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INICIO Deportes Fútbol Nacional La invitada de última hora a la Copa Oro 2021, Guatemala, tras la retirada de la enferma Curazao, forma parte del Grupo A, junto a México, Trinidad y Tobago, y la noche de este domingo 10 de julio debutará frente a El Salvador en el Toyota Stadium de Frisco, Texas. | 18:05h Posterior al debut, que también marcará el inicio de la historia del mexicano Rafael Loredo al frente de la mayor, a los nuestros les tocará medirse el 14 a las 19:30 (hora local) contra nuestro clásico rival del norte, el tricolor mexicano, que ya no cuenta con su mejor carta para el torneo, el jugador del Nápoles italiano, Hirving Lozano, tras la escalofriante lesión que sufrió la noche del martes ante los trinitarios. Cuatro días después, a las 20 hrs, cerraremos la actividad de nuestro sector enfrentando a los apodados "Soca Warriors". La Bicolor Nacional, encara esta edición de la Copa de Oro con un técnico interino, luego de que el jueves último Amarini Villatoro fuese cesado de su cargo, tras caer en penales en la ronda preliminar de este mismo campeonato ante Guadalupe. Ese mismo día, el entrenador de la sub-20 fue designado para acompañar la expedición guatemalteca. Además, la moral de los futbolistas nacionales llega tocada también sobretodo la del volante del Leones Negros mexicano, Marvin Ceballos, quien le tocó fallar dos lanzamientos en el partido ante los isleños. Y por lo cual se disculpó en redes sociales. Por su parte, el auxiliar técnico de la selección salvadoreña Gerson Pérez señaló este sábado que el cambio de rival obliga a modificar la estrategia del plantel dirigido por Hugo Pérez. "Es un equipo con diferentes patrones, de diferente estilo y sí, cambia el plan de análisis del rival" y "tiene que cambiar un poco el esquema", dijo en un video difundido por la Federación Salvadoreña de Fútbol (Fesfut). Sobre el duelo ante los vecinos centroamericanos cabe recordar que Guatemala, en los últimos seis partidos disputados, consiguió dos victorias, tres empates, y una derrota. View this post on Instagram A post shared by Concacaf Gold Cup (@goldcup) Una vez completada la fase de Grupos de la Copa Oro, ocho equipos avanzarán a una eliminatoria con un nuevo formato en la que los equipos en lados opuestos del bracket se enfrentarán a partir de los cuartos de final en adelante. Este es un cambio con respecto a los torneos anteriores de la Copa Oro cuando el equipo solo compitió contra rivales en el mismo lado del bracket hasta la final. 15.07.2023 04:01La nueva Copa Mundial de Clubes de la FIFA, que se disputará en Estados Unidos en 2025, podría "superponerse" con la Copa Oro de la Concacaf, que se desarrolla cada dos años en ese país, advirtió este viernes el presidente de la Concacaf, Victor Montagliani.... más » Fase de Grupos Cuartos Semifinal Final Inter Miami CF (6W-3L-5D, 22 points) earned a come-from-behind 3-3 draw with the Eastern Conference-leading Philadelphia Union at Subaru Park on Saturday night. Goals from Tadeo Allende and Lionel Messi kept Inter Miami within striking distance, and second-half substitute Telasco Segovia completed the comeback with a dramatic 95th minute equalizer. Javier Juárez Foto: Jorge Martínez | Mexsport Quedó listo el calendario de la Copa Oro 2021, sin embargo, México no conoce a su primer rival. El Tricolor está en el Grupo A junto a El Salvador y Curazao e inicia la competencia contra el ganador de la ronda preliminar número 9, es decir, el debut de