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## Come calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo

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Il calcolo del volume di un parallelepipedo è un'operazione fondamentale in geometria e può essere facilmente realizzato seguendo una formula specifica. Innanzitutto, è importante comprendere le dimensioni necessarie per eseguire il calcolo: lunghezza, larghezza e altezza. Per iniziare, definiamo cosa si intende per parallelepipedo. Si tratta di un solido
delimitato da sei facce, ciascuna delle quali è un rettangolo. Di conseguenza, il volume può essere calcolato attraverso la seguente formula: Volume = Lunghezza × Altezza Inoltre, per facilitare la comprensione, possiamo suddividere il processo di calcolo in passaggi chiave. Di seguito riportiamo una serie di fasi che possono aiutare chiunque
desideri calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo. È possibile utilizzare un metro a mastro o un righello, a seconda delle dimensioni del oggetto. Applicare la formula: Moltiplichiamo le tre misure precedentemente ottenute seguendo la formula del
 volume. Risultato finale: Il numero risultante rappresenterà il volume del parallelepipedo, espresso nelle unità cubiche corrispondenti (ad esempio, metri cubi se le misure sono in metri). In conclusione, calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo è un'operazione piuttosto semplice, ma è fondamentale prestare attenzione alle unità di misura e alle dimensioni
da utilizzare. Con una pratica regolare, diventeremo sempre più abili in queste operazioni. Infine, ricordiamoci che conoscere il volume di un parallelepipedo, è fondamentale
considerare alcuni aspetti chiave che rendono l'operazione ancora più chiara e comprensibile. Prima di tutto, la formula di base rimane invariata e richiede tre dimensioni: lunghezza × Altezza, non solo ci fornisce un valore numerico, ma ci aiuta anche
a capire il rapporto tra lo spazio occupato e le dimensioni stesse del parallelepipedo. Per rendere il processo di calcolo ancora più accessibile, possiamo organizzare i passaggi in modo sistematico: Raccogliere gli strumenti necessari: Assicuriamoci di avere a disposizione un metro e un quaderno per annotare le misure delle dimensioni che andremo a
prendere. Identificare e misurare: Prendiamo le misura e della lunghezza, della larghezza e dell'altezza, facendo attenzione a utilizzare sempre le stesse unità di misura. Calcolare il volume: Moltiplichiamo insieme le dimensioni misurate per trovare il volume. Questo ci permetterà di avere un rapporto chiaro tra le dimensioni e lo spazio. In sintesi, grazie a
questa metodologia di calcolo del volume di un parallelepipedo, possiamo affrontare il problema in modo strutturato e chiaro. Ricordiamoci sempre di applicare le giuste unità di misura per ottenere risultati precisi e utili nella vita quotidiana. Dettagli sul calcolo del volume di un parallelepipedo Per approfondire ulteriormente come si calcola il volume di
un parallelepipedo, è utile considerare alcuni esempi pratici che possono semplificare l'intero processo. Immaginiamo di avere un parallelepipedo con le sequenti dimensioni: lunghezza di 3 metri, larghezza di 3 metri, la
otteniamo: Volume = 30 m³ Questo ci informa che il volume del nostro parallelepipedo è di 30 metri cubi. Per facilitare ulteriormente la comprensione, ecco alcuni passaggi essenziali da seguire: Verificare le unità di misura: Assicuriamoci che tutte le misure siano espresse nelle stesse unità, al fine di evitare confusione. Utilizzare strumenti appropriati: Un
metro a nastro e un foglio di carta sono fondamentali per annotare e calcolare. Ripetere il calcolo: Eseguire il calcolo: Eseguire il calcolo: Eseguire il calcolo più di una volta permette di accertarsi della correttezza del risultato. In sintesi, attraverso questi semplici esempli ed in parallelepipedo diventa un compito accessibile e comprensibile per tutti noi.
Con un po' di pratica, saremo in grado di affrontare qualsiasi problema geometrico con sicurezza. Come si calcola il volume di un parallelepipedo, è essenziale seguire alcuni passaggi fondamentali. Premettendo che la formula da utilizzare è sempre la stessa, ovvero Volume = Lunghezza ×
Larghezza × Altezza, vediamo ora i dettagli pratici necessari per eseguire il calcolo in modo preciso. Innanzitutto, assicurarsi di avere un metro a disposizione per le misurazioni e un taccuino per annotare i dati. Successivamente, l'importanza di mantenere coerenza nelle unità di misura è cruciale, evitando misure confuse. A questo punto, possiamo
procedere con la formula: calcolando il prodotto delle dimensioni, il risultato ottenuto rappresenterà il volume. Raccogliere gli strumenti necessari: Assicuriamoci di avere un metro e un quaderno. Misurare con attenzione: Prendiamo lunghezza, larghezza e altezza con precisione. Calcolare e annotare: Moltiplichiamo e scriviamo il risultato. Questo conta
nell'ottimizzare i calcoli. In conclusione, seguendo questi semplici passaggi e prestando attenzione alle unità di misura, calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo sarà un'attività semplice e ben gestita. Come si calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo sarà un'attività semplice e ben gestita. Come si calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo sarà un'attività semplice e ben gestita.
