## I'm not a robot



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Um centurião era um oficial a serviço do exército romano. No tempo do Novo Testamento, o Império Romano dominava sobre toda a geografia das terras bíblicas, e por isso era comum a presença dos centuriões em toda parte. Então é compreensível que apareçam alguns centuriões na Bíblia. O centurião era assim chamado, porque ele comandava uma
centúria. Uma centúria era uma companhia militar que geralmente contava com cerca de oitenta a cem legionários. Inclusive, uma legião, que era uma das principais divisões do exército romano, era subdividida em dez coortes. Essas coortes, por sua vez, eram formadas por sessenta centúrias. Consequentemente, em uma coorte havia até seis centuriões,
e em uma legião havia também sessenta centuriões. Portanto, os centuriões tinham um papel importante na vida militar romano. O Império Romano era muito grande em extensão, e era fundamental que unidades táticas de seu exército estivesse sempre presente nas mais diversas regiões. Era nesse contexto que os centuriões comandavam os grupos de
soldados a pé que formavam as centúrias. Então, embora o centurião tivesse vários soldados sobe sua responsabilidade, ele continuava a ser basicamente um soldado raso. Um fato interessante é que os militares mais experientes de uma legião romana, formavam a primeira corte que possuía somente cinco centúrias, cada qual liderada por um centurião
O centurião da primeira dessas centúrias, era chamado de primipilo. Esse centurião era o mais elevado entre todos os outros centurião primipilo desfrutava dessa posição pelo período de um ano, e tinha a possibilidade de entrar para a ordem equestre romana. O centurião primipilo tinha sob suas ordens não apenas todos os soldados da
legião, mas também todos os outros centuriões das outros centuriões aparecem destacados na história bíblica, todos no Novo Testamento. Dois desses centuriões são anônimos, enquanto os outros dois tiveram seus nomes
registrados pelos escritores bíblicos. Mas todos eles são mencionados de forma positiva. O primeiro centurião citado na Bíblia foi aquele que se encontrou com Jesus Cristo em busca de ajuda para o seu criado doente. Jesus se prontificou a ir na casa do centurião, mas o
oficial romano julgou ser indigno de receber Cristo em sua casa. Então, num ato de muita fé, ele disse que se Jesus dissesse uma única palavra, o seu criado seria curado. De certa forma, a atitude desse centurião prenunciou o alcance da salvação aos povos de toda terra (Mateus 8:5-13). O segundo centurião mencionado na Bíblia aparece na narrativa da
crucificação de Jesus Cristo. Ele esteve presente no momento da crucificação, e ao presenciar a morte de Jesus, ele reconheceu que Aquele crucificado era mesmo o Filho de Deus (Mateus 27:54). O terceiro centurião mencionado na Bíblia morava em Cesareia da Palestina, uma importante cidade para o governo romano na Judeia. O seu nome era
Cornélio, e ele foi descrito por Lucas no livro de Atos dos Apóstolos como um homem muito piedoso e temente a Deus que continuamente orava ao Senhor (Atos 10:2). Então, embora fosse um gentio, Cornélio reconhecia que o Deus de Israel era o verdadeiro Deus. Inclusive, era possível que Cornélio fosse um prosélito Judaísmo. Mas ainda faltava a
Cornélio o conhecimento a cerca do Evangelho de Jesus Cristo. Então, de forma extraordinária, o centurião teve uma visão da parte de Deus, na qual um anjo lhe instruiu a procurar o apóstolo Pedro para aprender sobre as boas novas da salvação. Quando Pedro chegou à casa de Cornélio, ele entendeu que Deus o havia escolhido, e durante a pregação do
Evangelho ali, o Espírito Santo foi derramado sobre todos na casa. Esse episódio da conversão do centurião que a salvação pela graça não estava restrita apenas aos judeus. Por fim, o último centurião que aparece na Bíblia se chamava Júlio, e servia na coorte augusta. O texto bíblico diz que ele tratou o
apóstolo Paulo com muita benevolência durante sua viagem para ser julgado em Roma (Atos 27:1-3). um oficial romano no comando de cem homens (Marcos 15:39, 44, 45). Cornélio, o primeiro convertido gentio, era um centurião (Atos 27:1-3). um oficial romano no comando de cem homens (Marcos 15:39, 44, 45). Cornélio, o primeiro convertido gentio, era um centurião (Atos 27:1-3).