Gerardo Martino es contra Trinidad y Tobago, Montserrat, Cuba o Guayana Francesa. Las fases previas se desarrollan del 2 al 6 de julio, mientras que el arranque del torneo del área es el 10 de julio. RECIBE EN TU CORREO LAS MEJORES NOTICIAS DEPORTIVAS, SUSCRÍBETE AQUÍ Víctor Montagliani, presidente de Concacaf comentó que "estamos muy contentos de confirmar el calendario y las sedes de la Copa Oro de este verano, que promete ser una celebración del futbol en nuestra gran región, 2021 es el año del 60 aniversario de Concacaf y esperamos con gran anticipación ver a los mejores equipos nacionales masculinos de nuestra Confederación competir por el título de la Copa Oro", expresó Víctor. Lo que conoció el Tricolor es su sede, el primer juego del Tata es en el AT&T Stadium de Arlington el sábado 10 de julio, mientras que el juego entre El Salvador y Curazao es en el Toyota Stadium de Frisco. Las cuatro selecciones instaladas en el Grupo A "permanecerán en el norte de Texas durante la fase de grupos", informó Concacaf. Estados Unidos y Canadá, Martinica y el ganador del preliminar número 7, es decir, los que integran el Grupo B, comienzan su actividad el 11 de julio y "permanecerán en Kansas City para la fase de grupos". El Grupo C que integran Costa Rica, Jamaica, Surinam y el ganador de la preliminar 8 tiene más movimiento: "Jamaica y Surinam abrirán el Grupo C en el Exploria Stadium de Orlando, el 12 de julio. Costa Rica se enfrentará al ganador de la preliminar 8 en el segundo partido del día. Para la última fecha de la fase de grupos el 20 de julio, Surinam y el ganador de la preliminar 8 viajarán a Houston, mientras que Costa Rica se enfrentará a Jamaica en el Exploria Stadium", explicó Concacaf. Por último Honduras, Panamá, Granada y Qatar, integrantes del Grupo D "tienen su sede en Houston". La ronda de cuartos de final será en Arizona y Texas, las semifinales en Houston y Austin, mientras que la final es en Las Vegas el 1 de agosto. CALENDARIO MÉXICO COPA ORO 2021 FASE DE GRUPOS Sábado 10 de julio México vs. Ganador Preliminar 9 (AT&T Stadium) Miércoles 14 de julio Curazao vs. México (Cotton Bowl Stadium) Domingo 18 de julio México vs. El Salvador (Cotton Bowl Stadium) CUARTOS DE FINAL Sábado 24 de julio State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ QF1: 1D vs. 2A QF2: 1A vs. 2D Domingo 25 de julio AT&T Stadium, Arlington TX QF3: 1C vs. 2B QF4: 1B vs .2C SEMIFINALES Jueves 29 de julio Q2 Stadium, Austin, TX y NRG Stadium, Houston, TX Ganador QF1 (1D o 2A) vs. Ganador QF4 (1B o 2C) Ganador QF2 (1A o 2D) vs. Ganador QF3 (1C o 2B) FINAL Domingo 1 de agosto Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas, NV Ganador SF1 vs. Ganador SF2 ?Escucha nuestro podcast? La Copa Oro 2021 de la CONCACAF es la competencia futbolística más importante de la región central, norte y caribeña de América, además de Guyana y Surinam. Se realiza cada dos años y existe desde 1963, aunque ha sufrido diferentes modificaciones a lo largo de la historia y se llama oficialmente Copa Oro desde 1991. Salvo 4 ocasiones, desde 1991 la Copa Oro se realiza en Estados Unidos, donde también se llevará a cabo en julio de 2021. El nombre oficial de esta decimosexta edición es 2021 CONCACAF Gold Cup y estamos listos para traerte todo lo que necesitas saber sobre la competencia más destacada de la región. >> Consulta aquí los partidos de clasificación CONCACAF Mundial 2026 Fechas: Sábado 10 de julio hasta el 1 de agosto de 2021. ▯ Campeón defensor: México. ▯ Equipos participantes: 