I'm not a bot



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Respuesta La inmutabilidad de Dios (su cualidad de no cambio". (Véase también Números 23:19; 1 Samuel 15:29; Isaías 46:9-11; Ezequiel 24:14). Santiago 1:17 también enseña la inmutabilidad de Dios: "Toda buena dádiva y todo don
perfecto desciende de lo alto, del Padre de las luces, en el cual no hay mudanza, ni sombra de variación". La "sombra de variación" se refiere a nuestra perspectiva sobre el sol: es eclipsada, se desplaza y proyecta su sombra. El sol sale y se oculta, aparece y desaparece cada día; sale de un trópico y entra en otro en ciertas épocas del año. Pero con Dios,
quien espiritualmente hablando, es la luz misma, no hay tinieblas en absoluto; no hay ningún cambio ni nada parecido con Él. Dios es inmutable en su naturaleza, sus propósitos, sus promesas y sus dones. Él, siendo santo, no puede desviarse a lo que es malo; ni Él quien es la fuente de luz puede ser la causa de la oscuridad. Dado que
toda buena dádiva y todo don perfecto viene de Él, el mal no puede proceder de Él, ni Él puede tentar a nadie (Santiago 1:13). La Biblia es clara en que Dios debe ser inmutable, por eso es imposible que Dios cambie. En primer lugar, si algo cambia,
debe hacerse en un orden cronológico. Debe haber un momento antes del cambio y un momento después del cambio y un momento después del cambio. Por lo tanto, para que el cambio se lleve a cabo, debe ocurrir dentro de las restricciones del tiempo; sin embargo, Dios es eterno y existe fuera de las limitaciones del tiempo (Salmo 33:11; 41:13; 90:2-4; Juan 17:5; 2 Timoteo 1:9). Segundo,
la inmutabilidad de Dios es necesaria para su perfección. Si algo cambia, debe cambiar para bien o para mal, porque un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar, o algo de lo que se necesita se pierde, lo cual es un cambio para mejorar para 
empeorar. Pero ya que Dios es perfecto, Él no necesita nada, por lo tanto, Él no puede cambiar para bien. Si Dios fuera a perder algo, Él ya no sería perfecto; luego, Él no puede cambiar para mal. En tercer lugar, la inmutabilidad de Dios se relaciona con su omnisciencia. Cuando alguien cambia su forma de pensar, a menudo es porque ha salido a la luz
nueva información que no se conocía con anterioridad, o porque las circunstancias han cambiado y requieren una actitud o acción diferente. Ya que Dios es omnisciente, Él no puede aprender algo nuevo que ya no sepa. Por lo tanto, cuando la Biblia habla que Dios se arrepiente, debe entenderse que la circunstancia o situación ha cambiado, no Dios.
Cuando en Éxodo 32:14 y 1 Samuel 15:11-29 habla que Dios se arrepiente, está simplemente describiendo un cambio de dispensación y unos tratos externos hacia el hombre, para que mienta, Ni hijo de hombre para que se arrepienta. Él dijo, ¿y no hará? Habló, ¿y no lo
ejecutará?" No, Dios no se arrepiente. Estos versículos afirman la doctrina de la inmutabilidad de Dios; Él es inmutable? En este estudio bíblico exploraremos la inmutabilidad de Dios y cómo esta característica nos brinda consuelo, seguridad y confianza en medio
de un mundo cambiante y lleno de incertidumbre. Descubriremos cómo la fidelidad y constancia de Dios son fundamentales para nuestra fe y cómo podemos aferrarnos a su promesa de que nunca cambiará, independientemente de las circunstancias que enfrentemos. ¡Acompáñanos en este viaje de reflexión y fortalecimiento espiritual! La inmutable
naturaleza de Dios: Un estudio bíblico profundo La inmutable naturaleza de Dios es un tema fundamental en la Biblia que nos revela la constancia y fidelidad de nuestro Creador. Encontramos en las Sagradas Escrituras que Dios es invariable en su carácter y propósito, siendo siempre fiel a sus promesas y verdades. A lo largo de la Biblia, vemos cómo
