850s1860s1870s1880s1890sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31December 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 large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States.Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of Frances status as the world superpower. Britain took Frances status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa.The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 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 (18972013) and Nabi Tajima (19002018), both Japanese.Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859The 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 for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8]Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th centurySlavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861.The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States.[10]The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous.The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815It 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 RevolutionEuropean imperialismBritish Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire)Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France)Risorgimento (Italy)Belle poque (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 EmpireManifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States)Main article: Napoleonic WarsFor a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era.Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire.The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a 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 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 Napoleonic Wars.Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean.After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact.Main article: Spanish American wars of independenceThe Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821.Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal.The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11]In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place.Main article: Revolutions of 1848Liberal 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 began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries.According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12]Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil WarPolitician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (17591833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade.The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei urea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888.Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad.The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the 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 EmpireIbrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the EgyptianOttoman War (18311833)[17]In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First EgyptianOttoman War (18311833) 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 Ktahya.[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 RebellionA scene of the Taiping RebellionThe Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 2030 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19]Main article: Meiji RestorationDuring the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854.By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimy 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 AfricaArrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802.1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans.1817 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War.1823 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-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 1913In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21]Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First ItaloEthiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 18841885 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]18011815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa.1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty18041810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria.18041813: Russo-Persian War.18061812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest.18071837: Musket Wars among Mori in many parts of New Zealand.18081809: 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 community18121815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power.18131837: AfghanSikh Wars.18141816: 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 Europe18211830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war.18281832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons.1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia.1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands.1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies.1831: France invades and occupies Algeria.18311833: EgyptianOttoman War.18321875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil18351836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican 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.18531856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia.18561860: Second Opium War1857: 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.18611865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 1840 were killed.[22]18611867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico.18631865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire.18641870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population.1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy.18681869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire.18681878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain.18701871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism.1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed.1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire.1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom.18791880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat.18791883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific.18801881: First Boer War begins.18811899: Mahdist War in Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge.1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt18831898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Tour.18941895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea.1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War.18951896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First ItaloEthiopian War at the Battle of Adwa.18951898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain.18961898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory.1898: SpanishAmerican War results in the independence of Cuba.18991901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Second Boer War begins.18991902: PhilippineAmerican War begins.Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24]Main article: 19th century in scienceThe 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, Andr-Marie Ampre, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. 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 (17911867)Charles Darwin (18091882)1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy.18311836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMSBeagle.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 Mars1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name.Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe.[26]1804: Morphine first isolated.1842: Anesthesia used for the first time.1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 18531855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke.1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog.1889: Aspirin patented.Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb.Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history.1804: First steam locomotive begins operation.1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais.1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First isolation of aluminium.1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened.1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine.1829: First electric motor built.1837: Telegraphy patented.1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen.1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the worldbetween Baltimore and Washingtonsends 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 invented1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced.1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania1858: 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 Rifle1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USSMonitor and CSSVirginia, 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 phonograph1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut.c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27]1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb.1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29]1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun.1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine.1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile.1890: The cardboard box is invented.1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor.1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife.1894: First gramophone record.1895: Wilhelm Rntgen identifies x-rays.Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877.1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown.1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established.1844: The Bb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bbism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bah'u'llh, the founder of the Bah Faith.1850s1890s: 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 Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism.1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration.18691870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology.18711878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War")1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy.1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue.1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt.1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching.The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize.1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus.1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes.1819: Thodore Gricault 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.18331834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus.1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist.1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance.1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave.1847: The Bront sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto.1849: Josiah 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 Uncle Tom's Cabin.1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass.1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom.1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misrables.1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon.1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace.Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Muse d'Orsay1875: 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: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premieres in St Petersburg.1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published1895: 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 literatureRussian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna KareninaOn the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30]The Goncourts and mile 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, Honor de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31]Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few.See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and DaguerreotypeOne of the first photographs, produced by Nicphore Nipce in 1826Nadar, self-portrait, c.1860Ottomar Anschtz, chronophotographerMathew Brady, documented the American Civil WarEdward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native AmericansLouis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemistThomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographerGeorge Eastman, inventor of roll filmHrcules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventorstienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographerEadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographerNadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Flix Tournachon, portrait photographerNicphore Nipce, pioneer inventor of photographyLouis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-makerSergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographerWilliam Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process.Main