16 (de 42 equipos). ▯ Sede: Estados Unidos. ▯ Partidos: 32. ▯ TV: ▯▯ GOL, ▯ SKY y FOX Sports. Son 10 los estadios de la región sur de Estados Unidos que participarán en esta competencia. AT&T Stadium, Arlington, TX (80.000 espectadores) BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (20.039 espectadore Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (18.467 espectadores) Cotton Bowl, Dallas, TX (92.100 espectadores) Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (25.500 espectadores) NRG Stadium, Houston, TX (72.200 espectadores) Q2 Stadium, Austin, TX (20.738 espectadores) State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ (63.400 espectadores) Toyota Stadium, Frisco, TX (20.500 espectadores) DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (18.000 espectadores) Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas, NV (65.000 espectadores) Las dos rondas de preliminares se jugarán en el DRV PNK Stadium de Fort Lauderdale, Florida, y es el estadio más pequeño de todo el torneo. El estadio más grande es el Cotton Bowl, en Dallas, Texas. La fase de grupos se jugará en 6 estadios de 3 estados del país. Los cuartos de final serán en el State Farm Stadium de Arizona y el AT&T Stadium de Texas, que están entre los más grandes de las sedes de esta competencia. La emocionante ronda de semifinales se celebrará el mismo día en los estadios Q2 y NRG de Texas. La gran final será en Las Vegas, en el recinto de última generación Allegiant Stadium, que junto con el Explora y el Q2 es anfitrión de este torneo por primera vez. Participarán 12 equipos. Los últimos en completar el cuadro de la fase de grupos fueron Haití, Trinidad y Tobago y Guatemala. Surinam y Catar (quien además será anfitrión de la Copa Mundial 2022) son los «nuevos» de la competencia, quienes entraron por medio de un sorteo llevado a cabo en Miami en 2019. Guatemala está como reemplazo de Curazao, después de que la selección debiera retirarse por un brote de COVID-19 entre sus jugadores. Esta edición ofrece varios cambios que harán sufrir o ganar a los equipos, depende de su situación. Se aumentó el número de participantes en el torneo, además se utilizará el VAR para apoyar al arbitraje. Las llaves se invertirán en los cuartos de final, por ende es bastante probable que el campeón defensor México y el subcampeón y anfitrión Estados Unidos estén en esa fase del evento. Grupo AGrupo BGrupo CGrupo D▯▯ México▯▯ EE. UU.▯▯ Costa Rica▯▯ Honduras▯▯ El Salvador▯▯ Canadá▯▯ Jamaica▯▯ Panamá▯▯ Guatemala▯▯ Martinica▯▯ Surinam▯▯ Granada▯▯ Trinidad y Tobago▯▯ Haití▯▯ Guadalupe▯▯ Catar A partir de los cuartos de final, la eliminación es directa. Los empates se resolverán con dos periodos de extra tiempo de 15 minutos cada uno. Si aun así están empatados, pasarán a una definición con penaltis. Las apuestas para el campeón de este torneo serán muy emocionantes, ya que volverá la vieja disputa entre México, actual campeón, y Estados Unidos, subcampeón y esta vez anfitrión. México además se encuentra en el puesto 13 de la Clasificación Mundial FIFA, mientras que Estados Unidos ocupa el puesto 20. Los demás países cuentan con pocas o ningunas participaciones en un Mundial de fútbol, pero esta competencia podría ser la oportunidad y motivación necesaria para lograrlo. El cambio de esquema respecto a la edición anterior, comienza en los cuartos de final. Ya no será el ganador del Grupo A quien se enfrente al segundo del Grupo B, ni el ganador del Grupo B con el segundo del Grupo A quienes