I'm not a robot



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This third grade lesson plan on planets will serve as an introduction to an entire instructional unit on the components of the solar system. It will give students an overview of the solar system, describing how the sun is in the center, and the planets orbit around the sun, and it will show the students the relative sizes of the planets. The teacher can explain
that due to Pluto's very small size, even smaller than Earth's moon, and its distant location at the very edge of the solar system, scientists have decided to change its classification, and have redefined it as a dwarf planet. A Lesson Plan on Planets for 3rd Grade Objectives: Students will be able to identify all eight planets (nine including the dwarf planet
Pluto), and will be able to name the planets. Students will be come familiar with and observe the relative sizes of the planets from the sun. Materials: -Chart paper and markers -
Spherical objects such as balls or fruit corresponding to the relative sizes of the planets. The relative sizes are listed below in millimeters. On the same scale, the sun would be about 1.39 meters (about 4.5 feet) in diameter. Mercury- 4.9 mm small pea Venus- 12.1 mm olive or cherry Earth- 12.7 mm small radish Mars- 6.8 mm large pea Jupiter- 142.8 mm
small canteloupe Saturn- 120 mm grapefruit Uranus- 51.2 mm small tangerine Neptune- 48.6 mm apricot Pluto- 2.3 mm sesame seed Procedure: Invite students to share facts that they already know about the planets and the solar system on the chart paper. Lead the students with questions, such as which planet
is closest to the sun, which planet comes next, etc. Discuss the relative sizes of the planets and the orbits get larger with increasing distance from the sun. Ask students how long it takes Earth to travel around the sun. (One year, 365)
days.) Tell students that since Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, its revolution only takes 88 days, while Neptune takes 165 years, and Pluto takes 248 years to complete one revolution. Ask students what they think the different planets
are always very cold. The inner four planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, are known as the terrestrial planets because they are mainly composed of hydrogen and helium gas, and they are very large. Choose nine students to come to the front of the room, and
give one of the objects to each student. Designate an object to be the sun, such as the chart paper. Ask the class which planets in order. Review Questions: At the end of this third grade lesson plan on planets, have a verbal review of the
lesson objectives as an observational assessment: What are the names of the eight planets? Which planet is closest to the sun? Which are the terrestrial planets? Which planets? Which planet is farthest from the sun? Which planet is largest? What is the name of the very small, distant dwarf planets? Which planet is farthest from the sun? Which planet is farthest from 
once in its orbit around the sun? Which planets are Earth's nearest neighbors? Resources WIndows to the Universe-www.windows.ucar.edu Lunar and Planetary Institute-www.lpi.usra.edu/education/explore/solar system Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and
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very small size, even smaller than Earth's moon, and its distant location at the very edge of the solar system, scientists have decided to change its classification, and have redefined it as a dwarf planet. A Lesson Plan on Planets for 3rd Grade Objectives: Students will be able to identify all eight planets (nine including the dwarf planet Pluto), and will be able to identify all eight planets.
to name the planets. Students will be come familiar with and observe the relative sizes of the planets orbit around the sun, which is located in the center of the solar system. Students will be able to list the order of the planets from the sun. Materials: -Chart paper and markers -Spherical objects such as balls
or fruit corresponding to the relative sizes of the planets. The relative sizes are listed below in millimeters. On the same scale, the sun would be about 1.39 meters (about 4.5 feet) in diameter. Mercury- 4.9 mm small pea Venus- 12.1 mm olive or cherry Earth- 12.7 mm small radish Mars- 6.8 mm large pea Jupiter- 142.8 mm small canteloupe Saturn- 120 mm
grapefruit Uranus- 51.2 mm small tangerine Neptune- 48.6 mm apricot Pluto- 2.3 mm sesame seed Procedure: Invite students to share facts that they already know about the planets and the solar system on the chart paper. Lead the students with questions, such as which planet is closest to the sun, which planet
comes next, etc. Discuss the relative sizes of the planets around the sun. Ask students how to be planets orbits, and the orbits, and the orbits get larger with increasing distance from the sun. Ask students how long it takes Earth to travel around the sun. (One year, 365 days.) Tell students that since
Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, its revolution only takes 88 days, while Neptune takes 165 years, and Pluto takes 248 years to complete one revolution. Ask students what they think the different planets might be like, and why. For example, Mercury is very hot because it is so close to the sun, while the outer planets are always very cold. The inner
four planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, are known as the terrestrial planets because they are mainly composed of hydrogen and helium gas, and they are very large. Choose nine students to come to the front of the room, and give one of the objects to each
student. Designate an object to be the sun, such as the class which planet is closest to the sun, and have the student holding "Mercury" stand next to the chart. Continue with the rest of the planets in order. Review Questions: At the end of this third grade lesson plan on planets, have a verbal review of the lesson objectives as an
observational assessment: What are the names of the eight planets? Which planet is closest to the sun? Which planet is farthest from th
the sun? Which planets are Earth's nearest neighbors? Resources WIndows to the Universe-www.windows.ucar.edu Lunar and Planetary Institute-www.lpi.usra.edu/education/explore/solar system. It will give students an
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very small, distant dwarf planet? Which planet is farthest from the sun? Which planets are the gas giants? How long does it take Earth to revolve once in its orbit around the sun? Which planets are Earth's nearest neighbors? Resources WIndows to the Universe-www.windows.ucar.edu Lunar and Planetary Institute-
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in English Liz Truss (born 26 July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from September to October 2022. A Liberal Democrat in her youth, she defected to the Conservatives in 1996. After several bids for public office she was elected as an MP in 2010 and served continuously in government in the Cameron, May and Johnson ministries,
latterly as foreign secretary. After Johnson resigned in July 2022 Truss stood in the election to replace him, defeating Rishi Sunak and becoming the leader of the party. Two days after her appointment as prime minister Queen Elizabeth II died, freezing government business for ten days during a national mourning period; after its conclusion Truss's
ministry announced a mini-budget which was received badly by markets, the fallout from which subsequently engulfed her government. Facing a rapid loss of confidence in her leadership, Truss resigned fifty days into her premiership and was succeeded by Sunak, becoming the shortest-serving British prime minister. (Full article...) Recently featured:
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Béatrice Uria-Monzon Rex White Nominate an article July 26: Independence Day in the Maldives (1965), Kargil Vijay Diwas in India Hillary Clinton 1551 - The Knights Hospitaller surrendered the Castello of Gozo to the Ottoman Empire following a brief siege, leading to the mass enslavement and dispersal of the Gozitan population. 1778 - On the orders of
Catherine the Great the first of tens of thousands of Greek and Armenian Christians were removed from Crimea and resettled in Pryagovia, 1953 - In Short Creek Arizona, police conducted a mass arrest of approximately 400 Mormon fundamentalists for polygamy, 1993 - Asiana Airlines Flight 733 crashed into a mountain during a failed attempt to land at
(d. 2020) More anniversaries: July 25 July 25 July 26 July 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Cytoplasmic streaming is a biological process in which cytoplasm flows inside a cell, driven by forces from the cytoskeleton. It is usually observed in large plant and animal cells, as well as amoebae, fungi, and slime moulds. It is likely that its function is, at
least in part, to speed up the transport of molecules and organelles around the cell. The process was first discovered by the Italian scientist Bonaventura Corti in 1774, within the algae genera Nitella and Chara. While its mechanism is not fully understood, what is clearly visible in plant cells which exhibit cytoplasmic streaming is the motion of the
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Lyndon B. Johnson, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting; Malcolm X is assassinated while delivering a greech in New York City, silencing one of the most influential and controversial voices in the civil rights movement; the Dominican Civil War breaks out as constitutionalist and loyalist factions clash, prompting a U.S. military intervention amid fears
of a second Cuba; former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill dies at the age of 90, prompting a global outpouring of tributes and a state funeral attended by world leaders; the Battle of Ia Drang becomes the first major battle between U.S. and North Vietnamese forces, signaling a new phase of intense ground combat in the Vietnam War; the
Indonesian mass killings of 1965-66 begin following an attempted coup, leading to the deaths of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in a brutal anti-communist purge; the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights take place in Alabama, culminating in the violent crackdown known as Bloody Sunday and ultimately leading to new federal
protections. Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Century 21st century 20th century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 196
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965th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 20th century, and the 6th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965 Main article: February 1965 January 14 - The First Minister of Northern Ireland and the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland meet for the first time in 43 years. January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a sworn in 
full term as President of the United States. Indonesian President Sukarno announces the withdrawal of the Indonesian government from the United Nations. January 30 - The state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill takes place in London with the largest assembly of
dignitaries in the world until the 2005 funeral of Pope John Paul II.[2] February 4 - Trofim Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of Genetics at the Ins
Commune Africaine et Malgache; OCAM) is formed as successor to the Afro-Malagasy Union for Economique; UAMCE), formerly the Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation (Union Africaine et Malgache; UAM). February 18: Flag of the newly independent Gambia February 15 - The maple leaf is
adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag. February 18 - The Gambia becomes independent from the United Kingdom. February 20 Ranger 8 crashes into the Moon, after a successful mission of photographing possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts. Suat Hayri Urgüplü forms the new (interim) government of