geometria, essendo fondamentale per molte applicazioni pratiche. Per effettuare il calcolo, è necessario determinare con precisione le dimensioni del parallelepipedo, ovvero lunghezza × Altezza Inoltre, è utile seguire alcuni passaggi
metodici che possiamo riassumere come segue: Identificazione delle misure: Prendiamo il tempo necessario per misurare accuratamente le dimensioni richieste utilizzando strumenti come un metro a nastro. Calcolo esatto: Moltiplichiamo le tre dimensioni richieste utilizzando strumenti come un metro a nastro. Calcolo esatto: Moltiplichiamo le tre dimensioni per ottenere il volume. Controllo finale: Accertiamoci che le misure siano nelle stesse unità di
misura per garantire un risultato corretto. Con queste semplici procedure, anche i concetti più complessi diventano gestibili. Così, calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo ci permette di comprendere meglio le proprietà dei solidi e ci prepara a risolvere in modo efficace problemi geometrici più complessi. Il volume del parallelepipedo si calcola come
V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza. In un parallele ad essa. In qua parallele pipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallele pipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallele pipedo rettangolo, le cui facce sono sei
rettangoli. Dunque, qui ci occuperemo solo del parallelepipedo rettangolo, la cui altezza di ciascuno dei quattro rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo = a·b·h. Indichiamo con le tre
dimensioni, dove sono base e altezza del parallelepipedo con dimensioniVolume parallelepipedo rettangolo con dimensioni volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con dimensioni volum
alla lezione del link.Calcolo volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con area di base e altezza e sono note l'area di base e la misura dell'altezza, per calcolarne il volume si moltiplica l'area di base per l'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza misura 1,5
metri. Svolgimento: Calcolo volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con le tre dimensioni del parallelepipedo, possiamo calcolare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base come prodotto tra base e altezza del relativo rettangolo. Fatto ciò, si può calcolare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza: In alternativa si può determinare il volume
in un solo passaggio, moltiplicando tra loro le misure delle tre dimensioni et tale le pipedo rettangolo con area della superficie totale en trovare il volume nota l'area totale si deve necessariamente conoscere la misura di due
dimensioni del parallelepipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale: Esempio L'area totale di un parallelepipedo misura 1,5 cm e che una delle dimensioni del rettangolo di base misura 3
cm. Svolgimento: sappiamo chePer calcolare il volume ci serve, ossia la misura dell'altra dimensione di base. Ricaviamola dalla formula per l'area della superficie totale: Invertiamo l'uguaglianza e dividiamo entrambi i membri per 2: Portiamo l'addendo che non contiene il termine a secondo membro: Raccogliamo a fattor comune : Arrivati a questo punto
sostituiamo con 54 cm2, con 3 cm e con 1,5 cm.Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm.Conoscendo le misure della superficie laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del rettangolo di base e l'altezza
del parallelepipedo:Per poter determinare il volume dalla superficie laterale il testo del problema deve fornirci qualche relazione tra di esse. EsempioBase e altezza del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo
sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base moltiplicando per 2 la somma delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il
volume: ApprofondimentiQualche spunto di approfondimenti per concludere in bellezza: formulario sul parallelepipedo rettangolo; scheda di esercizi svolti 
dettaglio le formule del parallelepipedo, le sue proprietà geometrica. Introduzione al parallelepipedo Definizione e caratteristiche principali Il parallelepipedo è un solido geometrico tridimensionale caratterizzato da sei facce
rettangolari parallele a due a due. È una figura che appartiene alla famiglia dei prismi, con la particolarità di avere tutte le facce rettangolari. Le caratteristiche principali del parallelepipedo includono: Sei facce rettangolari. Le caratteristiche principali del parallelepipedo includono: Sei facce rettangolari. Le caratteristiche principali del parallelepipedo includono: Sei facce rettangolari.
dimensioni principali: lunghezza (l), larghezza (w) e altezza (h). Queste dimensioni sono fondamentali per il calcolo di varie proprietà geometriche e per l'applicazione delle formule del parallelepipedo. Tipi di parallelepipedo rettangolo: Tutte le facce sono rettangoli
e gli angoli interni sono retti (90°). È il tipo più comune e include forme come scatole e mattoni. Cubo: Un caso speciale di parallelepipedo obliquo: Le facce sono ancora rettangolari, ma gli angoli tra le facce non sono necessariamente retti.