deban disputarse el paso a la siguiente ronda. Los otros dos semifinalistas antes resultaban de los enfrentamientos entre el ganador del Grupo C contra el segundo del Grupo D y el ganador del Grupo D contra el segundo del Grupo C. La fase final se llevará a cabo del 24 de julio al 1 de agosto de 2021 con la siguiente modalidad: Cuartos de final 24 de julio 2021 – 1° Grupo D vs. 2° Grupo A 24 de julio 2021 – 1° Grupo B vs. 2° Grupo C 25 de julio 2021 – 1° Grupo A vs. 2° Grupo D 25 de julio 2021 – 1° Grupo C vs. 2° Grupo B Semifinales 29 de julio 2021 – 1D/2A vs. 1B/2C 29 de julio 2021 – 1A/2D vs. 1C/2B Final 1 de agosto 2021 – Ganador de la semifinal 1 vs. Ganador de la semifinal 2 El evento se transmitirá en toda Latinoamérica principalmente a cargo de Fox Sports, SKY y en España a cargo de GOL TV. Sin embargo, a continuación hay más opciones para que disfrutes de tus partidos favoritos. México: TDN, SKY, TV Azteca y Televisa Deportes. Estados Unidos: TDN, FOX Sports 1, FOX Sports 2, Univision, Unimás y Galavisión. Canadá: OneSoccer, TSN GO, TSN 2, TSN.ca. Panamá: TVMax, TDN y SKY HD. Costa Rica: TDN, SKY HD, TD Más, Teletica 7 y Teletica en Vivo. El Salvador: Deportes Canal 4, TDN y SKY. Guatemala: Canales 3, 7, 11, 13, ESPN, SKY y TDN. Honduras: Televicentro, SKY y TDN. Nicaragua: TDN y SKY. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Concacaf anunció el calendario completo de la Copa Oro 2021, la principal competencia de selecciones nacionales masculinas de la región. La edición de este año incluirá una nueva ronda preliminar (2 al 6 de julio) antes de la fase de grupos (10 al 20 de julio) y una fase de eliminación directa renovada (24 de julio al 1 de agosto). La Copa Oro, se jugará en 11 estadios en ocho áreas metropolitanas de Estados Unidos. La final se jugará el domingo 1 de agosto en el Allegiant Stadium de Las Vegas. *Calendario completo de la Copa Oro 2021 de Concacaf* *(hora de Costa Rica)* *Grupo A – México, El Salvador, Curazao y Ganador Prelims 9* El Grupo A comenzará a jugar el 10 de julio, con El Salvador enfrentándose a Curazao en el Toyota Stadium de Frisco, antes de que México, actual campeón, se enfrente al Ganador Prelims 9 en el AT&T Stadium de Arlington. El Grupo A permanecerá en el norte de Texas durante la fase de grupos. *Grupo B – Estados Unidos, Canadá, Martinica y Ganador Prelims 7* El Grupo B, ubicado en Kansas City (Children's Mercy Park), comenzará el 11 de julio, con Canadá y Martinica enfrentándose en el primer partido del día, mientras que Estados Unidos, seis veces campeón, se enfrentará al Ganador Prelims 7. Estados Unidos y Canadá permanecerán en Kansas City para toda la fase de grupos, mientras que Martinica y Ganador Prelims 7 viajarán a Frisco, TX (Toyota Stadium) para la tercera fecha. *Grupo C: Costa Rica, Jamaica, Surinam y Ganador Prelims 8* Jamaica y Surinam abrirán el Grupo C en el Exploria Stadium de Orlando, el 12 de julio. El cabeza de serie del grupo, Costa Rica, se enfrentará al Ganador Prelims 8 en el segundo partido del día. Para la última fecha de la fase de grupos el 20 de julio, Surinam y el Ganador Prelims 8 viajarán a Houston, TX (BBVA Stadium) mientras que Costa Rica se enfrentará a Jamaica en el Exploria Stadium. *Grupo D: Honduras, Panamá, Granada y Catar* El Grupo D, con sede en Houston, TX (BBVA Stadium), comenzará el 13 de julio con el invitado y Campeón de la Copa Asiática de la AFC, Catar, en contra de Panamá, en el primer partido de la noche. Esa misma noche Honduras enfrentará a