articles: History of art 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-eFrancisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del PradoEugne Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, LouvreVincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of ArtBiscuits Lefvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897The 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 AivazovskyLon BakstAlbert BierstadtWilliam BlakeArnold BcklinRosa BonheurWilliam BurgesMary CassattCamille ClaudelPaul CzanneFrederic Edwin ChurchThomas ColeJan MatejkoJohn ConstableCamille CorotGustave CourbetHonor DaumierEdgar DegasEugne DelacroixThomas EakinsCaspar David FriedrichPaul GauguinThodore GricaultVincent van GoghWilliam MorrisFrancisco GoyaAnd HiroshigeHokusaiWinslow HomerJean-Auguste-Dominique IngresIsaac Levitandouard ManetClaude MonetGustave MoreauBerthe MorisotEdvard MunchMikhail NesterovCamille PissarroAugustus PuginPierre-Auguste RenoirIlya RepinAuguste RodinAlbert Pinkham RyderJohn Singer SargentValentin SerovGeorges SeuratIvan ShishkinVasily SurikovJames TissotHenri de Toulouse-LautrecJoseph Mallord William TurnerViktor VasnetsovEugne Viollet-le-DucMikhail VrubelJames Abbott McNeill WhistlerTsukioka YoshitoshiMain articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and RomanticismLudwig van Beethoven (17701827)Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (18401893)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, Frdric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes:Mily BalakirevLudwig van BeethovenHector BerliozGeorges BizetAlexander BorodinJohannes BrahmsAnton BrucknerFrdric ChopinClaude DebussyAntonn DvokMikhail GlinkaEdvard GriegScott JoplinAlexandre LevyFranz LisztGustav MahlerFelix MendelssohnModest MussorgskyJacques OffenbachNiccol PaganiniNikolai Rimsky-KorsakovGioachino RossiniAnton RubinsteinCamille Saint-SansAntonio SalieriFranz SchubertRobert SchumannAlexander ScriabinArthur SullivanPyotr Ilyich TchaikovskyGiuseppe VerdiRichard Wagner1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published.1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played.1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played.1891: Basketball is invented by James 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 1840s1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom.1801: Thomas Jefferson is elected the third President of 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 Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina.1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I.1804: World population reaches 1 billion.1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century.18051848: 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; 8February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement.1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities).1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver.1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32]1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora.18161828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa.1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simn Bolvar's triumph at the Battle of Boyac.1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company.1820: Discovery of Antarctica.1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves.1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire.18211823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustn I of Mexico.1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September.1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe.1825: The Decembrist revolt.Decembrists at the Senate Square1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force.Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5million 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 1832.18341859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus.18351836: 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 reloading manually.18371838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada.1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears.18391860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty.18391919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line1842: 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.18451849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora.1848: The Communist Manifesto published.1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage.18481855: California Gold Rush.1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice.1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time.1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution.Historical territorial expansion of the United StatesMain articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1880s, 1890s, and 1900sFor 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.18571858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company.1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed.18591869: Suez Canal is constructed.The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal.1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand.1861: Russia abolishes serfdom.18621877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China.1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864.18651877: 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]18701890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America.18711872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million.1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital.1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created.1874: The Socit Anonyme Coprative 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 Deep1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho18761914: 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.18811882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education.1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history.1883: The quagga is rendered extinct.1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed.1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33]1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil.1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris.Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c.18901889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished.18891890: 18891890 pandemic kills 1 million people.1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution.1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World.1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time.1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage.1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages.1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library.1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule.1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the SpanishAmerican War.1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'tat, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested.1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau.19001901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City.Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39]Carl Friedrich GaussCharles DarwinVictor Hugo, c.1876Dmitri MendeleevLouis Pasteur, 1878Marie Curie, c.1898Nikola TeslaJos RizalJane AustenLeo Tolstoy, c.1897Edgar Allan PoeJules VerneCharles DickensArthur Rimbaud, c.1872Mark Twain, 1894Ralph Waldo EmersonHenry David Thoreau, 1861mile Zola, c.1900Anton ChekhovFyodor Dostoevsky, 1876John L Sullivan in his prime, c.1882David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840Jesse and Frank James, 1872Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua ApacheWilliam Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c.late 1870sDeputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c.1875Alfred, Lord TennysonThomas Nast, c.18601875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin HandyMirza Ghulam AhmadMikhail BakuninSren KierkegaardSolomon NorthupDred ScottMadam C. J. WalkerClaude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism.Paul Czanne, self-portrait, 18801881Scott JoplinNiccol Paganini, c.1819Frdric Chopin, 1838John D. RockefellerTimelines of modern historyLong nineteenth century19th century in film19th century in games19th-century philosophyNineteenth-century theatreInternational relations (18141919)List of wars: 18001899Victorian eraFrance in the long nineteenth centuryHistory of Spain (18081874)History of Russia (18551892)Slavery in the United StatesTimeline of 19th-century Muslim historyTimeline of historic inventions^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN9780429495502. S2CID153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview.^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25.^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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A. ed Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 18151939 (1968), 507 pp; several hundred short documents Media related to 19th century at Wikimedia CommonsWikiquote has quotations related to 19th century.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 19th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Andy Warhol (links | edit)Century (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)December 6 (links | edit)Folk music (links | edit)Flag of the United States (links | edit)Geologic time scale (links | edit)Lavandula (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)Stock exchange (links | edit)Thuggee (links | edit)Republican Party (United States) (links | edit)1960s (links | edit)2000 (links | edit)1977 (links | edit)1964 (links | edit)1999 (links | edit)1970s (links | edit)1990s (links | edit)1980s (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)1950s (links | edit)1870s (links | edit)1952 (links | edit)1984 (links | edit)1940s (links | edit)1947 (links | edit)1756 (links | edit)1791 (links | edit)1818 (links | edit)1918 (links | edit)1917 (links | edit)1743 (links | edit)1826 (links | edit)1993 (links | edit)1908 (links | edit)1997 (links | edit)1951 (links | edit)1949 (links | edit)1911 (links | edit)1957 (links | edit)1931 (links | edit)1926 (links | edit)1969 (links | edit)1948 (links | edit)1930s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/19th_century" / 20176.01 voti Un cuoco di strada cantonese e il suo principale rivale, uno chef stellato francese di formazione francese, scoprono di avere molto in comune mentre si preparano per una competizione culinaria di fama mondiale. Una competizione culinaria internazionale diventa un campo di battaglia tra cuochi rivali, ma la loro rivalit prende una svolta inaspettata quando scoprono un nemico comune e uniscono le loro abilit in una fusione...Vota e Commenta Cook Up a Storm: ISCRIVITI Titolo Originale: Attori principali: Nicholas Tse, Jung Yong-hwa, Tang Yan, Michelle Bai, Ge You, Anthony Wong, Du Haitao, Jim Chim, Hai Ming Wei, Michelle Wai Si-Nga, Wang Taili, Liu Xianda, Helena Law Lan, Hao Wenting, Barbora Mottlov, Marek Vaut, Ladislav upani, Han Zhi, Pion Lio, Wu Dong, Xu Wencong, Wang Yi, Hu Ming, Yang Lulu, Cheng Yu-Ying, Mostra tuttiRegia: Raymond YipSceneggiatura/Autore: Liu Yi, Manfred Wong Man-Chun, Li Jing LingColonna sonora: Alex San, Comfort ChanFotografia: Yip Shiu-KeiCostumi: Stanley Cheung Sai-KitProduttore: Manfred Wong Man-Chun, Mani Fok, Cub Chin Kong-HonProduzione: Hong Kong, CinaGenere: Orientale, Drammatico, CommediaDurata: 98 minuti Dove vedere in streaming Cook Up a Storm Recensioni Citazioni Utenti (1) Film correlati Trailer inserisci nuova citazione Theatrical Release:February 17th, 2017Movie Budget:$125,000Original Language:ChineseProduction Companies:JCE Movies, Emperor Entertainment Group, Wanda PicturesJue shi zhan shen un film con Nicholas Tse, Si Ge, e Anthony Chau-Sang Wong. Una Cantonese strada cook e il suo principale rivale, un francese addestrati, chef stellato Michelin, scoprono di avere molto in comune, mentre si preparano per un...Guarda il filmScarica il filmCook Up a Storm - Guarda Online HD:Guarda chi sta streaming Cook Up a Storm in italiano gratuitamente in alta definizione senza limiti.Non possiamo trovare film simili.Lista CastConosciuto anche come:(EN) Cook Up a Storm(CN) Jue zhan shi shenIscriviti alla nostra newsletter per ricevere le migliori offerte.Guarda film in streaming gratis in italiano quando inizi una prova gratuita. La disponibilit e la durata delle prove gratuite e la disponibilit dei contenuti varia a seconda del paese e del servizio. Le offerte possono includere un periodo di prova gratuita di 1 giorno, 3 giorni, 5 giorni, 7 giorni, 14 giorni o 30 giorni/1 mese e sono soggette a modifica o ritiro in qualsiasi momento senza preavviso. Annulla prima della fine della prova gratuita per evitare qualsiasi addebito. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 2017 Hong Kong film by Raymond YipCook Up a StormDirected byRaymond YipScreenplay byManfred WongLiu YiHana LiProduced byMani FokManfred WongStarringNicholas TseJung Yong-hwaGe YouTiffany TangMichelle BaiAnthony WongCinematographyYip Shiu-keiEdited byShirley YipYu HongchaoMusic byAlex SanChan Kwong-wingProductioncompaniesEmperor Motion PicturesWanda PicturesDistributed byEmperor Motion PicturesRelease date10February2017(2017-02-10)CountryHong KongLanguagesMandarinEnglishBudgetCN250 millionBox officeCN121.9 million (China)[1] US$18.1 million (worldwide)Cook Up a Storm (Chinese: lit: Clash of the Culinary Gods) is a 2017 Hong Kong culinary drama film directed by Raymond Yip and starring Nicholas Tse, Jung Yong-hwa, Ge You, Tiffany Tang, Michelle Bai and Anthony Wong. It was released in China on 10 February 2017.[1]The story focuses on two young talented chefs, Gao Tian Ci (Nicholas Tse), a southern-style Chinese chef, and Paul Ahn (Jung Yong-hwa), a Michelin-starred Korean chef trained in France. Both have reasons to climb the culinary ladderWhen Tian Ci was ten years old, his father, Gao Feng (Anthony Wong), left him behind with his friend, Uncle Seven (Ge You), master chef of Seven Restaurant. When asked why, Gao Feng told Tian Ci that he has no talent as a cook and he would only take him back if he can prove to be a great cook. In reality, Gao Feng chose to pursue his culinary career over being a father and made the excuse that Tian Ci can't even make a decent bowl of noodles. Because of that, Tian Ci spent twenty years training to become a great chef under Uncle Seven. On the other side, Paul made a promise to his dying father that he would become a great cook. Through that journey, he became a highly successful chef in Europe and decides to run his own restaurant in Hong Kong, Stellar. However, this brings conflict between Paul and Tian Ci.In an old area of Hong Kong, Tian Ci is now an acclaimed chef at Seven. However, the Li Management Group arrives and starts buying various properties of the old sector, including developing Stellar for Paul. The opening of Stellar proves to be a threat to Tian Ci as these two chefs find themselves fighting for the best ingredients in the markets and maintaining their clientele. Stellar's fine haute cuisine represents a form of aggressive gentrification to the neighborhood and a threat to traditional Chinese cuisine. Their rivalry begins with a challenge for the best fish and the culinary masters agreed to face each other in a culinary duel. Tian Ci makes a traditional salt-baked duck while Paul makes a foie gras sorbet. While both tied in points, the judges declare Paul the victor, as his dish presentation was superior to Tian Ci's bland plating. Although the victory should've solidified Paul's abilities as a cook, things do not go as expected.It was while celebrating their victory that the manager of Li Group tells Paul he wants to replace him with Mei You (Michelle Bai), sous chef and girlfriend, reasoning that a woman is far more appealing on media than a man. Betrayed and confused, Paul tries to defend his position as head chef, but Mei You exposes his dark secret: Paul has problems tasting certain flavors, especially saltiness. To compensate, he would utilize a notebook containing all his recipes and have others test taste for him. To make matters worse, the manager announces that he and Mei You are romantically involved. Mei You explains to Paul that she never loved him and only sided with him to surpass him. Now that she can take the title as executive chef of Stellar, she doesn't need Paul anymore. Angry that he has lost everything, Paul leaves.Tian Ci bumps into Paul drinking at an event stadium. Both share their past and troubles, and find mutual respect for each other. Both have a common goal of reaching the culinary top and decided to team up. At Seven, the Li Group wants Uncle Seven to sign away his restaurant, but Uncle Seven refuses. Paul and Tian Ci then appear, announcing their partnership. Paul reminds the manager that as the winner of the competition, he is eligible to compete at the culinary championship, not the Li Group. Surprised by that technicality, the Li Group leaves, hypocritically calling Paul a traitor but not before Paul headbutted the manager in revenge. Tian Ci trains Paul in the ways of Chinese cooking as well as developing Paul's limited palate to help create something new for the competition.In Macau, at the Studio City Casino, attending the 7th International Culinary Competition, Tian Ci and Paul use both their culinary strengths to compete against four other great chefs. Whoever wins the competition will gain the chance to face the current god of Cookery, Gao Feng Ko. In this competition, they face a French team, Indian team, a Japanese chef, and Mei You. The French team make a roasted squab dish, the Indian team make a five-flavor curry, the Japanese chef makes koi nigiri, Mei You, impliying that she is in the final stage thanks to manager's bribery because she hadn't enrolled to be in the competition, makes an oyster dish with frozen foam, and the duo create a deconstructed mapo tofu. Paul used Tian Ci's sense of taste to help him determine the flavor of the ingredients and Tian Ci relies on Paul's knowledge of molecular science and culinary artistry to create a traditional dish with a modern design. The victory goes to Paul and Tian Ci. In defeat, a shameful Mei You is unable to bring herself to look at Paul's in the eyes for having betrayed him and now once again having to live under Paul's shadow.Before the final round, Paul points out only one chef can compete against Gao Feng and he realizes Tian Ci's desire to beat Gao Feng was a very personal one. Grateful he managed to make it this far with his condition, Paul gives Tian Ci the chance to face his father. In the final competition, Tian Ci finally faces his father, and the judges allow the two to cook anything they want as long as it is considered the highest expression of cooking. While Gao Feng begins cooking, Tian Ci is distracted by his thoughts about how Seven and the people in the neighborhood mean the most to him. Gao Feng angrily splashes water at his son's face, demanding that he focus and show him something. Gao Feng creates a beautiful artistic sugar display of molten lava with a single flower on top. Tian Ci cooks something far more personal: an interpretation of the original noodle dish that Gao Feng made all those years ago before abandoning Tian Ci. Before the judges can score the dish, Tian Ci gives the bowl of noodles to Gao Feng, who is moved as he remembers what the noodles represent. Acknowledging his skills as a chef, Gao Feng calls his son brilliant before Tian Ci walks off the stage. Gao Feng continues to emotionally eat his noodles, with the victor unclear.Some time has passed and the people at Seven are getting ready for a poon choi Chinese New Year party with the neighborhood's people. The movie ends with the staff of Seven announcing: We wish you all 2017 a happy rooster year!This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (January 2017)The film grossed a total of CN121.911 million (US$18.04 million) in mainland China.