Turkey (29th government). February 21 - Malcolm X is gunned down while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Main article: April 1965 Main article: April 1965
War: Some 3,500 United States Marines arrive in Da Nang, South Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam. March 9 - The "Turnaround Tuesday" march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., stops at the site of "Bloody Sunday", to hold a prayer service and return to Selma, in
obedience to a court restraining order. On the same day, White supremacists attack three white ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 10 - An engagement is announced between Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and Pieter van Vollenhoven, who will become the first commoner and the first Dutchman to
marry into the Dutch royal family. March 18 - Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space. [7] March 18 - Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space. [7] March 20 "Poupée de cire, poupée de cire, poupée de son", sung by France Gall (music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1965 (staged in Naples) for Luxembourg. [8] The
Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins. March 23 Events of March 23, 1965: Large student demonstration in Morocco, joined by discontented masses, meets with violent police and military repression. Gemini 3: NASA launches the United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth orbit. The first issue of The Vigilant is published from
Khartoum. March 25 - Martin Luther King Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the capitol in Montgomery. March 30 - The second ODECA charter, signed by Central American
states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective. April 3 - The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains in low Earth orbit. April 5 - At the 37th Academy Awards, My Fair Lady wins 8 Academy Awards, including Best Picture and
Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Oscar for Best Actor. Mary Poppins takes home 5 Oscars. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Song, "Chim Chim Cher-ee". April 6 - The Intelsat I ("Early Bird") communications satellite is launched. It becomes
operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June. April 9 - The West German parliament extends the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266. April 18 - Consecration of Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox
Cathedral in Toronto, Canada. April 23 - The Pennine Way officially opens. April 24 The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding recognition of the Armenian genocide. The bodies of Portuguese opposition politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Arajaryr Moreira de Campos are found in a forest near Villanueva del Fresno, Spain
(they were killed February 12). In the Dominican Republic, officers and civilians loyal to deposed President Juan Bosch mutiny against the right-wing junta running the country, setting up a provisional government. Forces loyal to the deposed military-imposed government stage a countercoup the next day, and civil war breaks out, although the new
government retains its hold on power. April 26 - Rede Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April 28 U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic. Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the country will substantially increase its number of troops in South Vietnam, supposedly at the request of the Saigon government (it
is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans). April 29 - Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Wales. The
Battle of Dong-Yin occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. May 9 - Pianist Vladimir Horowitz returns to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York. May 25 -
Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston in the first round of their championship rematch with the "Phantom Punch" at the Central Maine Civic Center in Lewiston. May 27 - Internazionale beats Benfica 1-0 at the San Siro, Milan and wins the 1964-65 European Cup in Association football. May 29 - A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 31 -
Scottish racing driver Jim Clark wins the Indianapolis 500, later this year winning the Formula One world driving championship. June 1 - A coal mine explosion in Fukuoka, Japan, kills 237. June 2 - Vietnam War: The first contingent of Australian combat troops arrives in South Vietnam. June 7 - Kakanj mine disaster: A mining accident in Kakanj, Bosnia and
Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths. June 10 - Vietnam War - Battle of Dong Xoai: About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on Đồng Xoài, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound. June 19 Houari Boumediene's Revolutionary Council ousts Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in Algeria. Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky,
head of the South Vietnamese Air Force, was appointed prime minister at the head of the military juntas, with General Nguyễn Văn Thiệu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived military juntas.[10][non sequitur] June 20 - Police in Algiers break up demonstrations by people who have taken to the streets chanting slogans in support
of deposed President Ahmed Ben Bella. June 22 - The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea is signed in Tokyo. June 25 - A U.S. Air Force Boeing C-135 Stratolifter bound for Okinawa crashes just after takeoff at MCAS El Toro in Orange County, California, killing all 85 on board. Main article: July 1965 Main article: August
1965 July - The Commonwealth secretariat is created. July 14 - U.S. spacecraft Mariner 4 flies by Mars, becoming the first spacecraft to return images from the Red Planet. July 16 - The Mont Blanc Tunnel, a highway tunnel between France and
Italy, is inaugurated by presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Charles de Gaulle. July 24 - Vietnam War: Four F-4C Phantoms escorting a bombing raid at Kang Chi are targeted by antiaircraft missiles, in the first such attack against American planes in the war. One is shot down and the other 3 sustain damage. July 26 - The Maldives obtains full independence
from Great Britain.[11] July 27 - Edward Heath becomes Leader of the British Conservative Party. July 28 - Vietnam War: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces his order to increase the number of men drafted per month - from 17,000 to 35,000.
July 30 - War on Poverty: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Social Security Act of 1965 into law, establishing Medicare and Medicaid. August 7 - Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, recommends the expulsion of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of PAP-UMNO relations, negotiating its separation
with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore. August 9 Proclamation of Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation.
Arkansas missile plant kills 53. Indonesian president Sukarno collapses in public. August 11 - Racial rioting in the Los Angeles, California neighborhood of Watts breaks out after an African American motorist, Marquette Frye,[12] is stopped on suspicion of drunken driving. Six days of unrest are quelled by over 14,000 members of the California National
Guard. There are 34 deaths and over $40 million in property damage. It is the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights movement. [13] August 18 - Vietnam War: Operation Starlite - 5,500 United States Marines destroy a Viet Cong stronghold on the Van Tuong peninsula in Quang Ngãi Province, in the first major American ground battle of
the war. The Marines were tipped off by a Viet Cong deserter who said that there was an attack planned against the U.S. base at Chu Lai. August 19 - At the conclusion of the Frankfurt Auschwitz trials, 66 ex-SS personnel receive life sentences, 15 others shorter ones. August 21 - NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper, Pete Conrad) on the first 1-week
space flight, as well as the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission. August 30 - An avalanche buries a dam construction site at Saas-Fee, Switzerland, killing 90 workers. August 31 - U.S. President Johnson signs a law penalizing the burning of draft cards with up to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine. Main article: September 1965 Main
article: October 1965 September 2 Pakistani troops enter the Indian sector of Kashmir, while Indian troops counter at Lahore. The People's Republic of China announces that it will reinforce its troops on the Indian border. Vietnam War: In a follow-up to August's Operation Starlite, United States Marines and South Vietnamese forces initiate Operation
Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37 km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base. September 8 India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan Navy destroys Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan President Ayub Khan
U Thant recommends China for United Nations membership. September 14 - The fourth and final period of the Second Vatican Council opens. September 17 - King Constantine II of Greece forms a new government with Prime Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos, in an
attempt to end a 2-year-old political crisis. September 18 In Denmark, Palle Sørensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day. Comet Ikeya-Seki is first sighted by Japanese astronomers. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin invites the leaders of India and Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to negotiate. September 19 - Pakistani Forces
achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Sialkot Front, it is the world's largest tank battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Soviet Union September 20 - Vietnam War: An USAF F-104 Starfighter piloted by Captain Philip Eldon
Smith is shot down by a Chinese MiG-19 Farmer. The pilot is held until March 15, 1973. September 21 - Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of the United Nations. September 22 - Radio Peking announces that Indian troops have dismantled their equipment on the Chinese side of the border. September 24 Fighting resumes between
States. Taal Volcano in Luzon, Philippines, erupts, killing hundreds. September 30 The Indonesian army, led by General Suharto, crushes an alleged communist coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September 30 The Indonesian army, led by General Suharto, crushes an alleged communist coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September Movement).
that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4 At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Prime minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Arthur Bottomley of the Commonwealth of Nations begin negotiations in London. Pope Paul VI makes the first papal visit to the United States. He
appears for a Mass in Yankee Stadium and makes a speech at the United Nations. The University of California, Irvine opens its doors. October 5 - Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN. October 5 - Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN. October 6 - Ian Brady, a 27-year-old stock clerk from Hyde in Cheshire, is arrested for allegedly hacking to death (with
a hatchet) 17-year-old apprentice electrician Edward Evans at a house on the Hattersley housing estate. October 7 - Seven Japanese fishing boats are sunk off Guam by Super Typhoon Carmen; 209 are killed. October 8 Indonesian mass killings of 1965-1966: The Indonesian army instigates the arrest and execution of communists which last until next
March.[14] The 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are adopted at the XX International Conference in Vienna, Austria. The International Olympic Committee admits East Germany as a member. October 10 - The first group of Cuban refugees travels to the U.S. October 12 Per Borten forms a government in Norway. The U.N.