27:1, 6, 11, 31, 43; 28:16. Um centurião assistiu à crucificação de nosso Senhor (Mateus 27:54; Lucas 23:47), e quando viu as maravilhas presentes, exclamou: "Verdadeiramente este homem era o Filho de Deus". "Os centuriões mencionados no Novo Testamento são uniformemente falados em termos de louvor, seja nos Evangelhos ou nos Atos. É
interessante comparar isso com a afirmação de Políbio (vi. 24), que os centuriões foram escolhidos por mérito. e assim eram os homens notáveis não tanto por sua deliberação, constância e força de espírito. ", NT Hist. de Dr. Maclear. Adaptado de: Illustrated Bible Dictionary (Centurion) Olá Anaide Maria Augusto de
Souza de Bertioga! A tradução literal para a palavra Centurião é aquele que comanda cem, seria uma especie de suboficial das Legiões Romanas. O Centurião e suas funções: Esparramados pelo império Romano comandavam grupos de 60 até 100 soldados, mantendo a ordem, garantido o pagamento de Impostos prestando serviços nas províncias tendo
com freqüência competências judiciais ou mesmo administrativas. O centurião no Novo Testamento. A figura do centurião aparece com freqüência no Novo testamento, muitas vezes em textos em que eles se sentiam atraídos pelo Deus de Israel e pela pregação do evangelho. - Jesus cura o servo do Centurião em Cafarnaum. Jesus o considera modelo de
Fé. - No pé da cruz o centurião Romano considera Jesus um homem justo. Podemos conferir os textos: Mt 8,5.8.13;Lc7,2.6; Mt 27,54; Mc 15,39.44ss; Lc 23,47 e outros. Imagem: Jesus e o Centurião Romano. O centurião Romano considera Jesus um homem justo. Podemos conferir os textos: Mt 8,5.8.13;Lc7,2.6; Mt 27,54; Mc 15,39.44ss; Lc 23,47 e outros. Imagem: Jesus e o Centurião Romano. O cent
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. Cabia ao centurião 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 centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagen
Bíblia registra que este centurião tinha uma boa relação com os judeus, chegando a permitir a construção da sinagoga da cidade (Lucas 7:4-5). Jesus foi surpreendido por mensageiros. Os homens relataram que o centurião 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 o servo já restabelecido (Lucas 7:9-10). Cornélio, o centurião Cornélio, o centurião Cornélio, o centurião, 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 centurião 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 a sua frente, Deus ordenou a Pedro matasse e comesse os
animais, mas o apóstolo relutou. Na segunda vez, Deus disse a Pedro "Não chame impuro ao que Deus purificou" (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:15). Saiba: 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 centurião que fica cheio do
Espírito Santo (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:24-48). Diante daquele mover, Pedro e os outros discípulos tiveram a certeza de que a Palavra de Deus alcançaria a todos e não somente os judeus (Atos dos Apóstolos 11:17-18). Paulo e o centurião Júlio era centurião do Regimento Imperial,
responsável por conduzir o Paulo a Roma (Atos dos Apóstolos 27 e 28). No meio da viagem, Paulo aconselhou o centurião 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 centurião preservou a vida de Paulo e permitiu que ele e os pressos 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 como Paulo havia
dito.Veja: Quem foi o Apóstolo Paulo? Preparamos este aviso para informar de forma clara e objetiva como e em que momentos utilizamos cookies? São pequenos arquivos que ficam armazenados nos navegadores após o usuário acessar um site. Através deles é possível identificar o
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intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. O centurião of centurião de exército numa hierarquia militar. O império romano tinha sobre si a responsabilidade de comandar uma centúria, um grupo destacado de até 100 soldados. O posto de centurião of centurião of centurião of centurião de exército numa hierarquia militar. O império romano tinha sobre si a responsabilidade de comandar uma centúria, um grupo destacado de até 100 soldados. O posto de centurião of c