Granada. El 20 de julio en Orlando, Granada y Panamá cerrarán la fase de grupos mientras Honduras se enfrenta a Catar en el BBVA Stadium. *Viernes 2 de julio – DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims primera ronda)* 2:30 pm M1: Haití vs San Vicente y las Granadinas 5:00 pm M6: Bermudas vs Barbados 7:30 pm M3: Trinidad y Tobago vs Monserrat *Sábado 3 de julio – DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims primera ronda)* 2:30 pm M5: Guadalupe vs Bahamas 5:00 pm M4: Cuba vs Guayana Francesa 7:30 pm M2: Guatemala vs Guyana *Martes 6 de julio – DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims segunda ronda)* 2:30 pm M9: Ganador Prelims 3 vs Ganador Prelims 4 5:00 pm M7: Ganador Prelims 1 vs Ganador Prelims 6 7:30 pm M8: Ganador Prelims 2 vs Ganador Prelims 5 *Sábado 10 de julio – Área Metropolitana de Dallas (Grupo A)* 3:00 pm El Salvador vs Curazao (Toyota Stadium) 8:00 pm México vs Ganador Prelims 9 (AT&T Stadium) *Domingo 11 de julio – Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (Grupo B)* 4:30 pm Canadá vs Martinica 6:30 pm USA vs Ganador Prelims 7 *Lunes 12 de julio – Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (Grupo C)* 4:30 pm Jamaica vs Surinam *7:00 pm Costa Rica vs Ganador Prelims 8* *Martes 13 de julio – BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (Grupo D)* 5:00 pm Catar vs Panamá 7:00 pm Honduras vs Granada *Miércoles 14 de julio – Área Metropolitana de Dallas (Grupo A)* 5:30 pm Ganador Prelims 9 vs El Salvador (Toyota Stadium) 7:30 pm Curazao vs México (Cotton Bowl Stadium) *Jueves 15 de julio – Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (Grupo B)* 5:30 pm Ganador Prelims 7 vs Canadá 7:30 pm Martinica vs Estados Unidos *Viernes 16 de julio – Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (Grupo C)* 4:30 pm Ganador Prelims 8 vs Jamaica *6:30 pm Surinam vs Costa Rica* *Sábado 17 de julio – BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (Grupo D)* 5:30 pm Granada vs Catar 7:30 pm Panamá vs Honduras *Domingo 18 de julio – Grupos A y B* 3:00 pm Martinica vs Ganador Prelims 7 (Toyota Stadium) 3:00 pm Estados Unidos vs Canadá (Children's Mercy Park) 8:00 pm México vs El Salvador (Cotton Bowl Stadium) 8:00 pm Curazao vs Ganador Prelims 9 (Toyota Stadium) *Martes 20 de julio – Grupos C y D* *5:00 pm Costa Rica vs Jamaica (Exploria Stadium)* 5:00 pm Surinam vs Ganador Prelims 8 (BBVA Stadium) 7:00 pm Panamá vs Granada (Exploria Stadium) 7:00 pm Honduras vs Catar (BBVA Stadium) *Sábado 24 de julio – State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ (cuartos de final)* 5:30 pm QF1: 1D vs 2A 8:00 pm QF2: 1A vs 2D *Domingo 25 de julio – AT&T Stadium, Arlington TX (cuartos de final)* 5:00 pm QF3: 1C vs 2B 7:30 pm QF4: 1B vs 2C *Jueves, 29 de julio – Q2 Stadium, Austin, TX y NRG Stadium, Houston, TX (semifinales)* 5:30 pm SF1: Ganador QF1 (1D o 2A) vs Ganador QF4 (1B o 2C) 8:00 pm SF2: Ganador QF2 (1A o 2D) vs Ganador QF3 (1C o 2B) *Domingo 1 de agosto – Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas, NV (Final)* 6:30 pm Ganador SF1 vs Ganador SF2 *La sede para cada una de las semifinales se confirmará al concluir la fase de grupos (cada estadio será sede de una de las semifinales). Concacaf ha anunciado el calendario completo de la Copa Oro 2021, la principal competencia de selecciones nacionales masculinas de la región. La edición de este año incluirá una nueva ronda preliminar (2 al 6 de julio) antes de la fase de grupos (10 al 20 de julio) y una fase de eliminación