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1 cfm es el acrónimo de 1 pie³/min = 1 ft³/min. Por lo tanto, De forma similar, para convertir pies cúbicos por minuto (pie³/min) a metros cúbicos por minuto (pie³/min) a metros cúbicos por minuto (pie³/min). Por lo tanto, De forma similar, para convertir pies cúbicos por minuto (pie³/min) a metros cúbicos por minuto (pie³/min) 
minuto (cfm), litros por segundo (l/s) o metros cúbicos por hora (m3/h), dependiendo de su ubicación geográfica. Para calcular los CFM requeridos para ventilar un área adecuadamente, se divide el volumen de la habitación entre los valores de «Minutos por cambio» apropiados. [CFM] = [Volumen de la habitación] / [Min./Camb.] Entonces, ¿cuál es la
diferencia? Como medida, cfm será un número menor que scfm, ya que los valores de cfm se toman bajo presión (generalmente 90 psi), por lo que el volumen de aire es pequeño.; Cuánto equivale un HP en CFM? Que la equivalencia de 1 HP=3.92 CFM, con la tabla de Cálculo de CFM según modelo compresor, se ha seleccionado un compresor tipo
tornillo que requiere un motor de 10 HP.Si queremos calcular el CFM (Pies Cúbicos por Minuto) especifico para un motor a 4 tiempos podemos multiplicar las pulgadas cubicas de cilindrada por las máximas revoluciones anticipadas, dividir esto por 3456, y multiplicarlo por la eficiencia volumétrica del motor. El significado de PSI en presión hace
referencia a las libras por pulgada cuadrada (pound per square inch, por sus siglas en inglés). Es una de las unidades, como la bar, que equivale a 14,5 libras. Consumo normal de cfm por herramienta Herramienta (pound per square inch, por sus siglas en inglés). Es una de las unidades, como la bar, que equivale a 14,5 libras. Consumo normal de cfm por herramienta (pound per square inch, por sus siglas en inglés). Es una de las unidades de presión más utilizadas, aunque no es la única: también se utilizadas, aunque no es la 
(cfm)Destornillador para tornillos n.º 6-5/1670-9010Pistola de pulverización de pintura (retoque)70-904Pistola de pulverización de pintura (HVLP)40-6015Clavadoras y grapadoras 70-902-4 Oct 19, 2017; Qué significa 2.6 SCFM?SCFM, un acrónimo que significa pies cúbicos estándar por minuto, es una especificación que indica el volumen de aire que
un compresor de aire puede proporcionar a una determinada presión. ¿Qué es un bar y un psi?Psi y bar son ambas medidas de presión. Las medidas más comunes que nos encontramos son psi o libras por pulgada cuadrada (lb/in2) y bar o kilogramos por pulgada (Kg/in2) cuadrada. Por tanto, la diferencia entre psi y bar está en el sistema métrico
utilizado.¿Qué significa 25 psi?UU.)), presión. Se denomina PSI (del inglés Pounds per Square Inch) a una unidad de presión aplicada en un espacio de una pulgada cuadrada.¿Qué es un bar de presión?Significado de bar Esta unidad de
medida de presión equivale a 100.000 Pa (pascal) y es comúnmente utilizada, aunque no forma parte del Sistema Internacional de Unidades. Equivalente a un millón de barias y a 0,986923 atmósfera (atm). La palabra «bar» tiene su origen en «báros»
(βάρος), que en griego significa «peso». Un Bar es una unidad de presión muy utilizada en aire comprimido. Su equivalencia más inmediata es a la atmósfera o al kg/cm2. 1 bar = 1,01325 bar. Conversor de unidades LONGITUDAREA1 kg = 2.205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2205 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 1000 kg1 kPa1 t = 2005 lb1 bar1 kg = 35.27 oz1 Pa1 t = 35.2
lb1 MPa¿Qué significa 15 bares de presión?Los bares miden la presión con la que se calienta y circula el agua a través de la cafetera doméstica tiene 15 bares de presión porque durante el proceso pierde algunos presión porque durante
bares.¿Cuánto es un bar de presión de agua?Pues bien, la equivalencia entre estas dos unidades es la siguiente: 100 kPa = 1 bar. Tabla de Kilogramos a LibrasKilogramos Libras (kg0.00 lb1 kg2.20 lb2 kg4.41 lb3 kg6.61 lb•Feb 19, 2020¿Cómo convertir kg a PSI?Convertidor de kilogramo fuerza entre centímetro cuadrado a libras por pulgada cuadrada,
(kgf/cm2 a psi) Nota: 1 kgf/cm2 = 14.2235 psi; 1 psi = 0.07 kgf/cm2.30 metros/3 ATM/3 BAR Resistente al agua en pequeñas cantidades, como el lavarse las manos. Ejemplos relacionados: , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,457 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 Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of Sambre
and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's
northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound
Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... 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 Canadian veterinarian Frank Schofield was described as "an eternal Korean" by a South Korean prime
minister? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own materians refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own materians refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own materians refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own materians refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own materials at the Ivan the Ivan
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 JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin
Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (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 have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more broadly to the
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 featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical
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October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd 
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categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendar 1963 MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita 2716 Armenian calendar 1412 Pure Assyrian calendar 1963 MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita 2716 Armenian calendar 1963 in various calendar 1963 MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita 2716 Armenian calendar 1963 MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita 2716 Armenian calendar 1963 in various calendar 1963 MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita 2716 Armenian calendar 1963 MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita
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Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 2nd
scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the
56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 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
cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom;[6] in
October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. 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 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 8 - The 35th Academy Awards
ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and
Liberty, [9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health
(Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'i
Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 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 Phật Đản shootings: The
Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhist who defy a ban on the flying of 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 mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1
at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 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 threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 - President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal
 Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation 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 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that
compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is
authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 -
Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5
Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July
11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje,
Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and
 Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares
(4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished.[16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô
Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American
test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther
King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F
Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1963 September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium comes into effect.
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 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore
North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal
Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main
article: October 1963 October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 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 Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly
7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a
 giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold
 Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gast
explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and Arrest
premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. 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 14 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 20 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F.
Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C.
 Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United 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 War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the
nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a
wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition
Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be treplaced by Harold Holt.)
Main article: December 1963 December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military
representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the
Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager
narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency
ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 21 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 22 - The
cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - 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 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. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director