Dios se mantiene constante en su amor, misericordia y justicia. Su naturaleza no cambia, siendo siempre el mismo ayer, hoy y por los siglos. Esta inmutabilidad de Dios nos brinda seguridad y confianza en medio de los cambios y circunstancias de la vida. Al reflexionar en la inmutable naturaleza de Dios, encontramos consuelo en saber que podemos
depender de su fidelidad y constancia en todo momento. Su carácter invariable nos invita a confiar en su amor eterno. La inmutabilidad de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblica de la inmutabilidad de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblica de la inmutabilidad de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblica de la inmutabilidad de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblica de la inmutabilidad de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblica de la inmutabilidad de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblica de Dios en la Biblia La base bíblic
establecido en las Escrituras. En Malaquías 3:6 se afirma: «Porque yo soy Jehová, no cambio; por lo tanto vosotros, oh hijos de Jacob, no habéis sido consumidos«. Esta declaración revela la naturaleza constante y sin cambios de Dios a lo largo de la Biblia encontramos numerosos pasajes que refuerzan esta verdad, como Santiago
1:17, que dice: «Toda buena dadiva y todo don perfecto desciende de lo alto, del Padre de las luces, en el cual no hay mudanza ni sombra de variación«. La implicación de la inmutable El conocimiento de que Dios es inmutable tiene profundas implicaciones en nuestra vida diaria como
creyentes. Saber que Dios no cambia nos brinda seguridad y estabilidad. En medio de un mundo cambiante y lleno de incertidumbre, podemos descansar en la certeza de que nuestro Dios permanece constante. Esto nos anima a confiar en Él en todo momento, sabiendo que sus promesas son seguras y su fidelidad nunca falla. El contraste entre la
inmutabilidad de Dios y la naturaleza humana La inconstancia humana y la constancia divina Mientras que los seres humanos somos inherentemente cambiantes y sujetos a fluctuaciones en nuestras emociones, pensamientos y acciones, Dios se mantiene inmutable en su carácter y propósito. Esta diferencia resalta la necesidad de depender
completamente de un Dios que permanece fiel y constante, incluso cuando nosotros fallamos. Nuestra esperanza y salvación descansan en un Dios que no cambia ni vacila. La adoración y la reverencia. Reconocer
que servimos a un Dios que permanece constante a pesar de las circunstancias nos lleva a postrarnos ante Él en gratitud y humildad. La inmutabilidad de Dios nos invita a confiar en su soberanía y a rendirnos ante su voluntad perfecta, sabiendo que su amor y misericordia perduran para siempre. ¿Qué significa exactamente la inmutabilidad de Dios
según la Biblia? La inmutabilidad de Dios, según la Biblia, significa que Dios es constante y no cambia en su naturaleza, carácter o propósitos. ¿Cómo se relaciona la inmutabilidad de Dios con su fidelidad y promesas? La inmutabilidad de Dios asegura que su carácter y sus promesas son firmes y fieles, ya que no cambia. ¿Cómo podemos ver evidencias de
la inmutabilidad de Dios a lo largo de la historia bíblica? A lo largo de la historia bíblica? A lo largo de la historia bíblica son tomadas de La Biblia de las Américas © 1986,
1995, 1997 by The Lockman Foundation, La Habra, Calif, . Usadas con permiso El término "inmutable" en la Biblia se refiere a la naturaleza constante e inalterable de Dios. Esta palabra, aunque no aparece de manera directa en todos los textos bíblicos, se refleja en diversas enseñanzas y pasajes que destacan la fidelidad y la eternidad del carácter
divino. En un mundo donde todo cambia, la inmutabilidad de Dios proporciona un fundamento sólido para la fe y la práctica espiritual. Revisa Nuestro Contenido: La inmutabilidad de Dios proporciona un fundamento sólido para la fe y la práctica espiritual. Revisa Nuestro Contenido: La inmutabilidad de Dios proporciona un fundamento sólido para la fe y la práctica espiritual.