Romboedro: Un parallelepipedo in cui tutte le facce sono rombi congruenti. Proprietà geometriche del parallelepipedo possiede caratteristiche geometriche ben definite: Facce: 6 facce rettangolari, organizzate in 3 coppie di facce parallele e congruenti. Spigoli: 12 spigoli in totale, con 4 spigoli per ogni dimensione
(lunghezza, larghezza, altezza) Vertici: 8 vertici, ciascuno formato dall'intersezione di tre spigoli. La disposizione di questi elementi determina la forma e le proprietà del parallelepipedo. Ci sono due tipi di diagonali delle facce: Ogni
faccia rettangolare ha due diagonali. In totale, ci sono 12 diagonali spaziali può essere calcolata utilizzando il teorema di
 Pitagora tridimensionale: $$d = \sqrt{l^{2} + w^{2}} + h^{2}}$$d=12+w2+h2 dove d è la lunghezza della diagonale, e l, w, h sono rispettivamente lunghezza della diagonale orettangolo sono tutti retti (90°). Questo significa che: Ogni faccia ha quattro angoli retti. Gli angoli
tra facce adiacenti sono retti. Gli angoli diedri (angoli tra due facce che si incontrano lungo uno spigolo) sono tutti di 90°. Nei parallelepipedi obliqui, gli angoli possono variare, ma le facce opposte rimangono sempre parallele. Formule fondamentali del parallelepipedo Formula del volume Il volume di un parallelepipedo è dato dal prodotto delle sue tre
dimensioni: \$V = l \times k = l \times
+ lh + wh)$$Atot=2(lw+lh+wh) dove: $$A_{tot}$$Atot è l'area totale l, w, h sono rispettivamente la superficie di un oggetto a forma di parallelepipedo. Formula dell'area laterale L'area laterale è la somma delle
aree delle quattro facce laterali del parallelepipedo, escludendo la base e la faccia superiore. Si calcola con la formula: $$A {lat} = 2h(l + w)$$Alat = 2h
stanza rettangolare, escludendo il pavimento e il soffitto. Calcolo delle dimensioni del parallelepipedo Come trovare l'altezza Se si conoscono il volume e le altre due dimensioni (lunghezza e larghezza), l'altezza può essere calcolata usando la formula del volume riarrangiata: $$h = \frac{V}{l \times w}$$h=l×wV dove V è il volume, l è la lunghezza e w è la
larghezza. Come trovare la lunghezza e la larghezza e una delle altre dimensioni, si può calcolare la lunghezza: $$\$ = \frac{V}{1\times h}$$\$ = \frac{V}{1\times h}$$\} = \frac{V}{1\times h}$$\} = \frac{V}{1\times h}$\} = \f
dove si deve determinare una dimensione mancante del parallelepipedo. Formula della diagonale La formula per calcolare la lunghezza della diagonale, e l, w, h sono rispettivamente
lunghezza, larghezza e altezza del parallelepipedo. Questa formula è un'estensione tridimensioniale del teorema di Pitagora e ha importanti applicazioni in geometria e fisica. Relazioni tra volume e dimensioni Esistono diverse relazioni tra volume e dimensioni di un parallelepipedo. Questa formula è un'estensione tridimensionale del teorema di Pitagora e ha importanti applicazioni in geometria e fisica. Relazioni tra volume e dimensioni Esistono diverse relazioni tra volume e dimensioni di un parallelepipedo.
 dimensioni di un parallelepipedo per un fattore k, il volume aumenterà di un fattore $$k^{3}$$V {nuovo} = k^{3} \times V {originale}$$Vnuovo=k3×Voriginale Conservazione del volume: Il volume rimane costante se si modifica una dimensione e si adatta proporzionalmente un'altra, mantenendo la terza costante. Per esempio: $$1 {1} \times
w_{1} \times h = 1_{2} \times h = 1_{2
principio ha importanti applicazioni in biologia e ingegneria. \ volume} = \ volumeAreasuperficiale=\ (lw+lh+wh) Queste relazioni in biologia e ingegneria. \ volumeAreasuperficiale=\ (lw+lh+wh) Queste relazioni in biologia e ingegneria. \ volumeAreasuperficiale=\ (lw+lh+wh) Queste relazioni in biologia e ingegneria. \ volumeAreasuperficiale=\ volumeAr
utilizzate in vari campi scientifici e ingegneristici. Come Usare Gauth per Risolvere le Formule del Parallelepipedo Gauth, l'assistente AI per i compiti, è uno strumento eccellente per aiutarti a comprendere e risolvere problemi matematici complessi, incluse le formule del parallelepipedo. Ecco come utilizzarlo per questo scopo specifico: Passo 1: Accedi
alla homepage di Gauth e inizia a utilizzare questo potente assistente AI per i compiti. Passo 2: Inserisci la tua domanda sulle formule del parallelepipedo con lati 3 cm, 4 cm e 5 cm". In alternativa, puoi caricare un'immagine del problema geometrico relativo al
parallelepipedo. Basta trascinare e rilasciare l'immagine o caricarla direttamente. Passo 3: Gauth analizzerà rapidamente la tua domanda e formula corretta del parallelepipedo e i passaggi per risolverla. Otterrai non solo il risultato, ma anche una spiegazione approfondita su come applicare le formule del
parallelepipedo, aiutandoti a comprendere meglio il concetto. Passo 4: Utilizza la calcolatrice AI integrata di Gauth per verificare i tuoi calcoli relativi alle formule del parallelepipedo. Questa funzione è particolarmente utile per controllare i risultati ottenuti manualmente. Con Gauth, padroneggiare le formule del parallelepipedo diventa un compito molto
più semplice e interattivo! Applicazioni pratiche delle formule del parallelepipedo Utilizzo in architettura e ingegneria Le formule del parallelepipedo trovano ampia applicazione in architettura e ingegneria. Gli architetti le utilizzano per calcolare il volume degli spazi interni degli edifici, mentre gli ingegneri le impiegano per determinare la quantità di
progettazione efficiente e la gestione del costi nei progetti edilizi. Calcoli per imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto, le formule del parallelepipedo sono fondamentali per ottimizzare l'imballaggio e lo stoccaggio Nel settore della logistica e del trasporto della logistica e della logisti