and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 16 - Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 17 - Steven Schneier, American film director[26] January 17 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 18 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 10 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian film director[26] January 10 
cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host [28] January 19 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television sho
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 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer 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 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy,
American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American 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 5 - Joel Osteen, American businessman and television evangelist
 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 - Fito Páez, Argentine 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 singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager 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, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and Firs
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 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani
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 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, 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 Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski
racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 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, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby
union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] 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 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 a
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 (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 July 3 - 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 Juni 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 actors July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actors 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, producer and model 60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch
politician July 15 - Brigitte 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 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Martín Torrijos, 
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 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 John Carroll Lynch, 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 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2023)[68] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2023)[68] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American beauty metal guitarist (Metallica)[68] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2023)[68] August 14 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 15 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2012)[68] August 17 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 18 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer (d. 2012)[68] August 19 Strong, American singer
2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh
American actress and voice actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer (71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning
Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 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
                                               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 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazili
actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock 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 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk,
Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire Dunga October 1 Ma
Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, 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 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer[77] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 15 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 16 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October 19 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer (d. 2010)[78] October (d. 2010)[78] October (d. 2010)[78] October (d. 2010)[78] October (d. 201
Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 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 (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German
singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician actress of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of
November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, 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 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper 18 - Peter November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler [86] November 15 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 - Peter
Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanese-Macanes
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 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian
baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Slater, Serman television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley,
American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Igbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxes
Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter
(d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 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. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American
baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 - Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) 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. 1925) 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. 1893) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann
German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99]
January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English
actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed)
(b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruquayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian
composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I,
Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1819) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and
actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, 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. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish,
scientist (b. 1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1884) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1885) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1884) March 17 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1885) March 1886) March 1887 (b. 1886) March 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1886) March 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) March 1888) March 1888 (b. 1888) March 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) March 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) March 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) March 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1888) William Bever
1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly
Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1801) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1887) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 28 - Felix Adler, American screenw
1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1894) 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 Gaetanoso 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. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924)
April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1896) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 17 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1896) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 18 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1897) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukr
12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (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. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor
(b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth
Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian 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. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize
laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b.
1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope
John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) 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
Ouang Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field
Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872) June 28 - Frank Baker, American actor (b. 1874) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player
(Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1899) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House 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 27 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1876) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom
Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15,
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Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1829) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1884) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and

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screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1891) 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. 1893) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (
9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and Actress (b. 1915)[117] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French singer and Actress (b. 1915)[117] October 1
1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1830) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 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 Quyển, 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 Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 -
Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] 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. 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 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee
Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona
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. 1905) December 10 - K. M.
Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1895) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 15 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 16 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Lawrence (b. 1895) December 18 Hubert Pierlot, Belg
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
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Encyclopedia of the essay. London Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers. p. 416. ISBN 978-1-884964-30-5. ^ The Torch Is Passed: The Associated Press Story of the Death of a President. New York: Associated Press. 1963. LCCN 64001351. ^ McGrath, Alister (2013). C. S. Lewis - A Life: Eccentric Genius, Reluctant Prophet. Tyndale House Publishers
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 (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th ategories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas.
The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 20th 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 o
 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 growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian
Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers
Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territory in the Balkans and North
Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British
Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades
of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, 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, with the introduction of the
electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and
metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and
gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly
 accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major
urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed population or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth
including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma
River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The
first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 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, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association
football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries
set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the
19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Third Republic, Second French Thi
 Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era, Napoleon's retreat from Russia in
 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the
unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution and its resultant power in 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the 1804, he crow
Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic
Wars. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French Empire In 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and 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 Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and 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 Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Elba.
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 this settlement was established to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and the majority and t
of the countries in Central America and South America and South America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long confli
relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained 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 were a series of political upheavals
throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily. [clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in
February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for
freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement
achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slavery in 1888. Abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States
continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery 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 the Emancipation Proclamation 
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 Appointance Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and
Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian-Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its
independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire 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 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 The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous.
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 agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations
between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely
following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North
America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: British Empire
annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russian
Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desired
for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure contro
borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were 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 Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War.
1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern
Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816:
Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821–1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: Java War begins. 1826–1828: After the final Russon Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: Java War begins. 1826–1828: After the final Russon Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1827–1830: Java War begins. 1826–1828: After the final Russon Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1827–1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1827–1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1827–1830: Java War begins in Florida. 1828–1828.
Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmania aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from
Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem
Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1842: 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
30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort C
destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation 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. 1894-1895: After the
First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 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, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals.
In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the
nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the
arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of stagnation. But the most important step in
 science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael
Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations
1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel disco
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. 1815: 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. 1827: 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 read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is
invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents and invents the first true device for recording sound.
the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in
1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the
phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light of the widespread use of electric lighting.
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 commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895
Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism
are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in
popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogmastic description of the Spiritism.
of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Church of Christ, Scientist.
The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum
novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The
Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes
Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass 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 Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1850: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1851: H
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 Alice's Adventures
in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 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: Woulin 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
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,
                        glass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-portrait (Niépce in 1826 Nadar), self-port
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, chronophotograph
pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre
Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson
River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène
Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin
Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Seroy 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. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic
style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák
Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky
Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and
Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack
Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for
British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century, 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of
Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European
research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global
climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves
independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820
Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan
Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British
Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets
firearm shot one by one without reloading manually, 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada, 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears, 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from
China resulting in the start of the decline of the Oing 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: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria
employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the
world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858:
Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of
the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez
Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and
beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies. [33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national
park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point
in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Chevenne 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: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 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; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890; 1889-1890
arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 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 philopogist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the
Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: 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 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. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1878 Marie C
1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s
Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the
name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in 
1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502
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inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should
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 cúbicos por minuto) es importante tener en cuenta que se trata de una medida de flujo volumétrico que se utiliza comúnmente en la industria de la climatización, ventilada en un minuto. Valor y conversión de 1 CFMEl valor de 1
CFM puede variar dependiendo del contexto en el que se esté utilizando. En el caso de sistemas de aire que puede ser manejada por el equipo. Por ejemplo, un ventilador de 100 CFM puede mover 100 pies cúbicos de aire por minuto. En cuanto a la conversión de
CFM a otras unidades de medida, es importante tener en cuenta que 1 CFM equivale a aproximadamente 28.3168 litros por minuto. Esta conversión de 1
CFM Entendiendo el concepto de CFM en la mecánica de fluidos Calculando el valor de 1 CFM. Variables a considerar Proceso de conversión de CFM a otras unidades de medida Aplicaciones prácticas y usos de CFM en diferentes industrias Preguntas frecuentes Para comprender
el concepto de CFM en la mecánica de fluidos, es fundamental tener claridad sobre su significado y su importancia en diferentes aplicaciones industriales y domésticas. CFM es el acrónimo de "Cubic Feet per Minute" (pies cúbicos por minuto), una medida utilizada para cuantificar el flujo de aire o líquido que se desplaza a través de un sistema en un
minuto determinado. Esta unidad de medida es esencial para determinar la capacidad de un ventilador, compresor, bomba de agua u otro dispositivo que manipule fluidos. En el contexto de la ventilación, por ejemplo, el CFM es crucial para asegurar que un espacio determinado reciba la cantidad adecuada de aire fresco o que un sistema de extracción
elimine eficientemente los humos y olores no deseados. En la industria, conocer el CFM de un compresor de aire es fundamental para garantizar un funcionamiento óptimo de las herramientas neumáticas. Entender cómo se calcula y cómo se utiliza el CFM de un compresor de aire es fundamental para garantizar un funcionamiento óptimo de las herramientas neumáticas. Entender cómo se calcula y cómo se utiliza el CFM de un compresor de aire es fundamental para garantizar un funcionamiento óptimo de las herramientas neumáticas. Entender cómo se calcula y cómo se utiliza el CFM de un compresor de aire es fundamental para garantizar un funcionamiento óptimo de las herramientas neumáticas.