crucial para entender la naturaleza divina y su relación con la humanidad. Referencias bíblicas sobre la inmutabilidad de Dios es la razón por la cual su
pueblo permanece bajo su cuidado y protección. Otro pasaje relevante es Hebreos 13:8: "Jesucristo es el mismo ayer, y hoy, y por los siglos". Este versículo refuerza la idea de que la naturaleza de Cristo, como parte de la Trinidad, es inalterable, lo que asegura a los creyentes que su salvación y relación con Él son igualmente seguras y firmes. Simbolismo
y contexto cultural La inmutabilidad en el Antiguo Testamento, donde los dioses de otras naciones eran percibidos como caprichosos, la inmutabilidad de Dios era un concepto radical. Los Israelitas entendían que su Dios era confiable y siempre cumplía sus promesas. Esta certeza se reflejó en las alianzas que Dios
hizo con su pueblo, como la promesa a Abraham, que se mantuvo a lo largo de las generaciones. Te Puede Interesar También ¿Qué significa "Inquirir" en la Biblia? La inmutabilidad en el Nuevo Testamento El Nu
como el "Pan de Vida" (Juan 6:35) y el "Buen Pastor" (Juan 10:11) muestra que su carácter y propósito son constantes. Además, en Santiago 1:17 se menciona que "toda buena dádiva y todo don perfecto desciende de lo alto, del Padre de las luces, en el cual no hay mudanza, ni sombra de variación". Esto refuerza la idea de que todo lo bueno proviene de
un Dios que no cambia. Implicaciones espirituales de la inmutabilidad Confianza en las promesas de Dios La inmutabilidad de Dios ofrece a los creyentes la certeza de que las promesas divinas son fiables. En un mundo lleno de incertidumbres, los cristianos pueden descansar en la seguridad de que Dios cumplirá su palabra. Romanos 4:21 dice:
"Plenamente convencido de que era también poderoso para hacer todo lo que había prometido". Esta convicción es fundamental para la vida de fe. Estabilidad en tiempos de crisis. Cuando las circunstancias externas parecen inestables, la certeza de un Dios inmutable
permite a los fieles encontrar paz y seguridad. Filipenses 4:7 nos dice que "la paz de Dios, que sobrepasa todo entendimiento, guardará vuestros corazones y vuestros pensamientos en Cristo Jesús". Conclusión La inmutabilidad de Dios es un concepto fundamental en la Biblia que proporciona a los creyentes un sólido fundamento para su fe. A través de
las Escrituras, se revela que Dios es constante en su carácter, promesas y propósito. Esta verdad no solo tiene un impacto en la vida espiritual, sino que también influye en la práctica religiosa diaria, brindando esperanza y confianza en un mundo cambiante. Reflexionando sobre la inmutabilidad de Dios, los creyentes pueden encontrar consuelo en su
relación con Él, sabiendo que su amor y fidelidad son eternos. Al vivir con esta verdad en mente, los cristianos pueden enfrentar los desafíos de la vida con una fe renovada y una paz duradera. Te Puede Interesar También ¿Qué significa "Inicuo" en la Biblia? El término "inmutable" tiene un profundo significado en la Biblia. Proviene del latín "inmutabilis"
que significa "que no puede ser cambiado". En el contexto bíblico, esta palabra se utiliza para describir a Dios y sus atributos. En la Biblia, la inmutabilidad de Dios se refiere a su naturaleza constante y eterna. Esto significa que Dios no cambia, ni en su carácter ni en sus promesas. Su inmutabilidad es un reflejo de su perfección y fidelidad. El origen de
la idea de la inmutabilidad de Dios se encuentra en el Antiguo Testamento. En el libro de Malaquías 3:6, Dios declara: "Yo, el Señor, no cambio". Esta afirmación enfatiza la estabilidad y la confiabilidad de Dios. A lo largo de la Biblia, se nos recuerda constantemente que Dios es fiel y que cumple sus promesas. La inmutabilidad de Dios también se
menciona en el Nuevo Testamento. En el libro de Hebreos 13:8 se nos dice: "Jesucristo es el mismo ayer, hoy y por siempre". Esta declaración nos asegura que Jesús, como Dios encarnado, es inmutable en su naturaleza y carácter. La inmutablidad de Dios tiene importantes implicaciones para nuestra fe. Nos da confianza en su fidelidad y nos anima a
confiar en sus promesas. Sabemos que, a pesar de las circunstancias cambiantes de la vida, Dios sigue siendo el mismo y podemos depender de Él en todo momento. La inmutabilidad de Dios también nos desafía a buscar una relación constante con Él. A medida que crecemos en nuestra fe, debemos esforzarnos por ser fieles y constantes en nuestra
devoción a Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. Esta palabra destaca la fidelidad y estabilidad de Dios, y nos anima a confiar en sus promesas. A través de su inmutabilidad, Dios nos muestra su perfección y nos invita a tener una relación constante con Él. Última actualización: 30
junio, 2023 La inmutabilidad de Dios es un concepto fundamental dentro del cristianismo, un pilar que sostiene la fe de millones de personas en todo el mundo. Explorar la inmutabilidad de Dios nos lleva a comprender la naturaleza de su ser, la estabilidad de Dios es un concepto fundamental dentro del cristianismo, un pilar que sostiene la fe de millones de personas en todo el mundo. Explorar la inmutabilidad de Dios nos lleva a comprender la naturaleza de su ser, la estabilidad de Sus promesas y la certeza de su amor. En este artículo, ahondaremos en las implicaciones de la
