

I'm not a robot



[illegible]

[illegible]

world to into the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical *Summum Punctum*, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes *Pride and Prejudice* 1818: Mary Shelley publishes *Frankenstein*; or, *The Modern Prometheus* 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece *The Raft of the Medusa*, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiers of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *Faust* premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes *Sartor Resartus*. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes *Oliver Twist*. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes *Self-Reliance*. 1843: Frederick Douglass publishes *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish *Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights* and *Agnes Grey*. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels 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 Misérables*. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, *Voyages extraordinaires*, with the novel *Cinq semaines en ballon*. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes *War and Peace*.Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera *Carmen* premieres 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 published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play *The Importance of Being Earnest*. 1897: Bram Stoker writes *Dracula*. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina* On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the 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 Emile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest realist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet 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 Daguerretype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerres, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Etienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, *The Third of May 1808*, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Iván Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Edouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Béatrice Morisor Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surkov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romānic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Richard Edward Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioacchino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 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. 1805–1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company. 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German 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 Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter". [32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816–1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821–1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revol. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834–1839: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835–1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837–1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839–1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839–1891: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845–1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848–1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857–1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859–1869: Suez Canal is completed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862–1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870–1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871–1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876–1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881–1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty. Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Lane abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of illustrators in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889–1890: 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 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 Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, 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 2016, Japanese Naohi Tajima (born 1900) died as th last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39]Cathedral of Saint Charles, Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikita Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1848 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Emile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1855 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1860–1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880–1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808–1874) History of Russia (1855–1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L., Buntton, Martin (2016). *A History of the Modern Middle East*. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well far 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.americanlibrary.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. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ *Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions*. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". *Americanhistory.about.com*. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. Retrieved 2012-10-31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University. The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Modernization - Population Change". *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Archived from the original on 4 May, 2009. ^ Liberalism in the 19th century Archived 2009-02-18 at the Wayback Machine. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. ^ Sailing against slavery. By Jo Loosemore Archived 2009-01-08 at the Wayback Machine. BBC. ^ The Atlantic: Can the US afford immigration? Archived 2010-07-04 at the Wayback Machine. Migration News. December 1996. ^ Perez-Brignoli, Hector (1989). A Brief History of Central America. University of California Press. ISBN 978-0520909762. ^ R. J. W. Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, eds., *The Revolutions in Europe 1848–1849* (2000) pp. v, 4 ^ "The Emancipation Proclamation". National Archives. October 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 6, 2019. Retrieved February 15, 2017. ^ McPherson, J. M. (2014). "Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth Amendment", in E. Foner and J. A. Garraty (eds.), *The Reader's Companion to American History*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin. [1] Retrieved from Archived 2018-11-06 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Transcript of the Proclamation". National Archives. October 6, 2015. ^ "13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery". National Archives. January 27, 2016. Archived from the original on February 16, 2017. Retrieved February 15, 2017. ^ Aksan, Virginia (2014-01-14). *Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged*. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-98403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1823): First Egyptian-Ottoman War". *Omniatlas*. Retrieved 2024-02-18. ^ Reilly, Thomas H. (2004). *The Taiping heavenly kingdom rebellion and the blasphemy of empire* (1 ed.). Seattle: University of Washington Press. ISBN 978-0295801926. ^ R. W. Beasley. The Meiji Restoration (1972). ^ a b c Kerr, Gordon (2012). *A Short History of Africa: From the Origins of the Human Race to the Arab Spring*. Harpenden, Herts [UK]: Pocket Essentials, pp. 85–101. ISBN 9781842434420. ^ "Killing ground: photographs of the Civil War and the changing American landscape Archived 2017-02-28 at the Wayback Machine". John Huddleston (2002). *Johns Hopkins University Press*. ISBN 0-8018-6773-8 ^ Engraving after 'Men of Science Living in 1807-8'. John Gilbert engraved by George Zobel and William Walker, ref. NPG 1075a, National Portrait Gallery, London, accessed February 2010 ^ Smith, HM (May 1941). "Eminent men of science living in 1807-8". *J. Chem. Educ.*. 18 (5): 203. doi:10.1021/ed018p203. ^ Snyder, Laura J. (2000-12-23). "William Whewell". Stanford University. Archived from the original on 2010-01-04. Retrieved 2008-03-03. ^ "Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2018-12-31. Archived from the original on April 21, 2009. ^ "Arc Lamps - How They Work & History". *edisoncenter.org*. ^ Jonathan Daly. *The Rise of Western Power - A Comparative History of Western Civilization*. Bloomsbury Publishing - 2013, page 310 ^ Turan Gonen, *Electric Power Distribution Engineering*, CRC Press - 2015, page 1 ^ David Damrosch and David L. Pike, eds. *The Longman Anthology of World Literature, Volume E: The Nineteenth Century* (2nd ed. 2008) ^ M. H. Abrams et al., eds., *The Norton Anthology of English Literature* (9th ed. 2012) ^ Oppenheimer, Clive (2003). "Climate, environmental and human consequences of the largest known historic eruption: Tambora volcano (Indonesia 1815)". *Progress in Physical Geography*. 27 (2): 230–259. Bibcode:2003PrG...27..230O. doi:10.1191/0309133303pp379ra. S2CID 131663534. ^ a b c Vickers (2005), page xii ^ Wahyu Ernawati: "Chapter 8: The Lombok Treasures", in Colonial collections Revisited; Pieter ter Kours (editor) Vol. 152, GNWS publications. Issue 36 of Mededelingen van het Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden. GNWS Publications. 2007. ISBN 978-90-5789-152-6. 296 pages. pp. 186–203 ^ "World's oldest man ever turns 116 in Kyoto as his health is studied". *The Japan Daily Press*. 15 April 2013. Archived from the original on 5 June 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013. ^ "World's oldest person turns 116 in Japan". *France 24 International News*. 19 April 2013. Archived from the original on 16 June 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013. ^ "World's oldest person Jiroemon Kimura turns 116 in Japan". *The Economic Times*. Agence France-Presse. Retrieved 19 April 2013. ^ Matsuyama, Kanoko (27 December 2012). "Japanese 115-Year-Old Becomes Oldest Man in History". Bloomberg. Archived from the original on 29 December 2012. Retrieved 28 December 2012. ^ Politi, Daniel (22 April 2018). "The Last Known Person Born in the 19th Century Dies in Japan at 117". *Slate*. Archived from the original on 12 September 2023. Retrieved 4 October 2019. Langer, William. *An Encyclopedia of World History* (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. *Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present* (1970) online fr New Cambridge Modern History (13 vol 1957–79), old but thorough coverage, mostly of Europe; strong on diplomacy Bury, J. P. t. ed. *The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 1830-70* (1964) online Crawley, C. W., ed. *The New Cambridge Modern History Volume IX War and Peace In An Age of Upheaval 1793-1830* (1965) online Darby, H. C. and H. Fullard *The New Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. 14: Atlas (1972) Hinsley, F.H., ed. *The New Cambridge Modern History*, vol. 11, Material Progress and World-Wide Problems 1870-1898 (1979) online Main article: International relations (1814–1919) Aldrich, Robert (1996). *Greater Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe*. London: Macmillan Education UK. doi:10.1007/978-1-4039-3757-5. ISBN 978-0-333-68275-3. Mason, David S. *A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity* (2011), since 1700 Merriman, John, and J. M. Winter, eds. *Europe 1789 to 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire* (5 vol. 2006) Steinberg, Jonathan. *Bismarck: A Life* (2011) Salmi, Hannu. *19th Century Europe: A Cultural History* (2008). Ajayi, J. F. Ade, ed. *UNESCO General History of Africa*, Vol. VI, *Abridged Edition: Africa in the Nineteenth Century until the 1880s* (1998) Akeyaompong, Emmanuel; Bates, Robert H; Nunn, Nathan; Robinson, James A, eds. (2014). *Africa's Development in Historical Perspective*. doi:10.1017/CBO9781139644594. ISBN 9781139644594. Chamberlain, M. E. *The Scramble for Africa* (3rd ed. 2010) Collins, Robert O. and James M. Burns, eds. *A History of Sub-Saharan Africa*. Davidson, Basil *Africa In History, Themes and Outlines*. (2nd. ed. 1991). Holcombe, Charles (2017). *A History of East Asia*. doi:10.1017/9781316340356. ISBN 9781107118737. S2CID 140138294. Ludden, David. *India and South Asia: A Short History* (2013). McEvedy, Colin. *The Penguin Atlas of African History* (2nd