y sistemas que involucran el movimiento de fluidos. Calculando el valor de 1 CFMPara convertir CFM a otras unidades de medida, es importante conocer las equivalencias básicas. Por ejemplo, 1 CFM es igual a aproximadamente 1,699 metros cúbicos por hora (m³/h) o 28,32 litros por segundo. Esta conversión es útil al diseñar sistemas de ventilación o
al especificar el caudal requerido para ciertas operaciones. En el caso de sistemas de aire acondicionado, conocer el CFM necesario para enfriar un espacio específico es esencial para dimensionar correctamente el equipo y lograr un ambiente confortable y eficiente desde el punto de vista energético. Aplicaciones prácticas del CFMEl conocimiento del
CFM es fundamental en una amplia gama de aplicaciones, desde la industria automotriz hasta la agricultura. Por ejemplo, en la agricultura por pulverización garantiza un acabado de alta
calidad.Comprender el concepto de CFM y su valor en la mecánica de fluidos es esencial para optimizar el rendimiento y la eficiencia de una amplia gama de sistemas y procesos que involucran el movimiento de aire o líquidos. Factores que afectan el valor de 1 CFM: Variables a considerar Al determinar el valor de 1 CFM (pies cúbicos por minuto), es
crucial tener en cuenta una serie de factores que pueden influir en esta medida fundamental en sistemas de aire acondicionado, ventilación y calefacción. A continuación, se presentan las variables a considerar para comprender mejor el valor de 1 CFM:1. Tamaño y Diseño del Espacio: El tamaño y diseño del espacio afectarán directamente la cantidad
de aire necesaria para una ventilación adecuada. Por ejemplo, un almacén grande requerirá una mayor tasa de CFM en comparación con una oficina pequeña. 2. Actividad Humana en un espacio determinado también es un factor crucial. Lugares con una alta densidad de personas, como salas de conferencias o gimnasios,
requerirán una mayor tasa de CFM para garantizar la calidad de aire fresco necesario para mantener condiciones óptimas. Por ejemplo, una cocina comercial necesitará una alta tasa de CFM debido a la generación
de calor y humo.4. Condiciones Climáticas:Las condiciones Climáticas externas también pueden afectar el valor de 1 CFM es esencial para diseñar sistemas
de ventilación eficientes y mantener la calidad del aire en diferentes entornos. Proceso de conversión de CFM a otras unidades de medida es fundamental para comprender y comparar el flujo de aire en diferentes sistemas. A continuación, se presentan las conversiones más comunes utilizadas
en la industria:1. Conversión de CFM a L/s (litros por segundo) Para convertir CFM a litros por segundo, se utiliza la siguiente fórmula: CFML/s1 CFM0.4719 L/s2. Conversión de CFM a metros cúbicos por hora se realiza con la siguiente fórmula: CFMm³/h1
CFM1.699 m³/h5 CFM8.495 m³/h10 CFM16.99 m³/h5 cFM8.495 m³/h10 CFM16.99 m³/hEstas conversiones son esenciales en la ingeniería mecánica y en el diseño de sistemas de ventilación y climatización. Comprender cómo convertir CFM a otras unidades de medida permite a los profesionales realizar cálculos precisos y garantizar un funcionamiento óptimo de los equipos. Aplicaciones
prácticas y usos de CFM en diferentes industrias CFM, que corresponden a "Cubic Feet per Minute" o Pies Cúbicos por Minuto en español, son una medida crucial en diversas industrias. Conocer las aplicaciones prácticas y usos de CFM resulta fundamental para optimizar procesos, mejorar la eficiencia y garantizar un rendimiento óptimo en
distintos ámbitos. A continuación, exploraremos cómo esta unidad de medida se aplica en diferentes sectores:1. Industria de la climatización y ventilación, exploraremos cómo esta unidad de medida se aplica en diferentes sectores:1. Industria de la climatización y ventilación en edificios comerciales, residenciales e
industriales. Por ejemplo, al calcular el CFM necesario para un sistema de aire acondicionado en un espacio determinado, se garantiza una distribución uniforme del aire y un ambiente confortable para los ocupantes. Industria automotriz. En la industria automotriz, el CFM se utiliza para medir el flujo de aire que ingresa al motor a través del sistema
de admisión. Un adecuado cálculo de CFM permite optimizar la combustión, mejorar la eficiencia del motor y aumentar la potencia del vehículo. Por ejemplo, al instalar un filtro de aire de alto rendimiento, se puede incrementar el CFM de entrada y, por lo tanto, mejorar el rendimiento del automóvil.3. Industria de la carpintería y fabricación de