inmutabilidad divina, explorando sus raíces bíblicas, su influencia en la vida del creyente y su impacto en nuestra fe.Índice La inmutabilidad de Dios se basa en su naturaleza perfecta y eterna. Dios no cambia en su carácter, atributos o esencia. Sus promesas son inmutables y
se cumplen siempre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos recuerda que su poder y sabiduría no cambian.La inmutabilidad de Dios es un testimonio de su fidelidad y amor.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad de Dios es un testimonio de su fidelidad y amor.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de Dios es un testimonio de su fidelidad y amor.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de Dios es un testimonio de su fidelidad y amor.La inmutabilidad divina nos recuerda que su poder y sabiduría no cambian.La inmutabilidad de Dios es un testimonio de su fidelidad y amor.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da seguridad y confianza en medio de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad de la incertidumbre.La inmutabilidad divina nos da segu
una fuente de esperanza y fortaleza para el creyente.La Biblia, desde sus primeras páginas, nos habla de un Dios inmutable. En Génesis 1:1, leemos: "En el principio creó Dios los cielos y la tierra". Esta frase no solo nos presenta un Dios que siempre existió, un Dios inmutable. Otros pasajes del
Antiguo Testamento refuerzan esta idea. Malaquías 3:6 afirma: "Porque yo, el Señor, no cambio." Dios declara su naturaleza constante, independiente de los cambios que ocurren en la tierra. Su esencia es inmutable, inalterable. Testimonios en el Nuevo Testamento. I a inmutablidad de Dios se confirma a través de la figura de
Jesucristo. Hebreos 13:8 declara: "Jesucristo es el mismo ayer, hoy y por siempre." Este versículo nos recuerda que Jesús, la segunda persona de la Trinidad, es Dios encarnado, y como tal, su naturaleza es inmutable. Pablo, en Romanos 1:4, afirma que Jesús "fue designado Hijo de Dios con poder, según el Espíritu de santidad, por su resurrección de
 entre los muertos." Su resurrección es una muestra de su poder, su dominio sobre la muerte, una demostración de su inmutabilidad de las Promesas de DiosLa inmutabilidad de Dios se extiende a sus promesas. Sus palabras no cambian, son estables y confiables. Salmo 89:34 declara: "Mi pacto no quebrantaré, ni cambiaré la palabra que
salió de mis labios." En Números 23:19, Balaam, un profeta pagano, reconoce la inmutabilidad de Dios es hombre, para que se arrepienta. ¿Acaso él ha dicho y no lo cumplirá?"Implicaciones de la Inmutabilidad de Dios es hombre, para que se arrepienta.
ofrece una seguridad y confianza inquebrantables. Sabemos que podemos confiar en su amor, su fidelidad y la incertidumbre reinan, Dios permanece constante, un faro de esperanza. Su inmutabilidad nos alienta a confiar en Él durante las pruebas y tribulaciones. Aunque las
circunstancias cambien, Dios sigue siendo el mismo, un Dios constante y fiel. Un Desafío para la Vida del CreyenteLa inmutablidad de Dios también nos desafía a ser constantes en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos serlo en nuestra fe y devoción. Si Dios es inmutable, nosotros también deberíamos d
devoción, buscando un crecimiento continuo en la fe y un compromiso con Dios. La inmutabilidad de Dios nos ofrece una fuente de esperanza y fortaleza en medio de la adversidad. Sabemos que su poder y sabiduría no cambian
que Él siempre estará ahí para ayudarnos y guiarnos. Su inmutabilidad nos da confianza en su capacidad para obrar en nuestras vidas, para ayudarnos a superar los obstáculos y a alcanzar las metas que Él ha establecido para nosotros. La Inmutabilidad de Dios en la Práctica Cómo Vivir una Vida InmutabileVivir una vida inmutable, en el sentido de ser
constantes en nuestra fe, no significa ser inflexibles o incapaces de cambio. Significa ser firmes en nuestros valores y fieles a Dios, independientemente de las circunstancias. Aquí te dejo algunos consejos para vivir una vida inmutable: Cultiva una relación constante con Dios: Dedica tiempo a la oración, al estudio
de la Biblia y a la comunión con otros creyentes. Sé fiel a tus valores: Elige vivir de acuerdo con los principios de Dios, incluso cuando sea difícil. Sé constante en tu servicio: Busca oportunidades para servir a Dios y a los demás, sin importar las circunstancias. Video Recomendado: La Inmutabilidad de Dios: Un Pilar Inquebrantable de Fe Preguntas
Frecuentes¿Por qué es importante la inmutabilidad de Dios?La inmutabilidad de Dios?La inmutabilidad de Dios es importante la inmutabilidad de Dios es importante porque nos ofrece seguridad y confianza en un mundo cambiante. Sus promesas son confiables y su amor no se desvanece. Su inmutabilidad de Dios?La inmutabilidad de Dios?La inmutabilidad de Dios es importante la inmutabilidad nos da la certeza de que Él siempre estará ahí para nosotros, sin importante la inmutabilidad nos da la certeza de que Él siempre estará ahí para nosotros promesas son confianza en un mundo cambiante.