 \sin \{i=1\}^{n} \ \{i\} \times \{i
 =2(lw+lh+wh) Questi calcoli aiutano a massimizzare l'efficienza dello spazio e a ridurre i costi di trasporto e stoccaggio. Esempi di problema: Una scatola ha dimensioni di 30 cm di lunghezza, 20 cm di larghezza e 15 cm di altezza. Qual è il suo volume? Soluzione: Utilizziamo la formula del volume: $$V = l \times w
 \times h$V=l\times w\times h \$V=30;cm \times 20\;cm \times 20\;cm \times 20\;cm \times 15\;cm = 9000\;cm^{3} = 9\;litri$$V=30cm\20cm\20cm\20cm\20cm\21cm + lh +
quale è la sua altezza? Soluzione: Usiamo la formula del volume riarrangiata per trovare l'altezza: h = \frac{240}{60} = 4\ Parallelepipedo nella vita quotidiana Oggetti comuni a forma di parallelepipedo ll parallelepipedo è una forma
 molto comune nella vita di tutti i giorni. Alcuni esempi includono: Scatole di cereali Libri e quaderni Frigoriferi e lavatrici Mattoni e blocchi da costruzione Contenitori per lo stoccaggio Valigie e borse da viaggio La prevalenza di questa forma è dovuta alla sua efficienza in termini di spazio e facilità di produzione. Importanza nel design e nella produzione
 Il parallelepipedo gioca un ruolo cruciale nel design industriale e nella produzione di massa per diversi motivi: Efficienza di spazio: La forma rettangolare permette un utilizzo ottimale dello spazio in magazzini e durante il trasporto. Facilità di produzione: Le linee rette e gli angoli regolari semplificano il processo di fabbricazione. Modularità: I
 parallelepipedi si impilano e si affiancano facilmente, facilitando lo stoccaggio e l'organizzazione. Personalizzazione e personalizzazione del parallelepipedo una forma preferita in molti settori industriali, dal packaging all'arredamento. Strument
calcolare sia l'area totale che quella laterale. Convertitori di unità: Utili per passare da un'unità di misura all'altra (ad esempio, da metri cubi a litri) Calcolatori di diagonale: Calcolano la lunghezza della diagonale spaziale del parallelepipedo. Questi strumenti sono particolarmente utili per studenti, insegnanti e professionisti che necessitano di calcoli
rapidi e precisi. Software di modellazione 3D I software di modell
permette di creare facilmente modelli 3D di parallelepipedi e altre forme. Blender: Un potente strumento open-source per la modellazione 3D, utile per visualizzazioni complesse e animazioni. SolidWorks: Utilizzato principalmente nell'ingegneria meccanica per la progettazione di parti e assemblaggi. Questi software non solo permettono di creare e
 manipolare parallelepipedi, ma offrono anche funzioni per calcolare automaticamente volume, area superficiale e altre proprietà geometriche. Conclusioni e riepilogo delle formule principali In questo articolo, abbiamo esplorato in dettaglio il parallelepipedo, le sue proprietà geometriche e le formule associate. Ecco un riepilogo delle formule principali
 Volume: \$V = l \times V 
si applicano in vari campi, dall'architettura alla logistica, e come influenzano il design e la produzione di oggetti quotidiani. L'importanza del parallelepipedo nella vita di tutti i giorni e nelle applicazioni industriali è evidente, e la comprensione delle sue proprietà geometriche è fondamentale in molti settori professionali. Gli strumenti moderni, come influenzano il design e la produzione di oggetti quotidiani. L'importanza del parallelepipedo nella vita di tutti i giorni e nelle applicazioni industriali è evidente, e la comprensione delle sue proprietà geometriche è fondamentale in molti settori professionali. Gli strumenti moderni, come influenzano il design e la produzione delle sue proprietà geometriche è fondamentale in molti settori professionali.
 ma anche in numerose applicazioni pratiche e professionali. Che si tratti di progettare un edificio, ottimizzare lo spazio di stoccaggio o semplicemente comprendere meglio il mondo che ci circonda, le conoscenze acquisite su questa forma geometrica fondamentale si rivelano invariabilmente utili e rilevanti. Il volume del parallelepipedo si calcola come
V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base e il piano della faccia parallele ad essa. In un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base e il piano della faccia parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base e il piano della faccia parallelepipedo rettangolo, le cui facce sono sei
dimensioni, dove sono base e altezza del rettangolo con dimensioniVolume parallelepipedo rettangolo con dimensioniVolume paral
alla lezione del link.Calcolo volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza misura dell'altezza. Esempio con area di base e la misura dell'altezza misura dell'altezza.
metri. Svolgimento: Calcolo volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con le tre dimensioni del parallelepipedo, possiamo calcolare l'area di base come prodotto tra base e altezza del relativo rettangolo. Fatto ciò, si può determinare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base come prodotto tra base e altezza del relativo rettangolo. Fatto ciò, si può determinare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base come prodotto tra base e altezza del relativo rettangolo. Fatto ciò, si può determinare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base come prodotto tra base e altezza del relativo rettangolo. Fatto ciò, si può determinare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base come prodotto tra base e altezza del relativo rettangolo.