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histórias, ensinamentos e personagens que desempenham papéis significativos no desenvolvimento da narrativa religiosa. Entre essas figuras, encontramos os centuriões, que ocupam uma posição particular dentro do contexto bíblico. Mas o que é um centurião na Bíblia? Para responder a essa pergunta, é necessário entender não apenas o significado
desse termo, mas também o papel que essas figuras desempenhavam na sociedade romana e na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época. Neste artigo, exploraremos o significado e o papel do centurião na Bíblia, e como suas ações influenciaram o cenário religioso e social da época como suas actual da época como suas
mencionam esses personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância dessas figuras e a simbologia por trás de suas interações com personagens. A partir disso, será possível compreender a relevância de suas interações com personagens de suas interações de suas intera
Império Romano, o centurião era o oficial responsável por liderar uma centúria, que inicialmente era composta por cem soldados, embora o número pudesse variar. Esses oficiais possuíam uma posição de prestígio no exército romano, sendo respeitados tanto por sua liderança quanto por sua experiência militar. Na Bíblia, o termo "centurião" aparece no
Novo Testamento, especialmente nos Evangelhos e no livro de Atos dos Apóstolos. O contexto bíblico dos centuriões está diretamente relacionado à presença e à influência do Império Romano na Judeia e nas regiões circunvizinhas durante o período em que Jesus Cristo viveu e pregou. Os centuriões, portanto, eram parte da força de ocupação romana
que controlava a população judaica sob o domínio de Roma. O Papel do Centurião na Sociedade Romana Os centuriões não eram meros soldados, mas líderes com autoridade sobre seus homens. Eles eram responsáveis por treinar, disciplinar e comandar suas tropas, além de garantir que as ordens superiores fossem cumpridas de forma eficaz. A ascensão
ao posto de centurião não era fácil, e esses oficiais eram muitas vezes promovidos com base em sua lealdade ao império. Além de suas responsabilidades militares, os centuriões também desempenhavam papéis civis em algumas situações. Em muitas cidades romanas, eles eram responsáveis pela manutenção da
ordem pública e pela aplicação da lei, o que os tornava figuras de poder e autoridade mas comunidades que supervisionavam. Essa autoridade militar e civil que eles possuíam era crucial no controle das províncias ocupadas, como a Judeia. Passagens Bíblicas que Mencionam Centuriões O Novo Testamento contém diversas passagens que fazem referência
a centuriões, e essas menções frequentemente destacam características importantes, como fé, humildade e compaixão. A seguir, analisaremos algumas das passagens mais significativas que envolvem centurião é a do "Centurião de
Cafarnaum". Nos Evangelhos de Mateus e Lucas, um centurião busca a ajuda de Jesus para curar seu servo, que estava gravemente doente. O centurião demonstra uma fé extraordinária ao dizer que Jesus não precisava ir até sua casa, mas apenas dizer uma palavra para que o servo fosse curado. Essa atitude impressiona Jesus, que afirma: "Em verdade
vos digo que nem mesmo em Israel encontrei tanta fé". Essa passagem é significativa porque o centurião, uma figura de autoridade militar romana, reconhece o poder espiritual de Jesus e demonstra humildade e fé, apesar de ser um estrangeiro e não pertencer ao povo de Israel. A narrativa destaca que a salvação e a fé transcendem barreiras étnicas e
culturais. O Centurião na Crucificação de Jesus (Mateus 27:54; Marcos 15:39; Lucas 23:47) Outra menção importante ao centuriões na Bíblia ocorre durante a crucificação de Jesus. Após a morte de Cristo, o Evangelho de Marcos relata que um centurião, observando os eventos sobrenaturais que acompanharam a morte de Jesus, exclamou:
 "Verdadeiramente, este homem era o Filho de Deus". Esse reconhecimento, vindo de um oficial romano, é visto como uma confissão de fé. A figura do centurião aqui novamente assume um papel simbólico: um representante do poder imperial, observando de perto a crucificação, reconhece a divindade de Jesus. Isso reforça a ideia de que a mensagem de
Jesus não era limitada apenas aos judeus, mas estava destinada a alcançar até mesmo os gentios e aqueles fora da fé judaica. O Centurião Cornélio (Atos 10) O centurião Cornélio (Atos 10) O centurião Cornélio (escrito como um homem piedoso e temente a Deus, que dava esmolas ao povo e orava continuamente. A
 história de Cornélio é importante porque ele é o primeiro gentio a receber o Espírito Santo, marcando um ponto de virada na missão da Igreja primitiva de expandir a mensagem de Cristo para além das fronteiras judaicas. Cornélio recebe uma visão em que um anjo lhe diz para chamar o apóstolo Pedro. Quando Pedro chega, ele prega sobre Jesus e,
enquanto fala, o Espírito Santo desce sobre todos os que estavam ouvindo, incluindo Cornélio e sua família. Esse evento simbologia dos Centuriões na Bíblia O que é um centurião na Bíblia, além de um oficial militar? Ao
analisarmos as passagens em que eles aparecem, podemos observar que os centuriões são muitas vezes apresentados de maneira positiva. Eles são descritos como homens de fé, justiça e compaixão, qualidades que às vezes contrastam com o estereótipo negativo dos romanos como opressores cruéis. Na teologia cristã, os centuriões são frequentemente
vistos como símbolos da universalidade da mensagem de Jesus. Embora fossem representantes do poder imperial e, em muitos casos, inimigos do povo judeu, eles demonstram uma abertura à mensagem de Cristo. Suas histórias ilustram que a salvação oferecida por Jesus é para todos, independentemente de nacionalidade, status social ou cargo militar.
O Que Podemos Aprender com os Centuriões na Bíblia? Ao explorar o papel dos centuriões na Bíblia, fica claro que esses personagens desempenham mais do que um papel militar. Suas interações com Jesus e seus seguidores destacam temas importantes como fé, humildade e a inclusão dos gentios na comunidade cristã. Os centuriões exemplificam que
não conhece barreiras e que a humildade diante de Deus é um caminho para a salvação. Conclusão O que é um centurião na Bíblia? Mais do que um comandante militar romano, o centurião bíblico é uma figura que representa a possibilidade de fé e redenção, mesmo para aqueles que inicialmente pareciam estar fora do alcance da mensagem de Jesus. A
presença de centuriões nas narrativas do Novo Testamento destaca a universalidade da mensagem cristã e o papel que essas figuras desempenham na expansão do evangelho. Assim, ao analisar a Bíblia, podemos ver que os centuriões, embora personagens secundários, contribuem significativamente para a compreensão dos ensinamentos de Jesus,
 servindo como exemplos de fé e humildade. Eles demonstram que o amor de Deus e a salvação estão disponíveis para todos, independentemente de seu passado ou posição na sociedade. Avalie este post Relacionado Assine para todos, independentemente de seu passado ou posição na sociedade. Avalie este post Relacionado Assine para todos, independentemente de seu passado ou posição na sociedade. Avalie este post Relacionado Assine para todos, independentemente de seu passado ou posição na sociedade. Avalie este post Relacionado Assine para receber nossas notícias mais recentes por e-mail. Resposta Durante a época do Novo Testamento, um centurião romano era um
oficial militar profissional que liderava um grupo de soldados chamado "centúria". Essa unidade poderia varias centúrias. Dessa forma, uma legião poderia incluir até sessenta
centuriões. Sua importância era determinada pela antiguidade, e o centuriões de uma legião ocupava uma posição de grande prestígio. Alguns historiadores compararam os centuriões de alta patente aos cavaleiros medievais. Os centuriões de grande prestígio. Alguns historiadores compararam os centuriões de uma legião ocupava uma posição de grande prestígio. Alguns historiadores compararam os centuriões de alta patente aos cavaleiros medievais.