inmutabilidad de Dios en mi vida diaria? Puedes aplicar la inmutabilidad de Dios en tu vida diaria? Puedes aplicar la inmutabilidad de Dios para las
promesas que Él hace?La inmutabilidad de Dios significa que sus promesas son inquebrantables. No hay nada que pueda impedir que Dios cumpla lo que ha prometido. Sus promesas son inmutables y se cumplen siempre, sin importar las circunstancias.¿Qué pasa si Dios cambia de opinión?Dios no cambia de opinión. Su naturaleza es inmutable, su
carácter es perfecto y sus promesas son firmes. No hay posibilidad de que cambie su mente o su corazón. Él es un Dios fiel y siempre cumple sus promesas. Conclusión La inmutabilidad de Dios es un concepto fundamental para la fe cristiana. Nos da seguridad y confianza, nos desafía a ser constantes en nuestra devoción, y nos ofrece esperanza y
fortaleza. Cuando comprendemos la inmutabilidad de Dios, nuestra fe se fortalece, nuestra relación con Él se profundiza y nuestra vida adquiere un nuevo significado. Recuerda que Dios es un Dios constante y fiel, que sus promesas son inmutables y que su amor no se desvanece. Confía en Él, busca su guía y disfruta de la seguridad que te ofrece su
inmutabilidad. El término "inmutable" tiene un profundo significado en la Biblia. Proviene del latín "inmutabilis", que significa "que no puede ser cambiado". En el contexto bíblico, esta palabra se utiliza para describir a Dios y sus atributos. En la Biblia, la inmutabilidad de Dios se refiere a su naturaleza constante y eterna. Esto significa que Dios no
cambia, ni en su carácter ni en sus promesas. Su inmutabilidad de Dios se encuentra en el Antiguo Testamento. En el libro de Malaquías 3:6, Dios declara: "Yo, el Señor, no cambio". Esta afirmación enfatiza la estabilidad y la confiabilidad de Dios. A lo largo de la Biblia, se
nos recuerda constantemente que Dios es fiel y que cumple sus promesas. La inmutabilidad de Dios también se menciona en el Nuevo Testamento. En el libro de Hebreos 13:8 se nos dice: "Jesucristo es el mismo ayer, hoy y por siempre". Esta declaración nos asegura que Jesús, como Dios encarnado, es inmutabile en su naturaleza y carácter. La
inmutabilidad de Dios tiene importantes implicaciones para nuestra fe. Nos da confianza en su fidelidad y nos anima a confiar en sus promesas. Sabemos que, a pesar de las circunstancias cambiantes de la vida, Dios sigue siendo el mismo y podemos depender de Él en todo momento. La inmutabilidad de Dios también nos desafía a buscar una relación
constante con Él. A medida que crecemos en nuestra fe, debemos esforzarnos por ser fieles y constantes en nuestra devoción a Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen, el significado bíblico de "inmutable" se refiere a la naturaleza constante y eterna de Dios. En resumen de D
inmutabilidad, Dios nos muestra su perfección y nos invita a tener una relación constante con Él. Última actualización: 30 junio, 2023 (Del lat. immutabilitas, -atis).1. f. Cualidad de inmutable.La perfección de Dios por la cual él está exento de cualquier cambio en esencia, atributos, conciencia, voluntad y promesas. Ningún cambio es posible en Dios,
porque cualquier cambio debe ser para lo mejor o lo peor, y Dios es absolutamente perfecto. No hay ninguna razón para que Dios cambie, ya sea en él mismo o fuera de él. La inmutabilidad de Dios (Juan 3:10) «Respondió Jesús y le dijo: ¿Eres tú maestro de Israel, y no sabes esto?». Sólo es un antropomorfismo.La perfección de Dios por la cual él está
exento de cualquier cambio en esencia, atributos, conciencia, voluntad y promesas. Ningún cambio es posible en Dios, porque cualquier cambio debe ser para lo mejor o lo peor, y Dios es absolutamente perfecto. No hay ninguna razón para que Dios cambie, ya sea en él mismo o fuera de él. La inmutabilidad de Dios no debe confundirse con inmovilidad
El hecho de que Dios se arrepienta (p. ej., (Juan 3:10) «Respondió Jesús y le dijo: ¿Eres tú maestro de Israel, y no sabes esto?». Sólo es un antropomorfismo., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,349 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies
under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars.
 Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the
Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More
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membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that in 1959 many
Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article
Nominate an article Nicuşor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song
 "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri
Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured
Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung
delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld
(d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 25 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement. Often the pieces are
created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown;
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Azərbaycanca []]]]] Bosanski اردو []] Retrieved from " 2 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963 January March April May June July August September October November December Dec
 other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 20th century 20th century Decades 1960 1961 1962 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology
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solar calendar 2506 Tibetan calendar (male Water-Tiger) 2089 or 1708 or 936 — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit) 2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD)
designations, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed
poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the
night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 17 - A last guarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after
apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated. [5] January 22
France and West Germany sign the Elysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock
Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1964 February 1964 February 1965 February 1965 February 1965 February 1966 February 19
the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration.
with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects
northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle
pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount
Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963
April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine
Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman
Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 17 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established.
20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in
Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1-63 May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near
Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag
on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thuc, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the
United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits
the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4
- President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức commits self-
immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le
Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in
space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United
States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein
Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany. [14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle:
Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of Pre
- American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite.
July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. [15] August 8 - The Great Train
Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the
Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of
raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of
67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Aberlia Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on
Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1963 Septe
will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street
Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaysia.
September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, September 25 - In
the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes
a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and
begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking
tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South
Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany, [20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom [21] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan As Prime succeeds Harold 
are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a
radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a
collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A
coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots").
Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the
36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running
sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam
militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B.
Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for
Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election
won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second period of the
Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to m
December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States, killing 81
people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety
at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt
Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - Ismet Inönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey
(28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general relativity). The
TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins, The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is
standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4
Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra
Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power
metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 23 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop
musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 3 - Brian Greene,
American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor [34] February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American actor and comedian February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician),
American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô,
Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-
distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998)
Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer [40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 15 - Bret Michaels, American photographer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith
New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia
Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino,
American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah
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Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American
fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło
Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American pop singer[45] April 17 - Roy Dupuis,
Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27- Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred,
Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 10 - Mike Babcock, Canadian in the Anthony Field, Australian States (The Wiggles) May 10 
Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24
Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan
Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French
politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian
leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21
Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese
 science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh
Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of
Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician
July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen
Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al
MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actors, Producer and model Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actors, Producer and model Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actors, Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American acto
July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín
Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress
Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American professional basketball player[61] July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football player[61] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American professional basketball player[61] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football player[61] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football player[61] July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football player[61] July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football player[61] July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin State 
actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer
Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] August 3
Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13
Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 -
Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American 
Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan,
Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier
Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa
Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19
Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 29 Dave
Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American basseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife 
journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang,
Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of
Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American
children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub,
German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na
Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999)
November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 - Peter
Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 19 - Terry Farrell, American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos
Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor
Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 12 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas June 14 Cynthia Gibb, 
baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actors and talk show host December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actors and television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese Voice actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese Voice actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese Voice Actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese Voice Actors and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese Voice Actors and talk show host December Rikiya Koyama, American Actors and talk show host December Rikiya Koyama, American Actors and talk show host Dec
basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja,
Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American surrealist painter December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay
Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian
politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player
(b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13
Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice
actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1825) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and
diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1809) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1808) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895)
Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail,
American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 1 February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and Producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing 1 February 1 February 1 
2 - William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 -
Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film di
ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1801) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian
Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 23 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 24 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 25 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 26 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 27 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 28 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 28 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 28 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 29 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 29 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 29 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 29 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 29 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 29 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey 20 - Arthur Guy Empey 20 - Arthur Guy Empey 20 - Arthu
1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1895) Eppa Rixey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) Eppa Rixey, Indian Prasad, Indian Prasad
American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b.