General Council recommends that the United Kingdom try everything to stop a rebellion in Rhodesia. October 13 - Congo President Joseph Kasavubu fires Prime Minister Moise Tshombe and forms a provisional government, with Évariste Kimba in a leading position. October 15 - Vietnam War: The Catholic Worker Movement stages an anti-war protest in
Manhattan. One draft card burner is arrested, the first under the new law. October 17 - The New York World's Fair at Flushing Meadows, closes. Due to financial losses, some of the projected site park improvements fail to materialize. October 18 - The Indonesian government outlaws the Communist Party of Indonesia. [15] October 20 - Ludwig Erhard is
re-elected Chancellor of West Germany (he had first been elected in 1963). October 21 Comet Ikeya-Seki approaches perihelion, passing 450,000 mi) from the sun. The Organization of African Unity meets in Accra, Ghana. October 22 African countries demand that the United Kingdom use force to prevent Rhodesia from declaring
unilateral independence. Colonel Christophe Soglo stages a second coup in Dahomey. October 25 - The Soviet Union declares its support of African countries in case Rhodesia unilaterally declares independence. October 27 Brazilian president Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco removes power from parliament, legal courts and opposition parties.
(Jewish deicide). October 29 - An 80-kiloton nuclear device is detonated at Amchitka Island, Alaska, as part of the Vela Uniform program, code-named Project Long Shot. October 30 - Vietnam War: Near Da Nang, United States Marine positions is found on the dead body
of a 13-year-old Vietnamese boy who sold drinks to the Marines the day before. Main article: December 1965 Main ar
November 5 - Martial law is announced in Rhodesia. The United Nations General Assembly accepts British intent to use force against Rhodesia if necessary by a vote of 82-9. November 6 - Freedom Flights begin: Cuba and the United States (by 1971, 250,000 Cubans take
advantage of this program). November 8 - Vietnam War - Operation Hump: The United States Army 173rd Airborne is ambushed by over 1,200 Viet Cong. November 11 In Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe), the white-minority government of Ian Smith unilaterally declares de facto independence ('UDI'). United Airlines Flight 227 crashes short of the runway
and catches fire at Salt Lake City International Airport, killing 43 out of 91 passengers and crew. November 12 - A UN Security Council resolution (voted 10-0) recommends that other countries not recognize independent Rhodesia. November 12 - A UN Security Council resolution (voted 10-0) recommends that other countries not recognize independent Rhodesia. November 13 The SS Yarmouth Castle burns and sinks 60 miles (97 km) off Nassau, Bahamas, with the loss of 90 lives. British
theatre critic Kenneth Tynan says "fuck" during a discussion on BBC satirical programme BBC-3 for what many believed was the first time on British television. The corporation later issues a public apology. November 14 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ia Drang: In the Ia Drang Valley of the Central Highlands in Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war
between regular United States and North Vietnamese forces begins. November 15 - U.S. racer Craig Breedlove sets a new land speed record of 600.601 mph (966.574 km/h). November 16 - Venera program: The Soviet Union launches the Venera 3 space probe from Baikonur, Kazakhstan toward Venus (on March 1, 1966, it becomes the first spacecraft to
reach the surface of another planet). November 20 - The United Nations Security Council recommends that all states stop trading with Rhodesia. November 22 - The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is established as a specialized agency of the United Nations. November 23 - Soviet general Mikhail Kazakov assumes command of the
 Warsaw Pact. November 24 - Congolese lieutenant general Mobutu ousts Joseph Kasavubu and declares himself president. November 26 - At the Hammaguir launch facility in the Sahara Desert, France launches a Diamant A rocket with its first satellite, Astérix-1 on board, becoming the third country to enter outer space. November 27 Tens of thousands of
Vietnam War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: The Pentagon tells U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson that if planned major sweep operations to neutralize Viet Cong forces during the next year are to succeed, the number of American troops in Vietnam will have to be increased from 120,000 to
400,000. November 28 - Vietnam War: In response to U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson's Call flags in Vietnam, Philippines President Lyndon B. Johnson
embargo by neighboring countries with force. The Race Relations Act becomes the first legislation to address racial discrimination in the UK. December 9 - A Charlie Brown Christmas, the first Peanuts television special, debuts on CBS in the United States. It becomes a Christmas tradition. December 15 The Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) is
formed. Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 perform the first controlled rendezvous in Earth orbit. December 20 - The World Food Programme is made a permanent agency of the United Nations. December 21 The Soviet Union announces that it has shipped rockets to North Vietnam. In West Germany, Konrad Adenauer resigns as chairman of the Christian Democratic
Party. The United Nations adopts the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. A new 1-hour German-American production of the ballet The Nutcracker, with an international cast that includes Edward Villella in the title role, makes its U.S. television debut. It is repeated annually by CBS over the next 3 years but
after that is virtually forgotten until issued on DVD in 2009 by Warner Archive. December 22 - A military coup is launched in Ta'izz. December 30: Ferdinand Marcos is the 10th President of the Philippines December 30 Ferdinand Marcos becomes President of the
Philippines. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announces that Zam
is founded in Austria.[16] Tokyo officially becomes the largest city of the world, taking the lead from New York City.[17] World population 1965 1960 1970 World 3,334,874,000 357,283,000 43,539,000 43,539,000 43,539,000 43,539,000 1,701,336,000 198,088,000
2,143,118,000\ 243,694,000\ Europe\ 634,026,000\ 644,401,000\ 29,625,000\ 655,855,000\ 21,829,000\ Latin\ America\ 250,452,000\ 218,300,000\ 32,152,000\ 231,937,000\ 12,367,000\ Oceania\ 17,657,000\ 15,888,000\ 1,769,000\ 1,769,000\ 1,786,000\ Julia\ Ormond\ Vinnie\ Jones\ Joely
Richardson Diane Lane January 4 Julia Ormond, British actress[18] Yvan Attal, Israeli-born French actor and director January 5 Vinnie Jones, British footballer-turned-actor[19] Patrik Sjöberg, Swedish high jumper[20] January 9 Haddaway, German singer Farah Khan, Indian choreographer, film director Joely Richardson, British actress January 10 - Butch
Hartman, American animator and voice actor January 12 Nikolai Borschevsky, Russian ice hockey player Maybrit Illner, German television journalist and presenter Rob Zombie, American musician January 15 Adam
Jones, American musician, guitarist of metal band Tool James Nesbitt, Northern Irish actor[21] January 20 - Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of Edinburgh January 21 - Jam Master Jay, American DJ, rapper and producer (d. 2002) January 22 DJ Jazzy Jeff, American disc jockey Diane Lane, American actress January 23 - Catherine
Guillouard, French businesswoman January 24 - Porfirio Fisac, Spanish basketball coach January 25 - Esa Tikkanen, Finnish ice hockey player January 26 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player Journal January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player Journal January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio Noé, Argentine artist January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player January 28 - Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 29 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player January 20 Dominik Hašek, Czech hockey player Ja
Rock Adama Barrow Michael Bay Dr. Dre February 1 Dave Callaghan, South African cricketer Brandon Lee, Chinese-American actress February 5 - Gheorghe Hagi, Romanian footballer, manager and club owner[22] February 7 - Chris