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 dimensioni del parallelepipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale:EsempioL'area totale di un parallelepipedo rettangolo è di 54 cm2. Calcolare il volume sapendo che l'altezza del parallelepipedo misura 1,5 cm e che una delle dimensioni del rettangolo di base misura 3
cm. Svolgimento: sappiamo chePer calcolare il volume ci serve , ossia la misura dell'altra dimensione di base. Ricaviamola dalla formula per l'area della superficie totale: Invertiamo l'uguaglianza e dividiamo entrambi i membri per 2:Portiamo l'addendo che non contiene il termine a secondo membro: Raccogliamo a fattor comune : Arrivati a questo punto
sostituiamo con 54 cm2, con 3 cm e con 1,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Conoscendo le misure delle tre dimensioni del parallelepipedo, possiamo calcolare il volume: Calcolo volume parallelepipedo con area della superficie laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del rettangolo di base e l'altezza
del parallelepipedo:Per poter determinare il volume dalla superficie laterale il testo del problema deve fornirci qualche relazione tra di esse. EsempioBase e altezza del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo
 sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base moltiplicando per 2 la somma delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo determinare la misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo determinare la misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il necessiamo delle misura dell'altezza dell'a
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altezza la distanza tra il piano della base e il piano della faccia parallela ad essa. In genere nei problemi di Geometria Solida di Scuola Media e Scuole Superiori si ha a che fare con il parallela pipedo rettangolo, le cui facce sono sei rettangolo sei rettangolo sei rettangolo sei rettangolo sei rettangolo s
quattro rettangoli che corrispondono alle facce laterali. Di conseguenza il volume si calcola moltiplicando l'area del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo rettangolo di base per 
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 rettangolo di base e la misura dell'altezza, per calcolare il volume si moltiplica l'area di base per l'altezza. Esempio con le tre dimensioni Conoscendo le misure delle tre
 parallelepipedo rettangolo le cui dimensioni misurano 8, 4 e 3 cm. Svolgimento: Calcolo volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con area della superficie totale piredo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la
 formula per l'area della superficie totale: EsempioL'area totale di un parallelepipedo rettangolo è di 54 cm2. Calcolare il volume sapendo che l'altezza del parallelepipedo misura 1,5 cm e che una delle dimensioni del rettangolo di base misura 3 cm. Svolgimento: sappiamo chePer calcolare il volume ci serve, ossia la misura dell'altra dimensione di base
 Ricaviamola dalla formula per l'area della superficie totale:Invertiamo l'uguaglianza e dividiamo entrambi i membri per 2:Portiamo l'addendo che non contiene il termine a secondo membro:Raccogliamo a fattor comune :Arrivati a questo punto sostituiamo con 54 cm2, con 3 cm e con 1,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri
per 4,5 cm.Conoscendo le misure delle tre dimensioni del parallelepipedo, possiamo calcolare il volume calcolare il volume della superficie laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del rettangolo di base e l'altezza del parallelepipedo con area della superficie laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del rettangolo di base e l'altezza del parallelepipedo con area della superficie laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del rettangolo di base e l'altezza del parallelepipedo.
di base moltiplicando per 2 la somma delle misure di base e altezza:Invertendo la formula dell'area laterale, possiamo determinare la misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo:Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il volume:ApprofondimentiQualche spunto di approfondimenti per concludere in bellezza:formulario sul parallelepipedo
rettangolo; scheda di esercizi svolti sul parallelepipedo rettangolo. Il volume del parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base e il piano della faccia parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo rettangolo. Il volume del parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza. In un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza. In un parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza. In un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base e un parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza. In un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza. In un parallelepipedo qualsiasi la base è un parallelepipedo si calcola come V=Sb·h, ossia moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza.
 Solida di Scuola Media e Scuole Superiori si ha a che fare con il parallelepipedo rettangolo, le cui facce sono sei rettangolo, le cui facce sono sei rettangoli.Dunque, qui ci occuperemo solo del parallelepipedo rettangolo, la cui altezza di ciascuno dei quattro rettangoli che corrispondono alle facce laterali.Di conseguenza il volume si calcola moltiplicando l'area del
rettangolo di base per l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo e a b.h.Indichiamo con le tre dimensioni, dove sono base e altezza del parallelepipedo rettangolo di base e è l'altezza del parallelepipedo. Siano inoltre l'area della superficie di base e il volume. Dati Formula Volume parallelepipedo rettangolo con dimensioni volume parallelepipedo.
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base di un parallelepipedo rettangolo è di 7 metri quadrati. Calcolarne il volume sapendo che la sua altezza misura 1,5 metri. Svolgimento: Calcolo volume parallelepipedo rettangolo è di 7 metri quadrati. Calcolarne il volume sapendo che la sua altezza del relativo
rettangolo.Fatto ciò, si può calcolare il volume moltiplicando l'area di base per l'altezza:In alternativa si può determinare il volume di un parallelepipedo rettangolo le cui dimensioni misurano 8, 4 e 3 cm. Svolgimento:Calcolo volume parallelepipedo
 rettangolo con area della superficie totale er trovare il volume nota l'area totale si deve necessariamente conoscere la misura di due dimensioni del parallelepipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale en parallelepipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale epipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale epipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale epipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale epipedo. In questo modo potremo risalire alla dimensione incognita invertendo la formula per l'area della superficie totale.