1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1884) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1884) March 1884) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1885) March 1885) March 1886 March 1886 March 1886 March 1886 March 1886 March 1888 Ma
Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German
tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1801) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1892) March 28
Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1886) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Mowinckel Alma Richards Sa
1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and screen actor (b. 1872) April 6 - Otto Struve,
Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining
Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian
historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick
Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1895) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1894) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1895) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1895) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet films air force general (
producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks,
American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May
12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi
 Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1887) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881)
Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1884) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese
Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper
Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the
MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1899) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 9 - George (b. 1889) J
10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier
Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 17 - Richard Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 17 - Richard Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 18, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 19, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 19, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 19, Eddie Lee Mays 
Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1895) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1895) August 28 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1895) August 28 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American actor (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1895) August 28 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American actor (b. 1895) August 28 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1895) August 29 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film dire
 activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b.
1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English
film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886)
Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1893) Gustaf Gründgens Edith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1896) October 10 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1897) October 10 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1897) October 11 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 12 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 13 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 14 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 15 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 16 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 17 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1898) October 18 - Gus
Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyển, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist
and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Mexican politician politician, 1st President of Mexican politician politician, 1st President of Mexican politician politici
1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American
prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1897)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born
(b. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 20 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) Novem
Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 12 Theodor
Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese
professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene
 Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Film and Gross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies A "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery".
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20th century Timelines 18th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI)
particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The
Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the
Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule.
century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as
the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly
increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East
India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale
Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the century in Africa. By the end 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.
Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century were Jiroemon Kimura
(1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was
an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North
America, and Japan. [5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles. [6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War
Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of
railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of
the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe
were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in
stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities 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.
century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also
women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Second Russo-Turkish War, which led to the Second Russo-T
in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Empire, French Third Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic
States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating
array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor
of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain.
In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally
 being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish
American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France.
decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several
rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of 1848 Liberal
and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolutions began in January
in Sicily,[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread
dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropists
William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery
throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery.
writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after
Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian
suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War
(1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876,
Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th
century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China,
capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with quaships,
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 daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the
samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States
more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexed the Maratha
Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in
1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations
[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The
Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in 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 Barbary War and the Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen
dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War. 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major
factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812–1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that
Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the
Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland
against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Pormanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was
signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta, Mataram is a de facto and de vure controlled by the Dutch East Indies, 1831-1833; Egyptian-Ottoman War, 1832-1875; Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836; Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence
from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War
between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union
and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederace soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian
Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the Paraguayan war results in the dissolution of the Paraguayan war results in the dissolution of the Paraguayan war results in the dissolution and the creation and the creation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the
shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War.
Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific.
1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War british invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire
of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895; After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War, 1895-1896; Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898;
Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the
"Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science as a profession; the term scientist was
coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural
selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of
John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was
defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of
hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a
similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and
radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical
Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies
the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child,
Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life
around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the
Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837:
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Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas
mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the
16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic
telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented 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 large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison
patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885:
 Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894:
First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the
seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s
In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is
convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds
the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the
papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes
 Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas
Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman
publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Alice's
Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes
the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St
Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War
and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the
railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the Continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began. [30] The Goncourts and
Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the
most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the
Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville,
Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photography, L
documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière
pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotogr
maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh
Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was
prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins
Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya
Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers,
Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers
lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner.
Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexandre 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 Robe
1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1871: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891:
Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William
Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 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 First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina.
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 universities). 1814:
Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption created global climate anomalies known as
 "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón
Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire. as Mexico's first post-
independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first
modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great
Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one
 without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start
of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849
The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: The Convention in the United States and leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the United States and Irish diaspora. 1848: The Convention in the Uni
against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair.
1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869:
Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the 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 Publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canad 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 beep 1876: Battle of their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland.
Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike
1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: 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: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating is officially
adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34]
J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers
a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June
2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo,
c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime,
c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady
self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin
Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century theatre International relations (1808-1809 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1809).