directa renovada (24 de julio al 1 de agosto).La Copa Oro de este verano, decimosexta edición de la competencia y una parte clave de la celebración del 60 aniversario de Concacaf, se jugará en 11 estadios en ocho áreas metropolitanas de Estados Unidos. La final se jugará el domingo 1 de agosto en el Allegiant Stadium de Las Vegas. "Estamos muy contentos de confirmar el calendario y las sedes de la Copa Oro de este verano, que promete ser una celebración del fútbol en nuestra gran región," dijo el presidente de Concacaf y vicepresidente de la FIFA, Victor Montagliani. "2021 es el año del 60 aniversario de Concacaf y esperamos con gran anticipación ver a los mejores equipos nacionales masculinos de nuestra Confederación competir por el título de la Copa Oro. Con un formato nuevo y emocionante, y dando la bienvenida a nuestros apasionados fanáticos a los estadios para estos enfrentamientos, no puedo esperar a que comience el fútbol el 2 de julio y coronar a un campeón en Las Vegas el 1 de agosto," agregó Montagliani.Antes del inicio de la fase de grupos de la Copa Oro 2021, 12 equipos nacionales que se clasificaron a través de sus actuaciones en la Liga de Naciones Concacaf (CNL) competirán en la ronda preliminar (Prelims) del 2 al 6 de julio de 2021. Estos partidos se llevarán a cabo en el DRV PNK Stadium (Fort Lauderdale, FL) y determinarán a los tres últimos equipos en la fase de grupos de la Copa Oro. Los enfrentamientos para las dos rondas de los Prelims fueron sorteados en septiembre de 2020 y están disponibles aquí.La fase de grupos de la Copa Oro 2021 se jugará del 10 al 20 de julio. Las 12 naciones clasificadas, los campeones de la Copa Asiática de la AFC Catar (participante invitado) y los tres ganadores de los Prelims fueron sorteados en cuatro grupos, en septiembre de 2020, y jugarán de la siguiente manera (horario completo disponible a continuación):Grupo A - México, El Salvador, Curazao y Ganador Prelims 9El Grupo A comenzará a jugar el 10 de julio, con El Salvador enfrentándose a Curazao en el Toyota Stadium de Frisco, antes de que México, actual campeón, se enfrente al Ganador Prelims 9 en el AT&T Stadium de Arlington. El Grupo A permanecerá en el norte de Texas durante la fase de grupos.Grupo B - Estados Unidos, Canadá, Martinica y Ganador Prelims 7El Grupo B, ubicado en Kansas City (Children's Mercy Park), comenzará el 11 de julio, con Canadá y Martinica enfrentándose en el primer partido del día, mientras que Estados Unidos, seis veces campeón, se enfrentará al Ganador Prelims 7. Estados Unidos y Canadá permanecerán en Kansas City para toda la fase de grupos, mientras que Martinica y Ganador Prelims 7 viajarán a Frisco, TX (Toyota Stadium) para la tercera fecha.Grupo C: Costa Rica, Jamaica, Surinam y Ganador Prelims 8Jamaica y Surinam abrirán el Grupo C en el Exploria Stadium de Orlando, el 12 de julio. El cabeza de serie del grupo, Costa Rica, se enfrentará al Ganador Prelims 8 en el segundo partido del día. Para la última fecha de la fase de grupos el 20 de julio, Surinam y el Ganador Prelims 8 viajarán a Houston, TX (BBVA Stadium) mientras que Costa Rica se enfrentará a Jamaica en el Exploria Stadium.Grupo D: Honduras, Panamá, Granada y CatarEl Grupo D, con sede en Houston, TX (BBVA Stadium), comenzará el 13 de julio con el invitado y Campeón de la Copa Asiática de la AFC, Catar, en contra de Panamá, en el primer partido de la noche. Esa misma noche Honduras enfrentará a Granada. El 20 de julio en Orlando, Granada y Panamá cerrarán la