Rock, African-American actor, comedian, and film director February 12 - Brett Kavanaugh, American attorney and Supreme Court Justice February 15 - Héctor Beltrán Leyva, Mexican drug lord (d. 2018) February 16 - Adama Barrow, Gambian politician,
3rd President of Gambia February 17 - Michael Bay, American film director[23] February 18 - Dr. Dre, African-American computer manufacturer[25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producer Helena Suková, Czech tennis player[26] February 25 - Sylvie
Guillem, French ballerina February 27 - Claudia Zobel, Filipina actress (d. 1984) February 28 - Park Gok-ji, South Korean film editor Aamir Khan Mark Carney Rick Harrison The Undertaker Sarah Jessica Parker March 1 Mike Dean, Record producer Stewart Elliott, Canadian jockey Jack Tu, Taiwanese-Canadian cardiologist (d. 2018) March 2 - Ami Bera,
American politician [27] March 3 Tedros Adhanom, Director of the World Health Organization March 4 Greg Alexander, Australian rugby league player Paul W. S. Anderson, British filmmaker, producer and screenwriter March 5 - Harry Bevers, Dutch politician March 8 Mac Jack, South African educator and politician (d. 2020) Caio Júnior, Brazilian football
forward and manager (d. 2016) March 9 - Antonio Saca, 43rd President of El Salvador March 11 Catherine Fulop, Venezuelan actress, model, beauty pageant contestant, and television presenter March 14 - Aamir Khan, Indian film director,
producer, film and scriptwriter and actor March 16 Utut Adianto, Indonesian chess grandmaster and politician Mark Carney, Canadian economist and politician Mark Prime Minister of Canada[28] March 22 - Rick Harrison, American businessman and reality television personality March 23 - Marti Pellow, Scottish singer (Wet Wet Wet) March 24 Rob
MacCachren, American racecar driver The Undertaker, American professional wrestler March 25 Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian Olympic Committee Sarah Jessica Parker, American actress March 26 - Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and director March 29 - Voula Patoulidou, Greek athlete March 30 - Piers
Morgan, British journalist and television personality Robert Downey Jr. Martin Lawrence Leni Robredo Kevin James April 3 - Nazia Hassan, Pakistani pop singer-songwriter, lawyer and social activist (d. 2000) April 4 - Robert Downey Jr.,
American actor, producer, and singer April 10 Anna-Leena Härkönen, Finnish author[29] Jure Robič, Slovenian cyclist (d. 2010) April 11 - Eelco van Asperen, Dutch computer scientist April 12 - Kim Bodnia, Danish
actor and director April 15 - Linda Perry, American musician April 16 - Martin Lawrence, American actor, comedian, and producer and convicted felon April 19 - Suge Knight, American musician April 10 - Martin Lawrence, American musician April 10 - Suge Knight, American musician Apri
Hialeah, Florida April 23 - Leni Robredo, 14th Vice President of the Philippines April 24 - Michel Leclerc, French director and screenwriter April 25 - Édouard Ferrand, French politician (d. 2018) April 26 - Kevin James, American comedian and actor April 27 - Edwin Poots, Irish politician April 29 - David Shafer, American politician, Georgia April 30 -
Adrian Pasdar, Iranian-American actor and voice artist Trent Reznor John C. Reilly Yahya Jammeh Brooke Shields May 2 - Myriam Hernández, Chilean singer May 3 Gary Mitchell, Irish playwright Rob Brydon, Welsh actor, comedian, impressionist and presenter May 7 Owen Hart, Canadian professional wrestler (d. 1999)[30] Norman Whiteside, Northern
Irish football player May 9 - Steve Yzerman, Canadian hockey player May 10 - Linda Evangelista, Canadian supermodel May 11 - Monsour del Rosario, Filipino Olympic athlete and actor May 12 - Renée Simonsen, Danish model and writer May 13 - José Antonio Delgado, Venezuelan mountain climber (d. 2006) May 14 - Eoin Colfer, Irish novelist May 16
Rodica Dunca, Romanian artistic gymnast Krist Novoselic, American musician (Nine Inch Nails) May 19 - Philippe Dhondt, French singer May 23 Melissa McBride, American actor and
comedian Shinichirō Watanabe, Japanese anime director May 25 - Yahya Jammeh, President of the Gambia May 29 - Emilio Sánchez, Spanish tennis player May 30 - Guadalupe Grande, Spanish tennis player May 31 - Brooke Shields, American actress and model Mick Foley Frank Grillo Elizabeth Hurley Kim Dickens June 1 Larisa Lazutina, Russian cross-
country skier Nigel Short, English chess player June 2 - Steve and Mark Waugh, Australian motorcycle racer Andrea Jaeger, American tennis player June 7 Mick Foley, American professional wrestler Damien
Hirst, British artist Christine Roque, French singer June 8 Frank Grillo, American actor[33] Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 2020) June 10 Veronica Ferres, German actress Elizabeth Hurley, English model and actress June 11 - Manuel Uribe, morbidly obese Mexican (d. 2014) June 12 - Carlos Luis Morales, Ecuadorian journalist (d. 2020)
June 13 - Infanta Cristina of Spain, Spanish princess June 15 - Bernard Hopkins, American boxer June 16 - Andrea M. Ghez, American astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics[34] June 17 Dana Eskelson, American actress[35] Dan Jansen, American astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics[34] June 17 Dana Eskelson, American actress[35] Dan Jansen, American speedskater Dara O'Kearney, Irish ultra runner and professional poker player June 18 Kim
Dickens, American actress Hani Mohsin, Malaysian celebrity, actor and host (d. 2006) June 21 Yang Liwei, Chinese major general, military pilot and China National Space Administration astronaut Gabriella Selmeczi, Hungarian jurist and politician Tim Lajcik, Czech American mixed martial artist, stuntman, actor and writer June 22 - Anubhay Sinha, Indian
film director June 23 - Paul Arthurs, English Musician (Oasis) June 24 - Son Hyun-joo, South Korean actor June 25 - Jean Castex, French businessman S. Manikavasagam, Malaysian politician June 28 - Belayneh Dinsamo, Ethiopian long-distance runner
June 29 Véronique Laury, French businesswoman Dado Villa-Lobos, Brazilian musician Matthew Weiner, American television writer, director and producer[36] June 30 Philippe Duquesne, French actor Cho Jae-hyun, South Korean actor Mitch Richmond, American basketball player Connie Nielsen Hailemariam Desalegn Shawn Michaels Slash Illeana
Douglas Jeremy Piven J. K. Rowling July 1 Teddy McCarthy, hurler and Gaelic footballer Carl Fogarty, English motorcycle racer Mohammed Abdul Hussein, Iraqi former footballer Ramdas Ambatkar, Indian politician, Maharashtra MLC (d. 2025)[37] July 2 - Fredrik Sejersted, Norwegian jurist July 3 Komsan Pohkong, Thai lawyer Shinya Hashimoto, Japanese
professional wrestler (d. 2005) Connie Nielsen, Danish actress Eyran Katsenelenbogen, Israeli jazz pianist July 7 Paula Devicq, Canadian actress Jeremy Kyle, English radio and television presenter July 10 Danny Boffin,
Belgian footballer Princess Alexia of Greece and Denmark Alec Mapa, American comedian July 11 - Ernesto Hoost, Dutch kickboxer July 12 - Mama Kandeh, Gambian politician July 13 - Akina Nakamori, Japanese singer and actress July 14 - Lou Savarese, American boxer July 15 - Dafna Rechter, Israeli actress and singer July 17 Santiago Segura, Spanish
actor, screenwriter, producer and director Rosa Gumataotao Rios, 43rd Treasurer of the United States Alex Winter, British actor July 18 - Eva Ionesco, French actress, film director and screenwriter July 21 - Guðni Bergsson, Icelandic
footballer July 22 - Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestler July 23 Grace Mugabe, First Lady of Zimbabwe Slash (Saul Hudson), English-born American actor Jeremy Piven, American actor Jimmy Dore, American comedian and political
commentator July 27 José Luis Chilavert, Paraguayan footballer (d. 2016)[40] July 28 - Daniela Mercury, Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, producer, actress and television host July 29 - Chang-Rae Lee, Korean-American novelist July 31 - J. K. Rowling, English author Sir Sam Mendes Viola Davis Kyra Sedgwick
August 1 - Sam Mendes, English film director August 2 Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actress Hisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coach August 5 - Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actress August 6 -