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 continuity, who viewed with alarm the
dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of
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| 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/19th century" Hoy quiero profundizar sobre un concepto muy importante en la Biblia: la inmutabilidad. Quizás te estés preguntando qué significa exactamente este término y cómo se relaciona con nuestra fe cristiana. Bueno, ¡estás en el lugar correcto para descubrirlo! ¿Qué es la inmutabilidad? La
inmutabilidad es un atributo de Dios que describe su naturaleza constante, estable e incapaz de cambiar. Esto significa que Dios es siempre el mismo, ayer, hoy y por toda la eternidad. Su carácter, sus promesas y su amor son invariables. La inmutabilidad de Dios se refleja en cada aspecto de su creación. Aunque las circunstancias y las personas pueden
cambiar, podemos confiar en que la Palabra de Dios y su voluntad permanecen inalterables. Su fidelidad es nuestra roca y nuestro refugio. ¿Cómo se manifiesta la inmutabilidad en la Biblia? La inmutabilidad de Dios se hace evidente a través de sus enseñanzas y relatos en la Biblia. Desde el Antiguo Testamento hasta el Nuevo Testamento, vemos cómo
Dios cumple sus promesas y se mantiene fiel a su pueblo. Por ejemplo, en Malaquías 3:6, leemos: "Porque yo Jehová no cambia, asegurando a su pueblo que su amor y su protección son constantes. Otro pasaje bíblico en el que podemos ver la
inmutabilidad de Dios es Hebreos 13:8, que dice "Jesucristo es el mismo ayer, y hoy, y por los siglos". Este versículo resalta que Jesús es eterno e inmutabilidad y su significado en nuestra vida Ahora, es importante reflexionar sobre cómo la
inmutabilidad de Dios afecta nuestra vida diaria como creyentes. Saber que Dios es constante y digno de confianza. Su Palabra nos guía y nos consuela en medio de cualquier circunstancia.
No importa cuánto cambie nuestro entorno, podemos confiar en que Dios es el mismo y está con nosotros. [aib post related url='/oracion-de-agradecimiento-corta/' title='La mejor oración de agradecimiento corta para fortalecer tu fe y bendiciones en tu vida' related url='/oracion-de-agradecimiento-corta/' title='La mejor oración de agradecimiento corta para fortalecer tu fe y bendiciones en tu vida' related url='/oracion-de-agradecimiento-corta/' title='La mejor oración de agradecimiento corta para fortalecer tu fe y bendiciones en tu vida' related url='/oracion-de-agradecimiento-corta/' title='La mejor oración de agradecimiento corta para fortalecer tu fe y bendiciones en tu vida' related url='/oracion-de-agradecimiento-corta/' title='La mejor oración de agradecimiento-corta/' title='La
importancia de mantenernos firmes en nuestra fe. En un mundo en constante transformación, la verdad de Dios permanece inamovible. Podemos buscar su guía y dirección sin temor, sabiendo que su voluntad es perfecta y estable. En conclusión, la inmutabilidad es un atributo esencial de Dios que se revela a lo largo de la Biblia. Su constancia y fidelidad
son una fuente de esperanza y seguridad para nosotros como creyentes. [aib post related url='/quien-vio-a-dios-en-el-antiquo-testamento/' title='Los misterios de aquellos que vieron a Dios en el Antiquo Testamento/ related url='/quien-vio-a-dios-en-el-antiquo-testamento/ related url='/quien-el-antiquo-testamento/ related url='/qui
plenamente en él en todo momento. Su amor, sus promesas y su carácter permanecen invariables, brindándonos paz y dirección en nuestra caminata espiritual. ¡Gracias por leer este artículo sobre la inmutabilidad en el significado bíblico! Espero que te haya resultado interesante y edificante. Si tienes algún comentario o pregunta, no dudes en dejarlo
abajo. ¡Bendiciones! Leer Personajes de la Biblia que Tuvieron Doble Ánimo La Revelación Divina: Un Regalo de Gracia Las mejores tarjetas con textos bíblicos para inspirar tu vida cristiana El Santo Matrimonio: Un Pacto Sagrado Una carta especial de agradecimiento a mi abuela: un testimonio de fe y amor Deuteronomio 32:39: Un Llamado a la
Sumisión La verdad bíblica: Padre no es quien engendra, sino quien cría según los principios cristianos Descubre cuál es la tierra prometida en la actualidad según la Biblia El río de la vida: Una mirada al Apocalipsis 22:1 Bendición para la cama: paz y protección antes de dormir El poder inspirador de 2 Corintios 4:8-9: Un mensaje bíblico de esperanza y
fortaleza Isaías 52:12: Un Mensaje de Esperanza y Protección El Salmo 141:3: Un Llamado a la Pureza Interior
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