[1] Overseas, the film grossed US$44,148 in Australia,[2] and US$18,373 in the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and South Korea,[3] for a worldwide total of US$18,102,521.The God of Cookery (1996), a Stephen Chow film^ a b c "2017". Endata (in Chinese). Entgroup. Retrieved 3 June 2020.^ "Cook Up A Storm - Australia". The Numbers. Retrieved 3 June 2020.^ "Cook Up a Storm". Box Office Mojo. Retrieved 3 June 2020.Cook Up a Storm at IMDbRetrieved from " Signed in Existing password New password Submit Updating your password... 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Rated 5/5 Stars Rated 5 out of 5 stars 12/19/22 Full Review carlos t Minha opinio: Um filme diferente de Chef de cozinha, ele trouxe mais o estilo #masterchef #hellskitchen Da disputa de Chefs com Jung (koreano) X Nicholas (chins). Com timas representaes dos 2. Onde Nicholas tem um restaurante tradicional Chins e Jung abre seu restaurante Finissimo na frente do Nicholas. E assim comea a disputa. At o momento que Jung trado pela sua parceira. Ai os 2 se unem para participar do Concurso que dir quem o maior chef da sia, onde o grande desafio o pai de Nicholas o Super Campeo. E na disputa esta o passado e presente. Quem vencer? Filme tras vrias disputas, bem produzidas, com tima fotografia e roteiro. Vale apena assistir e se divertir.Roteiro: Bem feitoVale apena assistir? Com certezaNota: 8,75 Rated 4/5 Stars Rated 4 out of 5 stars 03/30/23 Full Review Audience Member The movie was so good with a interesting story and over the top culinary battle Rated 4.5/5 Stars Rated 4.5 out of 5 stars 02/14/23 Full Review arun k its a decent stry , i liked the way it ended. 2 chefs from different class show of their skills. cinematography is superyou tend to love cooking watching the movie .. some scenes are shady though ..overall a good chef based movie . it was more like a product shooting - i mean you tend to love the way the cooking is shown. Rated 3/5 Stars Rated 3 out of 5 stars 03/31/23 Full Review Audience Member I picked up the movie on seeing a clip involving some crazy food presentations. Well, the movie itself is a decent watch, the plot, acting and storyline don't have much to offer, its strength is the beautiful dishes and effects going into the cooking scenes and they are good. Rated 3/5 Stars Rated 3 out of 5 stars 01/13/23 Full Review Audience Member it's basically soma vs aldini the movie, with chinese cuisine and very weak drama Rated 2.5/5 Stars Rated 2.5 out of 5 stars 02/24/23 Full Review Read all reviews Read More Read Less POST RATING WRITE A REVIEW EDIT REVIEW Cook Up A Storm: Trailer 1 Cook Up A Storm: Trailer 1 1:51 View more videos Cook Up a Storm (2017) Cook Up a Storm (2017) Cook Up a Storm (2017) View more photos - - Tap to Unmute See Details English Only, Please (2014)Looking to feast your eyes on 'Cook Up a Storm' on your TV or mobile device at home? Tracking down a streaming service to buy, rent, download, or watch the Raymond Yip-directed movie via subscription can be a challenge, so we here at Moviefone want to do the heavy lifting. Read on for a listing of streaming and cable services - including rental, purchase, and subscription choices - along with the availability of 'Cook Up a Storm' on each platform when they are available. Now, before we get into the fundamentals of how you can watch 'Cook Up a Storm' right now, here are some finer points about the JCE Movies, Emperor Entertainment Group, Wanda Pictures drama flick. Released February 17th, 2017, 'Cook Up a Storm' stars Nicholas Tse, Jung Yong-hwa, Tang Yan, Michelle Bai The NR movie has a runtime of about 1 hr 38 min, and received a user score of 74 (out of 100) on TMDb, which assembled reviews from 184 top users. Interested in knowing what the movie's about? Here's the plot: "An international culinary competition becomes a battleground between rival cooks, one famous for his Cantonese street food and the other a Michelin-starred chef trained in France. But their rivalry takes an unexpected turn when they discover a common foe and combine their skills in a fusion of East and West." .Cast & crewUser reviewsFAQTwo rival chefs, a Cantonese cook and a Michelin-starred French chef, compete in a culinary competition but unexpectedly team up against a common adversary, blending their culinary styles in... Read allTwo rival chefs, a Cantonese cook and a Michelin-starred French chef, compete in a culinary competition but unexpectedly team up against a common adversary, blending their culinary styles in a fusion of Eastern and Western cuisine.Two rival chefs, a Cantonese cook and a Michelin-starred French chef, compete in a culinary competition but unexpectedly team up against a common adversary, blending their culinary styles in a fusion of Eastern and Western cuisine.Sign in to rate and Watchlist for personalized recommendationsSign inSuggest an edit or add missing contentWhat is the Spanish language plot outline for Jue zhan shi shen (2017)?AnswerYou have no recently viewed pages Un cuoco cantonese e il suo principale rivale, uno stellato chef francese, scoprono di avere molto in comune mentre si preparano a una competizione culinaria di fama mondiale. Una concorrenza internazionale culinaria diventa il campo di battaglia tra i due cuochi rivali, uno famoso per il suo cibo cantonese di strada e l'altro un chef raffinato. Ma la loro rivalit prende una piega inaspettata quando scoprono un nemico comune e uniscono le loro abilit in una fusione di Oriente e Occidente. Il tuo commento stato registrato. Convalida adesso il tuo inserimento. Ti abbiamo appena inviato un messaggio al tuo indirizzo di posta elettronica. Accedi alla tua posta e fai click sul link per convalidare. Chiudi Il tuo commento stato registrato. Grazie. 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