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2:Portiamo l'addendo che non contiene il termine a secondo membro:Raccogliamo a fattor comune :Arrivati a questo punto sostituiamo con 54 cm. Conoscendo le misure delle tre dimensioni del parallelepipedo, possiamo calcolare il volume:Calcolo volumee:Calcolo volumee di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare il valore di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo di dobbiamo dividere entrambi i membri per 4,5 cm. Per ricavare di dobbiamo di dobbiam
parallelepipedo con area della superficie laterale L'area laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del rettangolo di base e l'altezza del parallelepipedo:Per poter determinare il volume dalla superficie laterale è il prodotto tra il perimetro del problema deve fornirci qualche altro dato, come la misura di due dimensioni del parallelepipedo oppure una qualche relazione tra di
esse. Esempio Base e altezza del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri. Calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo sapendo che l'area della superficie laterale è di 40 metri quadrati. Svolgimento: calcoliamo il perimetro del rettangolo di base misurano rispettivamente 2 e 6 metri.
 possiamo determinare la misura dell'altezza del parallelepipedo: Abbiamo tutto quello che ci occorre per calcolare il volume: Approfondimenti per concludere in bellezza: formulario sul parallelepipedo rettangolo; scheda di esercizi svolti sul parallelepipedo rettangolo; scheda di esercizi svolti sul parallelepipedo rettangolo; scheda di esercizi svolti sul parallelepipedo rettangolo. Il volume di un solido è la misura dello spazio occupatore
 da un oggetto. Nel Sistema Internazionale le unità di misura utilizzate per il calcolare il volume sono il centimetro cubo (cm3); mentre nel sistema anglosassone si usano i pollici cubi (in3) e i piedi cubi (ft3). In questo articolo troverai tutte le formule necessarie per calcolare il volume dei solidi più ricorrenti nei problemi di geometria:
 cubo, parallelepipedo rettangolo, cilindro, piramide, cono e sfera. Il cubo è una figura geometrica tridimensionale caratterizzata da sei facce quadrate aventi lati tutti uguali. Un esempio di cubo può essere un dado da gioco. Anche i blocchi di legno con le lettere che i bambini usano per giocare rappresentano dei cubi. Per calcolare il volume di un cubo
 basta eseguire questa moltiplicazione: lunghezza x larghezza x larghezza x altezza. Dato che i lati di un cubo sono tutti uguali, la formula per calcolare il volume si può semplificare così: V = 13 Dove V sta per volume, mentre l rappresenta la misura di un lato che
 misura 6 cm, calcolare il volume del cubo. Il calcolo da fare sarà il seguente: l = 6 V = 6 3 In altre parole per trovare il volume del cubo preso in esame moltiplichiamo la misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per trovare il volume del cubo preso in esame moltiplichiamo la misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per trovare il volume del cubo misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo lato per tre volte, esprimendo il risultato ottenuto con un'unità di misura del suo la suo lato per tre volte, esprimento di misura del suo la suo 
 essere espresso in centimetri cubi (cm3): V = 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216 cm3 Se avessimo utilizzato un'unità di misura diversa come ad esempio il metro cubo, allora il risultato ottenuto sarebbe stato espresso in metri cubi (m3). Il parallelepipedo rettangolari
 Un esempio di questo solido può essere una scatola che ha i lati a forma di rettangolo. Per calcolare il volume, l per lunghezza, p per profondità e h per altezza. La lunghezza del solido è rappresentata dalla faccia parallela al suolo. La profondità è
invece il lato più corto della faccia su cui si poggia il parallelepipedo. Mentre l'altezza costituisce la distanza fra la faccia su cui si poggia il solido e quella superiore. Ipotizziamo di avere un parallelepipedo la cui lunghezza è di 6 cm, la profondità è di 5 cm, mentre l'altezza costituisce la distanza fra la faccia su cui si poggia il parallelepipedo. Mentre l'altezza costituisce la distanza fra la faccia su cui si poggia il solido e quella superiore. Ipotizziamo di avere un parallelepipedo la cui lunghezza è di 6 cm, la profondità è di 5 cm, mentre l'altezza costituisce la distanza fra la faccia su cui si poggia il parallelepipedo la cui lunghezza è di 6 cm, la profondità è di 5 cm, mentre l'altezza costituisce la distanza fra la faccia su cui si poggia il parallelepipedo.
x 8 = 240 cm3 Dal momento che le dimensioni del parallelepipedo in esame sono espresse in cm, il risultato sarà espresso in centimetri cubi cm3 Il cilindro è una figura geometrica formata da due basi circolari uguali fra loro, collegate da una faccia curva. Le batterie sono un esempio di cilindro. Per calcolare il volume del cilindro bisogna eseguire questa
formula: V = πr 2 h Dove V sta per volume, π è la costante Pi greco (che vale 3,14), r è il raggio della base circolare e h l'altezza del cilindro. In altre parole basta moltiplicare l'altezza del solido per l'area della base circolare e h l'altezza del cilindro. In altre parole basta moltiplicare l'altezza del solido per l'area della base circolare.