David Robinson, American basketball player August 10 Claudia Christian, American actress, writer, singer, musician, and director Mike E. Smith, American basketball player August 11 - Viola Davis, African-American actress August 15 - Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actor August 16 - Michael O'Gorman, American basketball player August 17 - Viola Davis, African-American basketball player August 18 - Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actor August 18 - Viola Davis, African-American basketball player August 19 - Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actor August 10 - Viola Davis, African-American basketball player August 10 - Viola Davis, African-American bask
coxswain (d. 2018) August 19 Kevin Dillon, American actor Maria de Medeiros, Portuguese actress Kyra Sedgwick, American actress James Tomkins, Australian rower August 22 - David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (d. 2004)[42] August 24 - Reggie Miller, American basketball
player and commentator August 25 - Mia Zapata, American singer (d. 1993) August 26 - Azela Robinson, Mexican actress Shania Twain, Canadian country singer and songwriter August 31 - Daniel Bernhardt, Swiss actor and martial artist
Charlie Sheen Bashar al-Assad Dmitry Medvedev Kyle Chandler Tim Scott Petro Poroshenko September 2 - Lennox Lewis, British boxer September 3 - Craig McLachlan, Australian actor and singer September 2 - Lennox Lewis, British boxer September 3 - Derby Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993)
September 6 - Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politician September 7 - Iörg Pilawa, German television presenter September 10 - Marco Pastors, Dutch politician September 11 Bashar al-Assad, President of Syria Moby, American
musician September 12 Einstein Kristiansen, Norwegian cartoonist, designer, and television host September 16 - Katy Kurtzman, American actress, director and producer September 17 Kyle Chandler, American actor Yuji Naka, Japanese video
game programmer September 19 Goldie, English record producer and DJ Iliya Lazarov, Bulgarian politician Tim Scott, African-American actor September 20 - Robert Rusler, American actor September 21 Cheryl Hines, American actoress Johanna Vuoksenmaa, Finnish film director
David Wenham, Australian actor Pramila Jayapal, American politician September 23 - Mark Woodforde, Australian tennis player September 25 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball player September 26 Radisav Ćurčić, Serbian-Israeli basketball player September 26 Radisav Ćurčić, Serbian-Israeli basketball player September 27 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball player September 28 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball player September 29 - Scottie Pippen, American basketball playe
27 - Steve Kerr, American basketball player Lennie James Steve Coogan October 1 - Andreas Keller, German field hockey player October 2 Gerardo Reyero, Mexican voice actor Ferhan and Ferzan Önder, Turkish-Austrian pianists[45][46] October 3 Adriana Calcanhotto, Brazilian singer and composer Jan-Ove Waldner, Swedish table tennis player[47]
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October 5 Mario Lemieux, Canadian ice hockey player October 6 - Steve Scalise, House Majority Whip and U.S. Representative of Louisiana's 1st district[48] October 8 Matt Biondi, American swimmer C. J. Ramone, American musician October 9 - Dionicio Cerón, Mexican long-distance runner October 10 - Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006) October 11 Julianne McNamara, American artistic gymnast Lennie James, English actor, screenwriter, and playwright[49] October 13 - Kalpana, Indian film actress (d. 2016) October 14 Steve Coogan, British comedian and actor Jüri Jaanson, Estonian rower and politician October 16 - Kang Kyung-ok, South Korean artist October 17 Aravinda de Silva, Sri Lankan cricketer Rhys Muldoon, Australian actor, writer, and director October 20 Amos

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Mansdorf, Israeli tennis player[50] Stefano Pioli, Italian football player and manager[51] October 22 - Sumito Estévez, Venezuelan chef[52] October 26 Aaron Kwok, Hong Kong singer and actor Kelly Rowan, Canadian actress Kenneth Rutherford, New Zealand cricketer October 29 - Christy Clark, Canadian politician October 30 - Zaza Urushadze, Georgian
 film director, producer and screenwriter (d. 2019) October 31 - Rob Rackstraw, British actor Shah Rukh Khan Björk Mads Mikkelsen Ben Stiller November 1 Patrik Ringborg, Swedish conductor November 2 Paweł Adamowicz, Polish politician and lawyer (d. 2019) Shah Rukh Khan, Indian actor, film/television producer and television presenter November 4
- Wayne Static, American singer and musician (Static-X) (d. 2014) November 7 - Sigrun Wodars, German athlete November 10 - Eddie Irvine, Northern Irish racing driver November 11 - Max Mutchnick, American television producer November 13 - Rick
 Roberts, Canadian actor November 17 - Pam Bondi, American attorney and politician, 87th U.S. Attorney General [54] November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 21 Björk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and manager November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 21 Björk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and manager November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 21 Björk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and manager November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 21 Björk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and manager November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummer November 20 - Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock 
musician Reggie Lewis, American basketball player (d. 1993) Alexander Siddig, Sudanese-British actor November 23 - Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulter November 24 - Shirley Henderson, Scottish actor November 23 - Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulter November 24 - Shirley Henderson, Scottish actor November 23 - Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulter November 24 - Shirley Henderson, Scottish actor November 25 - Ana Paula Padrão, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and
television presenter November 26 - Scott Adsit, American actor November 29 Lauren Child, American actor, comedian and filmmaker Tashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineer Salman Khan Andrew Stanton Jeffrey Wright Andy Dick December 3 Steve Harris, American actor
 Katarina Witt, German figure skater Andrew Stanton, American animator, storyboard artist, film director, and screenwriter December 5 - Johnny Rzeznik, American actor December 8 - David Harewood, English actor December 9 - Brad Savage,
 American actor December 10 - Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actress December 15 - Luis Fabián Artime, Argentine footballer (d. 2015)[56] December 19 - Jessica Steen, Canadian actress December 21 Andy Dick, American actor
 and comedian Anke Engelke, German comedian, actress and voice-over actress December 23 - Andreas Kappes, German cyclist (d. 2018) December 27 - Salman Khan, Indian actor, television presenter December 30 Valentina Legkostupova, Soviet and Russian pop singer, teacher and producer (d. 2020) Robert Rep, Dutch politician December 31 Nicholas
Sparks, American author[57] Gong Li, Chinese actress Yklymberdi Paromov, Turkmen politician Marga Hoek, Dutch businesswoman T. S. Eliot Winston Churchill January 4 - T. S. Eliot, American-British poet, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888)[58] January 10 Antonín Bečvář, Czechoslovak astronomer (b. 1901) Frederick Fleet, British sailor and lookout aboard
 the RMS Titanic (b. 1887) January 12 - Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1930) January 15 - Pierre Ngendandumwe, 4th and 6th Prime Minister of Burundi (assassinated) (b. 1930) January 20 - Alan Freed, American disc jockey (b. 1921) January 24 - Sir
 Winston Churchill, British politician and statesman, twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, World War II leader, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature (b. 1874)[59] January 28 Taimur bin Feisal, Sultan of Oman (b. 1886) Tich Freeman, English cricketer (b.