fase de grupos mientras Honduras se enfrenta a Catar en el BBVA Stadium.En un emocionante desarrollo futbolístico de la edición de este año de la Copa Oro, los partidos finales de la fase de grupos de cada grupo se jugarán simultáneamente. Esto es para asegurar un mejor espectáculo mientras los equipos compiten para llegar a la fase de eliminación directa.Al final de la fase de grupos, los dos primeros equipos de cada grupo avanzarán a los cuartos de final.Fase de eliminación directa: cuartos de final, semifinales y finalState Farm Stadium en Glendale, Arizona, y AT&T Stadium en Arlington, Texas serán las sedes de los cuartos de final el 24 y 25 de julio, respectivamente.Las semifinales se jugarán el 29 de julio en el NRG Stadium de Houston y en el Q2 Stadium de Austin, Texas. La sede de cada una de las semifinales se confirmará al concluir la fase de grupos (cada estadio será sede de una de las semifinales).Los ganadores de las semifinales viajarán al Allegiant Stadium de Las Vegas para enfrentarse en la final el 1 de agosto.Los boletos para todos los partidos de la fase de grupos saldrán a la venta al público el 20 de mayo, a las 10:00 a.m. local, a través de www.GoldCup.org. Se recomienda a los aficionados comprar sus boletos con anticipación para asegurar los mejores asientos. Para recibir información sobre la Copa Oro 2021 de Concacaf y obtener una oportunidad exclusiva de preventa regístrese aquí.Recursos visuales para los medios, incluyendo imágenes de los estadios, logos del torneo y fotos, están disponibles aquí. Full 2021 Concacaf Gold Cup ScheduleListed in ET (local time)Friday, July 2 - DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims Round One)16:30 (16:30) M1: Haiti vs Saint Vincent and the Grenadines19:00 (19:00) M6: Bermuda vs Barbados21:30 (21:30) M3: Trinidad and Tobago vs MontserratSaturday, July 3 - DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims Round One)16:30 (16:30) M5: Guadeloupe vs Bahamas19:00 (19:00) M4: Cuba vs French Guiana21:30 (21:30) M2: Guatemala vs GuyanaTuesday, July 6 - DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims Round Two)16:30 (16:30) M9: Winner Prelims 3 vs Winner Prelims 419:00 (19:00) M7: Winner Prelims 1 vs Winner Prelims 621:30 (21:30) M8: Winner Prelims 2 vs Winner Prelims 5Saturday, July 10 – Dallas Metropolitan Area (Group A)17:00 (16:00) El Salvador vs Curaçao (Toyota Stadium) 22:00 (21:00) Mexico vs Winner Prelims 9 (AT&T Stadium)Sunday, July 11 – Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (Group B)18:30 (17:30) Canada vs Martinique20:30 (19:30) USA vs Winner Prelims 7Monday, July 12 – Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (Group C)18:30 (18:30) Jamaica vs Suriname21:00 (21:00) Costa Rica vs Winner Prelims 8Tuesday, July 13 – BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (Group D)19:00 (18:00) Qatar vs Panama21:00 (20:00) Honduras vs GrenadaWednesday, July 14 – Dallas Metropolitan Area (Group A)19:30 (18:30) Winner Prelims 9 vs El Salvador (Toyota Stadium)21:30 (20:30) Curaçao vs Mexico (Cotton Bowl Stadium)Thursday, July 15 – Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (Group B)19:30 (18:30) Winner Prelims 7 vs Canada21:30 (20:30) Martinique vs USA Friday, July 16 – Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (Group C)18:30 (18:30) Winner Prelims 8 vs Jamaica20:30 (20:30) Suriname vs Costa RicaSaturday, July 17 – BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (Group D)19:30 (18:30) Grenada vs Qatar21:30 (20:30) Panama vs