era no final da primeira fila. Como resultado, os centuriões romanos recebiam bons salários, eram altamente respeitados, mas também enfrentavam altas taxas de ferimentos e mortes em combate. A combinação de riqueza, poder e prestígio os tornava influentes na sociedade. A Bíblia menciona vários centuriões romanos. O oficial que supervisionou a
crucificação de Jesus era um centurião «E o centurião e os que com ele guardavam a Jesus, vendo o terremoto e as coisas que haviam sucedido, tiveram grande temor e disseram: Verdadeiramente, este era o Filho de Deus.», (Mateus 27:54), provavelmente um dos mais graduados. Foi um centurião que exclamou ao pé da cruz: "De fato, este homem era o
Filho de Deus!" «E o centurião que estava defronte dele, vendo que assim clamando Explicou, disse: Verdadeiramente, este homem era o Filho de Deus. », (Marcos 15:39). Mateus 8:5-13 e Lucas 7:1-10 relatam a história de um centurião, provavelmente de alto escalão, que se aproximou de Jesus para pedir a cura de seu servo. O oficial real mencionado
em João 4:43-54 também pode ter sido um centurião de alto escalão. Em todos os casos, os centurião de autoridade. Para que esses homens fizessem um pedido a qualquer pessoa, muito menos a Jesus, um judeu, seria necessário ter muita fé e muita humildade. Talvez o centurião romano mais importante mencionado na
Bíblia seja Cornélio, descrito em Atos 10. Diz-se que Cornélio tinha uma boa reputação entre o povo judeu, especialmente por sua oração e caridade «piedoso e temente a Deus, om toda a sua casa, o qual fazia muitas esmolas ao povo e, de contínuo, orava a Deus. », (Atos 10:2). De acordo com a Bíblia, Cornélio teve uma visão angelical que lhe disse para
procurar Pedro em Jope. Cornélio obedeceu à visão, e Pedro lhe contou sobre sua própria visão, ordenando-se um dos primeiros não judeus evangelizados na era da igreja primitiva (Atos 11:15-18). A presença do Espírito Santo em uma pessoa
incircuncisa e não judia - um centurião romano, entre todas as pessoas - provou aos outros cristãos que a mensagem de Cristo era universal. O centurião romano tinha sobre si a responsabilidade de comandar uma centúria, um grupo destacado de até 100 soldados. O posto de centurião equivale a de um capitão de exército numa hierarquia militar. O
passagens do Novo Testamento. Jesus e o centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens
judeus, chegando a permitir a construção da sinagoga da cidade (Lucas 7:4-5), Jesus aceitou o pedido e se dirigiu a casa do centurião 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 centurião Cornélio Corn
de Atos dos Apóstolos. Cornélio era um centurião 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
Pedro "Não chame impuro ao que Deus purificou" (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:15). Saiba: 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 apóstolos 10:24-48). Diante daquele
mover, Pedro e os outros discípulos tiveram a certeza de que a Palavra de Deus alcançaria a todos e não somente os judeus (Atos dos Apóstolos 11:17-18). Paulo e o centurião do Regimento Imperial, responsável por conduzir o Paulo a Roma (Atos dos Apóstolos 27 e
28). No meio da viagem, Paulo aconselhou o centurião para não prosseguir devido ao risco de tempestade, mas Paulo afirmou que todos se salvariam (Atos dos Apóstolos 27:23-25). Em meio ao naufrágio o naufrágio o
depois de ter ignorado os conselhos do apóstolo, o centurião preservou a vida de Paulo e permitiu que ele e os pressos 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 como Paulo havia dito. Veja: Quem foi o Apóstolo Paulo?, the free encyclopedia that
Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper
Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte,
advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée
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to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as
president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign
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government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent
of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an
arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 180
Matter movement have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with
George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links,
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(MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case:
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is
visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as
president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic,[4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence
the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South
Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 27 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 27 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 28 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth P
article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F.
Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the
opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Mair
article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy
Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in
London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for
Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing
Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty, [9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April
14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the
 Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the first WWWF
Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64
people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist
crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is
complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains (1962-63 European Cup (football)).
liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 - President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National
Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation for Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project
Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v.
Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red
telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough)
is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the
United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the
Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards
July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March
on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. [15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents
two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu
brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm.
August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August
28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S
President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium comes into effect.
Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of
Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi
Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals, September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main
article: October 1963 October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 3 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at Alberta Haile Selassie at Alberta Haile S
1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000
people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration. [19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant
wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a
Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 6
- 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles.
November 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Marjehamn Airport on Åland, November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Milke coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X
makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 22 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by
Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut
down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United States.
seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day;
millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off
from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an
increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963
December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries
near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football
played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing
an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for
high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles
(290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - Ismet Inönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, Inönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves.
David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute
of Technology, Slavery in Dubai is abolished, Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins, The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan, Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America
is founded. Herge's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan
long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16
Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25
- Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen,
Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 -
Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby
union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives from 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American politician and Member of Representatives fr
25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Albanese Rubin Albanese Rubin Albanese Rubin Albanese Rubin Al
Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10
Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer (40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine
rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American beauty queen, actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis,
British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia
Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 -
Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian soccer
player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna,
Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player [43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland [44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American drummer
Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li,
Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 -
Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American film and television animation director and the screen film and television and television and television animation director and the screen film and television and the screen film and televis
16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English
insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress Phil Pavloy, American politician ac
- Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 -
Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear,
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American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael

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British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir
 Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardiston, keyboardiston, keyboardiston, for the sum of the 
for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7
 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur
Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer,
Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American actor, producer and player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actor, producer and player July 17 Suha
 Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva,
Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional basketball player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28
 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French
fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d.
2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor Heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66]
 August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican
 film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21
 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game
designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and
critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer
September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer,
conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23
 Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana
Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American actres October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong
singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald,
Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and
TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director (81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter (82)
October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot
Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actoress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra,
American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 - Billy Gunn,
American professional wrestler[86] November 15 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika
 Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American
guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake
 White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk
show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor and film producer, actor and film producer, actor and film producer actor actor and film producer actor actor
princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 -
 Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf
 Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost Frost Frost Frost F
 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born
 American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer
American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 19 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 
 suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 21 - Al St. John, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The
 Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actors (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American film director (b. 1898) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1896) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1897) Robert Frost, American film director (b. 1897) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1898) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 
1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1893)[99] January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni
 Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 - George
 Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley,
 Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, Ame
of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1849) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball
player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1886) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1885) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1886) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1886) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1886) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1886) Eppa Rixey (b. 1886) Ep
the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892)
Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 16 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 17 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 1894) March 1894) March 1894 March 1895 March 1896 March 189
1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt,
 Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American
 screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1894) Sir Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards
Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1890) April 3 - Alma Richards, American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social
 Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul Solar,
Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nicolette Bruining, 
Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1804) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1807) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1804) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1807)
Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American postal worker (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 April 27 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 April 27 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 April 27 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 April 27 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 April 27 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 28 April 28 April 29 April 20 April 
 Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 -
 Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty
 Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1889) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first
 African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1882) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31
 Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1912) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon
 French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925)
Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John
Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1889) July 6 -
George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges
 Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)
[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating,
American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French
painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1883) September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1884) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, 
 French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo,
 French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 -
 Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 - Jean
Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883)
October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer
 (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese Politician) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese Politician) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese Politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese Politician) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese Politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese Politic of Vietnamese Politic of Vietnamese Politic of Vietnamese Politic of Vietn
Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 15 - Fritz
 Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) Novem
1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902)
 November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November
30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus
 Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the
 Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional
 wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos
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delle donne: Lollini Clelia". www.enciclopediadelledonne.it. ^ Warren Commission Report. ^ a b Carruth, Gorton (1993). The encyclopedia of world facts and dates. New York: HarperCollins. p. 827. ISBN 978-0-06-270012-4. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of
power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd m
 Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial
 Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more
 massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and 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 Europe to Asia, Africa under colonial rule.
 Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and
 Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to
 the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core 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 population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th
century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its
Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the
 technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program
of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world.
 Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million 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 Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world.
 Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British,
 who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished 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 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, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of
 the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian
era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional
Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napole
 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 victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War 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 EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth
Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe
attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America obtained independence from colonial overlords during
 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 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European 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 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
end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned 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 Civil War.
 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 Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt
 leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and its independence from the Ottoman 
Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence
As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya. [18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the April Uprising against Ottoman rule.
Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Reb
establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853,
United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with qunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the
daimyō system and established a strong central government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The
Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802, 1803; United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and
conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the
entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898.
New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First
Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in
the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes. [21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Bar
Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806–181
from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and
burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1815-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1815-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepalese War be
Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the
Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 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 Yogyakarta and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and Pepatih Dale
1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second
Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of
Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled
by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico, 1863-1865; January Uprising against the Russian Empire, 1864-1870; Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North
German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the
emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba
leads to rebel defeat, 1879-1883; Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific, 1880-1881; First Boer War begins, 1881-1899; Mahdist War in Sudan, A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge, 1882; Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and
subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of Japan as a result of the First
Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 189
China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who.
[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century in science as a profession; the term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred
Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in
the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of
electromagnetism as a new branch of science. 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 numbers.
Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new
technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles
Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and
Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the mo
Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin
patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history.
1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: 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 world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering
in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true
device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor
and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invented in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling.
Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. 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 Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer
Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world
of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits'
Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In 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
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declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the
 world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French
 Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of
Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish 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: 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 War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in
Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes
 story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and première of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula
 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it
develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its
influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began. [30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the new
unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge 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
 Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography.
chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronoph
Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niépce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive /
 Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to
 Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claude.
Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Edgar Degas E
 Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph
Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music m
 primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev
 Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino
 Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football 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 by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented.
 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 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: Elesha Coll
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 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, as Mexico's first Mexican Empire, as Mexico Srirst Mexico 
declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great
 Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas.
1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a 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 Kingdom,
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 constructed. 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 i
 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, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer
 Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory,
industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the 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 development of the colonial economy. [33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in
 Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup established. 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
2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century. [39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1896 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur
 Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent
 leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 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
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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
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responsabilidade de comandar uma centúria, um grupo destacado de até 100 soldados. O posto de centurião 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.
Cabia ao centurião organizar o recolhimento dos impostos e garantir a ordem local das províncias. Alguns centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens mais conhecidas do Evangelho (Lucas 7:1-10). O centurião de Cafarnaum é uma das passagens do Novo Testamento.
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 centurião 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 centurião. Perto de chegar, Jesus foi surpreendido por
mensageiros. Os homens relataram que o centurião 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 centurião Cornélio, o centurião Cornélio era um centurião era 
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 animais 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 apóstolos 10:15). Saiba: 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 do Centurião que fica cheio do Espírito Santo (Atos dos Apóstolos 10:24-48). Diante daquele mover, Pedro e os outros discípulos tiveram a certeza de que a Palavra do Deus alcançaria a todos e não somente os judeus (Atos dos Apóstolos 11:17-18). Paulo e o centurião Júlio Outro
centurião citado na Bíblia foi um homem chamado Júlio. Júlio era centurião do Regimento Imperial, responsável por conduzir o Paulo a conselhou o centurião 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 apóstolos 27:42-44). Apesar
da terrível experiência, todos chegaram a salvo na ilha e nenhuma vida se perdeu como Paulo havia dito. Veja: Quem foi o Apóstolo Paulo?
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