 1888)[60] Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867) January 31 - Konstantin Muraviev, 31st Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1893) February 6 - Frederick, Prince of Hohenzollern (b. 1891) February 7 - Nance O'Neil, American stage and film actress (b. 1874) February 9 - Khan
 Bahadur Ahsanullah, Indian educationist, philosopher, philosopher, philanthropist, social reformer and spiritualist (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 14 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 14 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1874)[61] February 14 Humberto Delgado (b. 1874)[61] Febr
February 15 - Nat King Cole, American singer and musician (b. 1919)[62] February 20 - Michał Waszyński, Polish film director and producer (b. 1880) February 21 - Malcolm X, American civil rights activist (b. 1925)[65] February 22 - Felix Frankfurter
 U.S. Supreme Court Justice (b. 1882) February 23 - Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66] February 24 - Takeo Itō, Japanese general (b. 1890) King Farouk of Egypt Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood March 5 - Salvador Castaneda Castro, 31st President of E
Salvador (b. 1889) March 6 Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) [67] March 7 - Louise Mountbatten, queen consort of Sweden as second wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf (b. 1889) [68] Fan Noli,
 Albanian bishop, poet and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1882) March 14 - Marion Jones Farguhar, American tennis champion (b. 1896) Amos Alonzo Stagg, American baseball, basketball and football player and coach (b. 1862) March 18 - Farouk of Egypt,
deposed king (b. 1920) March 19 - Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Romanian communist leader, 47th Prime Minister of Romania (b. 1901) March 22 - Fidel Dávila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878) March 23 - Mae Murray, American silent film actress (b. 1885) March 25 - Viola Liuzzo, American Unitarian Universalist and civil rights activist (b. 1925)
March 28 Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, member of the British royal family (b. 1897) Jack Hoxie, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1897) Jack Hoxie, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1897) Jack Hoxie, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1897) Jack Hoxie, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton April 3 - Ray Enright, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896) Edward Victor Appleton Apple (b. 1897) Edward Victor Appl
 1896) April 9 - Sherman Minton, American politician and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (b. 1890)[70] April 10 Linda Darnell, American actress, dancer and courtesan (b. 1868) April 14 Leonard Mudie, English actor (b. 1883)[71] Perry Smith (b. 1928) and Richard Hickock (b. 1931),
 American convicted murderers April 16 - Sydney Chaplin, English actor (b. 1885) April 18 - Guillermo González Camarena, Mexican inventor (b. 1892) Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72] April 23 - George Adamski, Polish-American
 UFO writer (b. 1891) April 24 - Louise Dresser, American actress (b. 1878) April 27 - Edward R. Murrow, American musician and bandleader (b. 1911) May 6 - Oren E. Long, American politician, 10th Governor of Hawai'i (b. 1889) May
7 Charles Sheeler, American photographer (b. 1883) Alf Bjørnskau Bastiansen, Norwegian priest and politician (b. 1883) May 9 - Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria (b. 1894)[74] May 14 - Frances Perkins, first woman appointed as
a United States presidential cabinet member (Labor) (b. 1880) May 15 - Yisrael Bar-Yehuda, Zionist activist and Israel politician (b. 1882)[75] May 23 Rosina
 Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1880) David Smith, American sculptor (b. 1906) May 24 - Sonny Boy Williamson, American blues musician (b. 1899) May 27 - John Rinehart Blue, American football player and coach (b. 1898) June 5 Eleanor
 Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881) Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland (b. 1884) June 7 - Judy Holliday, American actress, comedian, and singer (b. 1921) June 11 - José Mendes Cabeçadas, Portuguese navy officer, 94th Prime Minister of Portugal and 9th President of Portugal (b. 1883) June 13 - Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli
 philosopher (b. 1878) June 15 - Steve Cochran, American actor (b. 1917) June 29 - David O. Selznick, American film producer (b. 1902) June 23 - Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1882) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1902) June 28 - Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1882) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Mary Boland, American film producer (b. 1870) June 28 - Red Nichols (b. 1870) June 28 - Re
jazz cornettist (b. 1905) June 30 - Bessie Barriscale, American actress (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 - Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1894) July 8 - T. S. Stribling, American novelist (b. 1884) July 8 - T. S. Stribling, American actor (b. 1889) July 8 - T. S. Stribling, American actor (b. 1889) July 13 - Laureano Gómez, 43rd President of
Colombia (b. 1889) July 14 Adlai Stevenson II, American animal trainer (b. 1900) Max Woosnam, English sportsman (b. 1892) July 19 Clyde Beatty, American animal trainer (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1875) July 24 - Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1892) Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1875) July 24 - Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1892) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1892) July 19 Clyde Beatty, American animal trainer (b. 1892) July 19 Clyde Beatty, American animal trainer (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1893) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Rhee, 1st President of South Rhee, 1st Presi
 1904) July 28 - Rampo Edogawa, Japanese author and critic (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japane
 Sloane, American actor (b. 1909) August 8 - Shirley Jackson, American author (b. 1916) August 9 - Creighton Hale, American actor (b. 1882) August 25 - Johnny Hayes, American Olympic athlete (b. 1886) August 27 - Le Corbusier, Swiss architect (b. 1887) August 28
 Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, Iraqi politician, 9th Prime Minister of Iraq (b. 1892) Giulio Racah, Israeli physicist (b. 1909) August 29 - Paul Waner, American baseball player (b. 1907) Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace
Prize (b. 1875) September 6 - Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1935) September 12 - Lucian Truscott, American actress (b. 1895) September 16 - Fred Quimby, American animated film producer (b. 1886) September 12 - Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895) September 16 - Fred Quimby, American animated film producer (b. 1886) September 12 - Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895) September 16 - Fred Quimby, American animated film producer (b. 1886) September 12 - Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895) September 16 - Fred Quimby, American animated film producer (b. 1886) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general (b. 1895) September 18 - Fred Quimby, American general ge
17 - Alejandro Casona, Spanish poet and playwright (b. 1903) September 27 - Clara Bow, American founder of the clinical pastoral education movement (b. 1876)[80] October 3
 - Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914) October 8 - Thomas B. Costain, Canadian author and journalist (b. 1885)[81] October 11 Dorothea Lange, American photographer (b. 1895) Walther Stampfli, member of the Swiss Federal Council (b. 1884) October 12 - Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime Minister of Jordan (b. 1901) October 13 - Paul Hermann Müller,
 Swiss chemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1899) October 14 - Randall Jarrell, American poet (b. 1891) October 15 - Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891) October 15 - Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891) October 15 - Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891) October 15 - Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891) October 15 - Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israeli mathematician and recip
 English actor (b. 1874) October 21 Bill Black, American musician and bandleader (b. 1926) Marie McDonald, American actress (b. 1923) October 22 - Paul Tillich, German American guerrilla leader (b. 1926) October 24 - Hans Meerwein, German
chemist (b. 1879) October 26 - Sylvia Likens, American murder victim (b. 1949) October 30 - Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., American historian (b. 1888)[83] October 31 - Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913) Henry A. Wallace Emir Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah November 2 Félix Paiva, 28th
 President of Paraguay (b. 1877) H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1894) November 8 Dorothy Kilgallen, American newspaper columnist and television personality (b. 1913) Emma Gramatica, Italian actress (b. 1874) Mirza
 Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad, second caliph (b. 1889) November 12 - Taher Saifuddin, Indian Bohra spiritual leader (b. 1885)[84] November 16 Harry Blackstone Sr., American magician and illusionist (b. 1885)[85] W. T. Cosgrave, Irish politician, president of the Provisional Government and the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (b. 1880)
November 18 Khalid al-Azm, 5-time Prime Minister of Syria and acting President of Syria (b. 1893) November 24 - Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait (b. 1895) November 25 - Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890) Somerset Maugham December 5 - Joseph Erlanger,
 American physiologist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874) December 9 - Branch Rickey, American baseball executed) (b. 1927) December 10 - Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1874) December 11 - George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881) December 15 - Joseph Bamina, 8th Prime Minister of Burundi (executed) (b. 1927)
December 16 W. Somerset Maugham, English writer (b. 1874) Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889) Queen Salote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900)[86] December 24 - William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1886) Physics -
Shin'ichirō Tomonaga, Julian Schwinger, Richard P. Feynman Chemistry - Robert Burns Woodward Physiology or Medicine - François Jacob, André Michel Lwoff, Jacques Monod Literature - Mikhail Sholokhov Peace - United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) ^ Matson-Mäkelä, Kirsi (January 29, 2015). "Suomen ensimmäinen jäähalli täyttää 50 vuotta
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Herman Ammann | American engineer | Britannica". www.britannica.com. February 12, 2024. ^ "The Biography: Who's News and Why, 1953. Hw Wilson Company. June 1953. p. 124. ISBN 978-0-8242-0119-7. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ "Bart
 King: 16 facts about the greatest cricketer from USA". Latest Sports Updates, Cricket World Cup, Football, Hockey & IPL. October 19, 2016. Arthur M. Schlesinger American magician Wood-Ellem, Elizabeth (1999). Queen Salote of Tonga:
The Story of an Era 1900-1965. Auckland, N.Z. Auckland University Press. p. 1. ISBN 978-0-8248-2529-4. OCLC 262293605. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries
 18th century 19th century 20th century 18th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 18th century 20th century 20th century 18th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 18th century 20th 
 Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during
 the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the
20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and the Middle Course and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle Course and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle Course and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle Course and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle Course and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle Course and Europe to Asia, Africa and Europe to Asia, Afric
East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1]
The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along with the United States.
status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly
increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East
 India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale
 Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa, By the end of the century, the Britain, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa, By the end of the century.