 volume del cubo, data la formula V = \pi r 2 h, devi prima calcolare l'area della base circolare \pi r 2 \cdot r = 18 \cdot 2 \cdot r 
della base del cilindro, puoi calcolare il volume moltiplicando il valore dell'area della base per l'altezza: V = 254,34 x 40 = 10.173,6 cm3 La piramide regolare è un solido che ha per base un poligono regolare (ovvero con tutti i lati e gli angoli uguali), e le facce laterali che convergono in un punto detto vertice. Nei problemi di geometria spesso troviamo
una piramide a base quadrata. La formula per calcolare il volume di una piramide e h l'altezza della piramide e h l'altezza della piramide, ovvero la distanza che intercorre fra la base e il vertice. Ipotizziamo di avere una piramide a base quadrata con lati da 8 cm, e un'altezza pari a 12 cm. Per trovare il
volume della piramide, data la formula V = 1/3 bh, prima devi calcolare l'area della base (b). Essendo la base della piramide un quadrato, per trovare il valore della piramide, ora che conosci l'area della base, non ti resta che
moltiplicare questo valore per l'altezza e dividere il risultato per tre. V = 1/3 (64 x 12) = 768 V = 1/3 (768) V = 768 : 3 = 256 cm3 Il cono rappresenta un solido tridimensionale costituito da una base circolare e un singolo vertice (la punta del cono). Si ottiene facendo ruotare un triangolo rettangolo attorno a uno dei suoi cateti. La formula per calcolare il
 raggio di 3 cm. Per calcolare il volume del cono, data la formula V=1/3 \pi r^2h, devi innanzitutto calcolare l'area della base circolare: A=\pi r^2A=\pi (3 X 3) A=3,14 \times 9 A=28,26 \text{ cm} In seguito devi moltiplicare il risultato ottenuto per l'altezza del cono (10 cm) e infine dividere tutto per tre: V=1/3 (28,26 \times 10) V=282,6:3=94,2 \text{ cm} Una sfera è un
 oggetto rotondo tridimensionale, dove ogni punto della superficie è equidistante dal centro. Un esempio di sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio. La formula per calcolare il volume della sfera è rappresentato da una palla da calcio.
calcolare il volume della sfera dobbiamo eseguire la formula sopra citata: V = 4/3 π (6) V = 4/3 π (7) V = 4/3 π (8) 
quattro e poi dividilo per tre, otterrai così il volume in centimetri cubi: V = (678, 24 x 4): 3 = 904,32 cm3 Se non conosci il valore del raggio bisogna dividere il diametro per due: r = D/2 Questo tipo di calcolo è utile se vuoi: calcolare la capienza di un recipiente o di
una scatolacalcolare quanti metri cubi d'acqua può contenere una cisternacalcolare la densità di un oggettocalcolare cubatura di un edificio In questo breve articolo vedremo come si calcola il volume del parallelepipedo. Ricordiamoci che il parallelepipedo è un prisma a due basi, in cui le basi sono rettangoli. Possiamo immaginare che il nostro
parallelepipedo sia un armadio, per esempio l'armadio che c'è nella tua classe. Indice Esempio svolto Come già saprai, il parallelepipedo ha 3 dimensioni: altezza, profondità e larghezza. Forse la tua prof usa nomi diversi come lunghezza con la
 larghezza, per questo motivo, io scelgo di chiamare le tre dimensioni come vedi nell'immagine e per essere il più possibile chiari, uso 3 colori diversi. Adesso che ci siamo messi d'accordo sul nome delle dimensioni, diamo i numeri. Il nostro armadio è alto 2 metri (più o meno come le porte che abbiamo nelle nostre case), è profondo mezzo metro, cioè 50
 cm ed è largo 1 metro. Quindi riassumendo: alt. = 2 m = 200 cm; prof. = 0,5 m = 50 cm; largh. = 1 m = 100 cm. Come vedi ho scelto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche potuto di esprimere tutte le dimensioni in cm, ma avrei anche p
dell'armadio. La situazione è molto semplice, infatti per calcolare il volume di un parallelepipedo è sufficiente moltiplicare tra loro le 3 dimensioni: Volume del parallelepipedo. Facciamo i conti e vediamo cosa otteniamo. Abbiamo ottenuto
litri oppure in metri cubi (m3). Equivalenze tra le misure di volume Nell'immagine in basso vedi un breve schema che ci ricorda come si eseguono le equivalenze tra le misure lineari, di superficie e di volume Nell'immagine si vede che se si vuole passare da cm3 ai m3 si deve dividere per 1 000 000 (un milione). Quindi il volume del nostro armadio
che era 1 000 000 di cm3 espresso in metri cubi diventa → 1m3 : Riepilogo Nell'immagine in basso trovi un riepilogo di tutto quello che abbiamo detto. Esercizio Adesso se vuoi, prova a calcolare il volume del parallelepipedo in figura. La consegna lo richiede in litri. Lavora con calma e non ti preoccupare se sbagli. Sbagliando si impara. Se aguzzi la vista
qualche rigo in basso trovi la soluzione. Buon lavoro. Il risultato è 1235 litri Le immagini che vedi in questo articolo sono state realizzate usando il software free WhiteBoard della Microsoft (questo è il link al sito ufficiale del programma) e una tavoletta grafica Wacom One. Dalle impostazioni puoi decidere di guardare il video a valocità doppia Formule
 inverse del parallelepipedo Espressioni con le potenze Come si usa il goniometro Applicazione del Teorema di Pitagora al trapezio, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,102 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of
 Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the War of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender.
Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At 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 ... that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive
Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry
sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used 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 Nicusor Dan Author
Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by [] 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 Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war ti
(1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder. 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British
forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il-sung delivered the "May 25 teaching",
entrenching his son Kim Jong-il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian
Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly
visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently
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Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Century 21st century 21st century 21st century 21st century 22st century
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calendar11963Igbo calendar963-964Iranian calendar425Ilulian calendar1341-1342Islamic calendar2506Tibetan calendar80kg年(male
Water-Tiger)2089 or 1708 or 936 — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia 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 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 eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar
Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 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 citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 12 - Northwest
Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe),
causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic, Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle, De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by
firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by
Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in
Portland, Oregon, released in June [8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 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 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 Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice).
Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km
(62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phât Đản shootings: The Army of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình
Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop 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 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States 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 self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's
government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6
carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space, June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment
of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States. [11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as
a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced
by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm,
attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 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
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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 Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 -
 Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of 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 for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American
 history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for
 International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 -
 Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore
Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University 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 Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission
on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran pre-empts the 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 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad
Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963
South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader of South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von
Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Milke coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning
victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 12: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22
Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John Formally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Johnson 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 Johnson 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 Johnson is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald is fatally shot 
sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United
 Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam 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, who would retire from office during 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 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger
 Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to 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, 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 21 - Cyprus
 Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners;
 independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general 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 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian
 Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 14 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 17 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 18 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 19 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 19 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 19 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January
 Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] 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 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins,
 American 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 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 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 actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony
 Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American
 bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) 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 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex
Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41]
Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa
 Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCorma
 politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10
 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan
politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish sk
racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tonu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock
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 naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-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 Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch,
Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 3 - Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs John
union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor act
 tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, 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 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 Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai
film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser
 Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran
Malaysian politician and businessman 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 actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Fertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, R
 Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár,
 Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23
 Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 29
 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and
 businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American 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 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 politician and politician prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress and voice actress (d.
2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actoress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura
 Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil
 Mills, Welsh racing driver 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 10 Randy Johnson, American
 baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) 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 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television 
singer[72] 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 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director September 20 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director September 20 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director September 20 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director September 20 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director September 20 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American actor and director actor and director actor and director actor a
 bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet,
 Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model 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 10 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 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and
director October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress
 Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 6 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 8 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 9 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 9 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 9 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 9 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 9 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and actress and actress and actress actress and actress actress and actress actress and actress actress actress and actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress actress act
 American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett,
 American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer 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 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, professor and Lithuanian baritone, pro
 and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B
22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist 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 baseball player (b. 1896)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 6 - Frank Tuttle
 American film director (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 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st
 President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour
Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1825) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1890) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and
medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1893) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American American actor (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American American actor (b. 1894) January 28 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actor (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American actor (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American actor (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1896) January 28 Otto Harbach, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 Otto Harbach, American actor (b. 1896) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1896) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1896) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1896) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 Otto Harbach, American lyricist (b. 1
January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1895) Wyndham Stan
tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio,
 Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay,
 Hungarian conductor (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. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad
 Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5
(b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough
 (b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31
 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and
 saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., 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. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová,
Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1886) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 13 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 14 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 15 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 16 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1887) April 18 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) Herbie (b. 1886) He
Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884)
 Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American film actor (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American film actor (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian
 air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 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 physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American physicist (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1889) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American physicist (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physicist (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 13 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 14 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 15 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 16 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 17 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May 18 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1888) May
 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. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and
 priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith 
 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 novelist (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British reld 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. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Fr
army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1897)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1998)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 23 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 24 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 25 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 26 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 27 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 28 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 29 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 29 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 29 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1896) July 29 -
Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908) August 4 - Tom Keene, American poet (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 dramatist (b. 1906)[111] 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 actor (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy,
one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard
Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 18 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1880) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1881) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and
 communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) 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 10 - Édith Piaf, French admiral, Governor
actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn 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 Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of South Vietnamese politician, 1st Pres
 (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. 1893) 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. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American
 politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American 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. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (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. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905)
 Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (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 Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red
Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 11, 2021. ^ Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's Council of the Entente. Cornellia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. ^ Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's Council of the Entente.
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Cetatea de Scaun. p. 335. ISBN 978-606-537-357-0. Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints Tracker, "Footprints T
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18th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th 
Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time
during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued
into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and
the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and
social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the
end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the
Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with
the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on
a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the
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 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th
century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe,
North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese
War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million [7] The introduction of
railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation 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 the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were explored during this century.
available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe. [8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruyuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave traders and their captives along the Ruyuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world.
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 abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was
abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the
century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th
century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also
women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which
in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire, French Third Republic
(France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty 
States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating
array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor
of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain
In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally
being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish
American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-
long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy 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 of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolutions began in January in Sicily.
[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction
 with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce
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(1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century. The Atlantic slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass 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 Egyptian Army in the E the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion Was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agreed an isolationist foreign policy. to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodian 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 technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines are the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines are the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines are the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines are the colonization of almost the colonization of Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884. 1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman
Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Otto Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion 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. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879–1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880–1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants 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 a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: 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. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the 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. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The
first 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 successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric 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. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church in the Ch of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The 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 Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the Continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet 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 photographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz,
chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophotographs, chronophoto 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 photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer filmmaker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böckli Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. 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The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Pyotr Ilyich 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 is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of 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: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farguhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern
city of Singapore is established by the American Society for freed American Soc government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The 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, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the battle for women's rights and leads to the ba 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 International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the 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. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on
19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[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. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th ce 1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of the Modern Middle East. tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. 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cm, V è espresso in cm3. Nota: Per calcolare il volume di un cubo di lato a, che è un parallelepipedo rettangolo particolare con tutti gli spigoli uguali, si può utilizzare la formula semplificata V = a3, poiché a = b = c. Articoli Simili

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