ed. 1996). except Mansfield, Peter, and Nicolas Pelham, *A History of the Middle East* (4th ed. 2013). Murphy, Rhoads (2016). *A History of Asia*. doi:10.4324/9781315509495. ISBN 9781315509495. ISBN 9781315509495. Pakenham, Thomas. *The Scramble for Africa: 1876 to 1912* (1992) Bakenwell, Peter, *A History of Latin America* (Blackwell, 1997) Beezley, William, and Michael Meyer, eds. *The Oxford History of Mexico* (2010) Bethell, Leslie, ed. (1984). *The Cambridge History of Latin America*. doi:10.4324/9780521232234. ISBN 9780521232234. ISBN 9781139055161. Black, Conrad. *Rise to Greatness: The History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present* (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, *Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History*, paperback, Prentice Hall 2001, 7th edition Howe, Daniel Walker. *What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848* (2009). Pulitzer Prize Kirkland, Edward C. *A History Of American Economic Life* (3rd ed. 1960) online Lynch, John, ed. *Latin American revolutions, 1808-1826: old and new world origins* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1994) McPherson, James M. *Battle Cry of Freedom The Civil War Era* (1988) Pulitzer Prize for US history Parry, J. H. *A Short History of the West Indies* (1987) Paxson, Frederic Logan. *History of the American Frontier, 1763-1893* (1924) online. Pulitzer Prize White, Richard. *The Republic for Which It Stands: The United States during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865-1896* (2017) de Bary, Wm. Theodore, ed. *Sources of East Asian Tradition, Vol. 2: The Modern Period* (2008). 1192 pp Kertesz, G. A. ed *Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 1815-1939* (1968). 507 pp: several hundred short documents Media related to 19th century at Wikimedia Commons Wikiquotes has quotations related to 19th century. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 19th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Andy Warhol (links | edit) 19th century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) December 6 (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) 19th century (links | edit) 1950s (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1952 (links | edit) 1984 (year) (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1947 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1818 (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) 1939 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/19th century" O centuriu romano tinha sobre si a responsabilidade de comandar uma centúria, um grupo destacado de até 10 soldados.O posto de centuriu equivale a de um capitão de exército numa hierarquia militar. O império romano tinha muitos grupos destacados - centúrias - em suas províncias e regiões dominadas.Os centuriões tinham um papel importante no modo de dominação romana. Cábia ao centuriu organizar o recolhimento dos impostos e garantir a ordem local das províncias.Alguns centuriões foram citados na Bíblia e tiveram destaque em algumas passagens do Novo Testamento.Jesus e o centuriu de CafarnaumA fé do centuriu de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10).O centuriu enviou alguns líderes judeus ao encontro de Jesus, para lhe pedir que curasse o seu servo (Lucas 7:2-3). A Bíblia registra que este centuriu tinha uma boa relação com os judeus, chegando a permitir a construção da sinagoga da cidade (Lucas 7:4-5).Jesus aceitou o pedido e se dirigiu a casa do centuriu. Perto de chegar, Jesus foi surpreendido por mensageiros. Os homens relataram que o centuriu não se achava digno de ser visitado pelo Messias e que fosse enviado uma ordem, pois o oficial cria na autoridade de Jesus (Lucas 7:6-8).Jesus ficou surpreso e disse "que nem em Israel tinha encontrado tamanha fé". Os mensageiros quanto retornaram a casa encontraram o servo já restabelecido (Lucas 7:9-10).Cornélio, o centuriuãoCornélio, o centuriu, foi o primeiro estrangeiro - gentio - a se converter ao cristianismo. A história da sua conversão está escrita no capítulo 10 de Atos dos Apóstolos.Cornélio era um centuriu romano e residia em Cesareia, capital da Judeia. O oficial era uma homem piedoso e temente a Deus (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:1-2). Por meio de uma visão, um anjo que lhe disse que Deus tinha aprovado as suas ações e que trouxesse Pedro a sua casa (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:3-5). Da mesma forma, Deus deu uma sinal a Pedro de que ele seria procurado por um gentio. A visão de Pedro tratava-se de um banquete que descia do céu contendo anais impuros segundo os costumes judaicos (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:11-14). Com o banquete a sua frente, Deus ordenou a Pedro matasse e comesse os animais, mas o apóstolo reusou. Na segunda vez, Deus disse a Pedro "Não chame impuro ao que Deus purificou" (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:15).Sabia: Quem era Pedro?Pedro depois ser encontrado - e ciente do sinal - aceita o convite de Cornélio. Na casa, Cornélio conta a sua experiência com Deus e o apóstolo revela a Palavra ao centuriu que fica cheio do Espírito Santo (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:24-48). Diante daquele moço, Pedro e os outros discípulos tiveram a certeza de que a Palavra de Deus alcançara a todos e não somente os judeus (Atos dos Apóstolos 11:17-18).Paulo e o centuriu JúlioOutro centuriu citado na Bíblia foi um homem chamado Júlio. Júlio era centuriu do Regimento Imperial, responsável por conduzir o Paulo a Roma (Atos dos Apóstolos 27:2 e 28).No meio da viagem, Paulo aconselhou o centuriu para não prosseguir devido ao risco de tempestade, mas Júlio preferiu dar ouvidos ao piloto do navio (Atos dos Apóstolos 27:10-11). Depois desse momento a tripulação enfrentou uma grande tempestade, mas Paulo afirmou que todos se salvariam (Atos dos Apóstolos 27:23-25).Em meio ao naufrágio e depois de ter ignorado os conselhos do apóstolo, o centuriu preservava a vida de Paulo e permitiu que ele e os presos nadassem em direção a praia (Atos dos Apóstolos 27:42-44). Apesar da terrível experiência, todos chegaram a salvo na ilha e nenhuma vida se perdeu com Paulo havia dado.Veja: Quem foi o Apóstolo Paulo?