 France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013)
 and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876.[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidle
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 doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly acceleration doubled during the 19th century and the 19th century acceleration doubled during the 19th century and 19th century acceleration doubled during the 19th ce
 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 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 the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism
UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism).
 Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States
and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century, 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 such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive
 topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean
 War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle
 Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Oing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) 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. Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various
coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over
 exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean
Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican
independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1801 to 1821, leading to Brazil from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into
 the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions
of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolutions 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, almost every government had banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in
 safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all
 assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egyptian Army in the Egyptian
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 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 Ascene of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion Ascene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping
 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 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 daimyō system and established a strong central government.
models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algeria in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1807. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty sign than 1807. The Maratha Confederacy sign the India Company sign the India Company sign the India Company sign 
Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexed Burma (now also called
1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian
missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of E
continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the
Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Phu Xuan, 
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
territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The
 whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Surakarta and Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningration was signed by Sasradiningrati
modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon
 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and the creation of the Paraguayan population
 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the 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: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism.
 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
grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895-1896: Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1896: Ethiopian War at the Battle of A
 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 science as a professi
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 independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace).
 Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the asymmetry of crystals.
André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and
of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers 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 similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science
Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are
 individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 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 Becque
population of Europe.[26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1845: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy
who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895
Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The world—between Baltimore and Washington.
 sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858
Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the Gatling invents the Gatling invents the Gatling invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling inv
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 invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of
electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power
stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'.
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
 publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the
 Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the 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 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it
 in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the
Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville
publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules
Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris.
1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A
Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and première of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L.
Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or
less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy
and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people
that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane
Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire. [31] Some American literary
writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photogournalists, Photojournalists, Pho
first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer
motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix
Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive photographer Niepce, pioneer inventor of the negative / positive / positiv
Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-
 Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille 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 Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hower Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Gericault Vincent V
Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Auguste Renoir Ilva Repin Auguste Renoir Ilva Renoir Ilva Repin Auguste Renoir Ilva Repin Auguste Renoir Ilva Repin Auguste Renoir Ilva Repin Auguste Renoir Ilva Re
Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music music
compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz
Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-
Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international
football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. Main articles: 1800s, 1810s, 1820s, 1830s, 
and 1840s 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical
steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the
century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident
of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see His
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 in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath.
wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is
established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Society for freed American Society for f
declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish
people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-
1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas, 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearm shot one by one without reloading manually, 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada, 1838: By this time, 46.000
Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the
establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto
published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann
Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States Main articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1870s
delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The
first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862–1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United States;
Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18
March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890:
Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs,
better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General
Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian
Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education, 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the 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 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890; First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892; The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the
the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and
secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippines free from Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days'
Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have
been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie
Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1864, left Britain for Africa in
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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 film 19th century in film 19th century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. 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The Republic for Which It Stands: The United States during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865-1896 (2017) de Bary, Wm. Theodore, ed. Sources of East Asian Tradition, Vol. 2: The Modern Period (2008), 1192 pp Kertesz, G. A. ed Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 1815-1939 (1968), 507 pp; several hundred short documents Media related to 19th century at Wikimedia Commons Wikiquote has quotations related to 19th century. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 19th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Andy Warhol (links | edit) Folk music (links | edit) Flag of the United States (links | edit) Geologic time scale (links | edit) Lavandula (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) 1960s (links | edit) 1 edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1917 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1919 (li edit) 1997 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1950 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) Lesson Plan Grade: 3rd-8th New Modeling Biologic Manufacturing Lesson Plan Grade: 6th-9th NGSS Performance Expectations: MS-LS1-2. Develop and use a model to describe the function of a cell as a whole and ways the parts of cells contribute to the function. Kinesthetic Astronomy: Earth's Rotation Lesson Plan Grade: 3rd-8th Slingshot to the Outer Planets Lesson Plan Grade: 3rd-5th NGSS Performance Expectations: 3-PS2-2. Make observations and/or measurements of an object future motion. (Grade 3) 4-PS3-1. Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object. (Grade 4) Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends, Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allows. -now on demand. Watch Now This third grade lesson plan on planets will serve as an introduction to an entire instructional unit on the components of the solar system. It will give students an overview of the solar system. It will give students an overview of the solar system. planets. The teacher can explain that due to Pluto's very small size, even smaller than Earth's moon, and its distant location at the very edge of the solar system, scientists have decided to change its classification, and have redefined it as a dwarf planet. A Lesson Plan on Planets for 3rd Grade Objectives: Students will be able to identify all eight planets (nine including the dwarf planet Pluto), and will be able to name the planets. Students will be come familiar with and observe the relative sizes of the planets orbit around the sun, which is located in the center of the solar system. Students will be able to explain that the planets from the sun. Materials: Chart paper and markers -Spherical objects such as balls or fruit corresponding to the relative sizes are listed below in millimeters. On the same scale, the sun would be about 1.39 meters (about 4.5 feet) in diameter. Mercury- 4.9 mm small pea Venus- 12.1 mm olive or cherry Earth- 12.7 mm small radish Mars- 6.8 mm larger pea Jupiter- 142.8 mm small canteloupe Saturn- 120 mm grapefruit Uranus- 51.2 mm small tangerine Neptune- 48.6 mm apricot Pluto- 2.3 mm sesame seed Procedure: Invite students to share facts that they already know about the planets and the solar system while drawing a diagram of the solar system on the chart paper. Lead the students with questions, such as which planet is closest to the sun, which planet comes next, etc. Discuss the relative sizes of the planets have smaller orbits, and the orbits get larger with increasing distance from the sun. Ask students how long it takes Earth to travel around the sun. (One year, 365 days.) Tell students that since Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, its revolution only takes 88 days, while Neptune