mueblesEn el ámbito de la carpintería y la fabricación de muebles, el CFM necesario para determinar la capacidad de extracción de polvo en sistemas de aspiración. Al calcular el CFM necesario para capturar las partículas generadas durante el lijado, corte o cepillado de la madera, se garantiza un ambiente de trabajo limpio y seguro para los operarios,
además de prevenir la acumulación de residuos en las máquinas y herramientas. Comprender las aplicaciones prácticas y usos de CFM en diferentes industrias es fundamental para optimizar procesos, mejorar la eficiencia y garantizar un rendimiento óptimo en diversos ámbitos laborales. Preguntas frecuentes ¿Qué significa CFM? CFM significa "pies" procesos, mejorar la eficiencia y garantizar un rendimiento óptimo en diversos ámbitos laborales. Preguntas frecuentes ¿Qué significa CFM? CFM significa "pies" procesos, mejorar la eficiencia y garantizar un rendimiento óptimo en diversos ámbitos laborales. Preguntas frecuentes ¿Qué significa CFM? CFM significa "pies" procesos, mejorar la eficiencia y garantizar un rendimiento óptimo en diversos ámbitos laborales. Preguntas frecuentes ¿Qué significa CFM? CFM significa "pies" procesos, mejorar la eficiencia y garantizar un rendimiento óptimo en diversos ámbitos laborales. Preguntas frecuentes ¿Qué significa CFM? CFM significa "pies" procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a procesos a proceso a proceso a proceso a proceso a proceso a proceso a proceso a p
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donde pasa el aire.¿Qué factores influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire?La potencia del ventilador, la resistencia al flujo de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los conductos, así como la velocidad del aire, son algunos de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire?La potencia del ventilador, la resistencia al flujo de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los conductos, así como la velocidad del aire, son algunos de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire?La potencia del ventilador, la resistencia al flujo de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los conductos, así como la velocidad del aire, son algunos de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los conductos, así como la velocidad del aire, la longitud y diámetro de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los factores que influyen en el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire, la longitud y diámetro de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en el valor de los factores que influyen en e
un sistema de aire?Conocer el valor de 1 CFM en un sistema de aire es crucial para dimensionar correctamente los equipos de ventilación y aire acondicionado, garantizando un rendimiento óptimo y eficiente. ¿Cómo puedo aumentar el valor de CFM en un sistema de aire? Para aumentar el valor de CFM en un sistema de aire? Conocer el valor de CFM en un sistema de aire? Para aumentar el valor de CFM en un sistema de aire? Para aumentar el valor de CFM en un sistema de aire es crucial para dimensionar correctamente los equipos de ventilación y aire acondicionado, garantizando un rendimiento óptimo y eficiente.
ventiladores más potentes, mejorar la distribución de conductos y reducir la resistencia al flujo de aire mediante la limpieza y mantenimiento adecuado del sistema.¿Qué diferencia hay entre CFM y CMH?CFM se refiere a "pies cúbicos por minuto" mientras que CMH se refiere a "pies cúbicos por hora". Ambas son unidades de medida de flujo de aire,
pero con diferentes conversiones y aplicaciones. Aspectos clave sobre CFMCFM significa "pies cúbicos por minuto". Es una medida de la cantidad de aire que puede mover un ventilador, la resistencia al flujo de aire y la velocidad del aire influyen en el valor de
CFM.Conocer el valor de CFM es fundamental para dimensionar correctamente equipos de ventilación y aire acondicionado. Se puede aumentar el valor de CFM en un sistema de aire utilizando ventilación que
también pueden interesarte! Recomendado: Densidad del Gas LP: ¿Cuál es y cómo se mide?
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