takes 165 years, and Pluto takes 248 years to complete one revolution. Ask students what they think the different planets might be like, and why. For example, Mercury is very hot because it is so close to the sun, while the outer planets are always very cold. The inner four planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, are known as the gas giants because they are mainly composed of hydrogen and helium gas, and they are very large. Choose nine students to come to the front of the room, and give one of the objects to each student. Designate an object to be the sun, such as the chart paper. Ask the class which planet is closest to the planets in order. Review Questions: At the end of this third grade lesson plan on planets, have a verbal review of the lesson objectives as an observational assessment: What are the name of the eight planet? Which planet is farthest from the sun? Which planet is largest? What is the name of the eight planets are the gas giants? How long does it take Earth to revolve once in its orbit around the sun? Which planets are Earth's nearest neighbors? Resources WIndows to the Universe-www.windows.ucar.edu Lunar and Planetary Institute-www.lpi.usra.edu/education/explore/solar_system We live in a remarkable era when we can bring customized learning experiences to our children with the click of a button. IXL Learning offers online educational material that is more than just math drill and spelling practice. As a member of the Homeschool Review Crew, I received a full annual membership to IXL for my daughter. We have access to a wide variety of topics such as Math, Language Arts, Science and Social Studies - even an Intro to Spanish! Practice makes perfect and repetition helps bring about mastery. That's the goal, and that's where IXL can help. With the help of interactive diagnostic exercises, recommendations will be given for your student. He'll be able to jump in and follow the prompts given in the various subjects and tabs to review and reinforce their knowledge in all the core subjects of any grade level. The grade levels range from Pre-K to 12th, depending on the subject. With a membership you have access to all grade levels, regardless of where the student has placed in the diagnostic questions. This allows you to adjust your child's learning level in every subject area. My children have often been at different grade levels, regardless of where the student has placed in the diagnostic questions. for different subjects at any given time, so this feature makes the experience very customizable. 15 minutes a day is recommended. The student logs in and chooses the subject area and grade level they want to work on and begins answering a variety of questions. The IXL website tracks the amount of time, the number of correct and incorrect answers, the number of questions answered in each category, etc. How we used IXL - It was easy to set things up. This included my own parent account as well as my daughter's student account. She was rather excited to personalize her own account with an icon of her choosing and a secret word (password) of her own. I have full access to both the parent and student accounts, but she is able to easily log in on the student section herself each day. We are accessing the program from our desktop and laptop computers. (There is an app for the ipad available which would be great for when we are on-the-go.) Bekah first worked in the diagnostic section of the program, to help determine what grade level she she would need to work in the different subject areas. Answering a handful of questions in each of the categories gives the program enough information to recommendations. The recommendations for Bekah were pretty accurate, but there were times I wanted her to work on areas I felt she still needed reinforcement. There were also times I wanted her to challenge herself, so I was very happy to see that we could choose any grade level in any subject area. I mentioned this was a customizable program, right? I assigned my 12 year old daughter sections to work on for 15 minutes a day, 3 days a week. This was a customizable program, right? I assigned my 12 year old daughter sections to work on for 15 minutes a day, 3 days a week. was a supplement her schooling. I chose sections I feel she needed reinforcement or drill work. The process is simple – Bekah clicks on the skill I've assigned her, then follows the prompts on the screen. Sometimes it's a simple questions with a multiple choice answer. Sometimes there is a passage to read with a question based on the reading. Some exercises ask her to highlight the text that has a mistake or states the answers incorrectly, she shown where she made her mistake and then a similar question will recycle through at a later time, giving her opportunity to learn and master. She much prefers the "great job!" messages, though. The learning is fun when you can collect prizes, right? Students collect prizes, right? Stud awards and prizes, making it all a game, but I was pleased with how IXL handles this. The reward is there, in a subtle but highly effective manner. After her 15 minutes of assigned work, she was free to poke around and explore anything on the site she wished. She quickly gravitated to the Spanish tab. I have been impressed by how much she's picked up from the introduction all ready, even with no previous experience learning Spanish. As the parent, I receive emails informing me of her progress through charts and graphs provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this this provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this provided on the parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website side of the website. I really like this parent side of the website side of th integration because it gives me current data. I can monitor how well my daughter is doing and make note of areas she needs work as well as celebrate victory, without looking over her shoulder every moment. What we thought - I am impressed with IXL Learning. They provide a great way to reinforce learning. I do not see it as a full curriculum, but a supplement that will enhance our homeschool. Their website gives us straight forward drill work. I like that it is not gimmicky or cartoonish, but is still presented in a colorful and interesting way. Many online supplements we've tried have either leaned toward the childish or the boring. Not so with IXL. I plan to have Bekah continue her time on the website a few days per week, following the same pattern we've started. It has added some nice variety to her school day. IXL is not just for homeschooling families, though. a membership to their site will give any parent, teacher or caregiver access to tools that will strengthen knowledge and ecducation of children of all ages in school settings of all sorts as well as at home. Facebook Twitter Pinterest YouTube Many families on the Review Crew are using IXL Learning in their homeschools. Click on the image below to see how it's working for them! This lesson contains affiliate links to products I have used and personally recommend. At no cost to you, I make a commission for purchases made through the links or advertisements. These commissions help to pay for the costs of the site and enable it to remain free for anyone who wants to use it. Objectives: The students will be able to define the terms: sun, planet, dwarf planet, satellite, asteroid, comet, and meteor. The students will be able to name the planets of the Solar System. The students will be able to explain how the son is the center of the Solar System formed. Questions that encompasses the objective: Think about the night sky. When you look up at the sky at night, what do you see? Now, think about Earth. What makes it possible for us to live on Earth? Do you think the other planets have the ability to support life? Do you think there is life on other planets? Prepare the Learner: Activating Prior Knowledge, How will students prior knowledge be activated? Warm up by asking students: What do you know about Earth? What do you know about the Earth as part of the Solar System? Common Core State Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.1 B CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2 B CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2 CCSS.E "Solar System" Science Journal (Teacher Copy) "Solar System" Science Journal (Student Copy) Pages 3 & 4: Vocabulary Page 5: Planets of the Solar System Page 6: Introduction to the Solar System Page 7: How Did the Solar System Form: Nebular Theory Video: "The Nebular Theory" by OHMS Science class videos Page 8: What Will You Find in the Solar System" activity materials: Cardstock/ Construction Paper Crayons/Marker/Colored Pencils **When the unit is over, download the final space assessment for all of the lessons for free. **Here's the answer key.Input: What is the most important content in this lesson? To reach this lesson's objective, students need to understand: How will the learning of this content be facilitated? The teacher will begin the class by handing out the "What I Know About the Solar System" introductory worksheet. The students will have about 10 minutes to complete the worksheet. The students will write down everything they know about the Solar System. review. The worksheets should be collected and kept with the teacher until the final lesson of the unit. **If the teacher could go to the poster or bulletin board and discuss the responses that are associated with the lesson that had just been presented** Next, the teacher should introduce the "All About the Solar System" Science Journals with the students, allowing them to look through the journal for about a minute or two. The teacher should also review the unit. outline, which is on page 2 of the journal. After the journal is reviewed, the teacher should show the students the video is over, the teacher should begin a discussion about the content. The teacher should facilitate a discussion about the characteristics of each planet's distance from the sun. It is important that the teacher explain the lines that are shown surrounding the Solar System represent each planet's orbit. Next, the teacher explain the teacher explain the lines that are shown surrounding the Solar System represent each planet's orbit. System. If it is possible, project each page of the teacher's copy of the journal worksheet onto the board using a project each page of the teacher explain to the students those words/phrases are to be highlighted in their (students) journal. For this lesson, the teacher should be to go around the room and have each student read a key term and definition. Clarification should be provided for any key term that is unfamiliar or confusing to the students** Page 5: Planets of the Solar System **The teacher should review the names of the planets. The teacher should teach the students the mnemonic: "My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Naming Planets" à Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto** Page 6: How Did the Solar System Form: The Nebular Theory **This page is a cloze activity that is goes with the video "The Nebular Theory"** Page 7: What Will You Find in the Solar System? **This page reviews the terms: sun, planet, dwarf planet, satellite, asteroid, comet, and meteor* After the worksheet is completed, the students will break into pairs. The students will create a brochure describing the Solar System. Each pair will get a piece of cardstock or construction paper and crayons/markers/colored pencils. The students to work for about 10-15 minutes. Reconvene and discuss when the students are finished. **Each pair can either present the brochures or a gallery walk can be set up. For the gallery walk, each pair will place their brochure on desks throughout the room. The students will walk around and look at their peers' brochure on desks throughout the room. The students will walk around and look at their peers' brochure on desks throughout the room. should review the vocabulary words with the students. The students will then fill out the "What I Learned About the Solar System" worksheet. They will then fill out the "What I Know" and "What I Learned" sheets in a folder to put them all together into a book when the unit is finished. Time/Application 3-5 minutes Guided Introductory worksheet Video: "Solar System" by Jessica Wimmer Introductory worksheet Video: "Solar Journals Discussion: Science Journal (Pages 3-8) Activity: "Welcome to the Solar System" Introductory Worksheet Give each students write as much as they know about the Solar System. Review once the students have completed the worksheet. 15 Minutes Solar System Give each student an "All About the Solar System Give each student and "All About the projector or PowerPoint presentation. The pages that will be presented include: pages 3-8. 15 Minutes Activity: "Welcome to the Solar System" Have the students break into pairs. Give each pair a piece of cardstock or construction paper and crayons/markers/colored pencils. The students to work for about 10-15 minutes. Reconvene and discuss when the students are finished. **Each pair can either present the brochures or a gallery walk can be set up. For the gallery walk, each pair will place their brochure and the teacher should discuss the activities. The teacher should review the vocabulary words with the students will then fill out the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep both of the "What I Learned About the Solar System" page. **The students should keep be Know" and "What I Learned" sheets in a folder to put them all together into a book when the unit is finished.** Individualized Instruction/Scaffolding English Language Learners will be supported in this lesson through data-based heterogeneous grouping, verbal and written repetition of new vocabulary words, and multiple representation of vocabulary words through printed images and video.

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