HondurasSunday, July 18 – Groups A and B17:00 (16:00) Martinique vs Winner Prelims 7 (Toyota Stadium) 17:00 (16:00) USA vs Canada (Children's Mercy Park)22:00 (21:00) Mexico vs El Salvador (Cotton Bowl Stadium)22:00 (21:00) Curaçao vs Winner Prelims 9 (Toyota Stadium)Tuesday, July 20 – Groups C and D19:00 (19:00) Costa Rica vs Jamaica (Exploria Stadium)19:00 (18:00) Suriname vs Winner Prelims 8 (BBVA Stadium)21:00 (21:00) Panama vs Grenada (Exploria Stadium)21:00 (20:00) Honduras vs Qatar (BBVA Stadium)Saturday, July 24 – State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ (Quarterfinals)19:30 (16:30) QF1: 1D vs 2A22:00 (19:00) QF2: 1A vs 2D Sunday, July 25 – AT&T Stadium, Arlington TX (Quarterfinals) 19:00 (18:00) QF3: 1C vs 2B21:30 (20:30) QF4: 1B vs 2CThursday, July 29 – Q2 Stadium, Austin, TX and NRG Stadium, Houston, TX (Semifinals)19:30 (18:30) SF1: Winner QF1 (1D or 2A) vs Winner QF4 (1B or 2C)22:00 (21:00) SF2: Winner QF2 (1A or 2D) vs Winner QF3 (1C or 2B)Sunday, August 1 – Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas, NV (Final)20:30 (17:30) Winner SF1 vs Winner SF2*The venue for each specific semifinal matchup will be confirmed at the conclusion of the Group Stage (Q2 Stadium, Austin and NRG Stadium, Houston will each host one Semifinal).Matches will be widely available for fans across the region and the world to follow and enjoy through the Confederation's partner networks, including Fox Sports (USA-English), Univision (USA-Spanish), OneSoccer (Canada-English), Televisa (Mexico-Spanish), Futbol de Primera (USA-Spanish Radio) and other local partners in the Caribbean, Central America and the world. The 2021 Concacaf Gold Cup is sponsored by Allstate, Angry Orchard, Chick-fil-A, Corona Hard Seltzer, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, MGM Resorts International, Modelo beer, Nike, Scotiabank, Toyota Motor North America and Valvoline.Fans planning to attend the Gold Cup Final in Las Vegas should book their rooms with MGM Resorts International via this link for the best available rates: ▯Enhancements to the 2021 Concacaf Gold CupFor the 2021 Gold Cup, Concacaf introduced a series of football first enhancements to add more anticipation for fans and increase competition between the teams. This included a first-ever Gold Cup draw, which took place in September 2020, the introduction of a Prelims to qualify the final three teams into the group stage and a new format in the knockout stage which means teams on opposite sides of the bracket will meet from the quarterfinals onwards. The 2021 Gold Cup will also include the AFC Champion, Qatar, as a guest participant and it will be the first Gold Cup to use Video Assistant Referees (VAR). Calendario completo de la Copa Oro 2021 de ConcacafEn ET (hora local) Viernes 2 de julio - DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims primera ronda)16:30 (16:30) M1: Haití vs San Vicente y las Granadinas19:00 (19:00) M6: Bermudas vs Barbados21:30 (21:30) M3: Trinidad y Tobago vs MonserratSábado 3 de julio - DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims primera ronda)16:30 (16:30) M5: Guadalupe vs Bahamas19:00 (19:00) M4: Cuba vs Guayana FrancesaMartes 6 de julio - DRV PNK Stadium, Fort Lauderdale, FL (Prelims segunda ronda)16:30 (16:30) M9: Ganador Prelims 3 vs Ganador Prelims 419:00 (19:00) M7: Ganador Prelims 1 vs Ganador Prelims 621:30 (21:30) M8: Ganador Prelims 2 vs Ganador Prelims 5Sábado 10 de julio - Área Metropolitana de Dallas (Grupo A)17:00 (16:00) El Salvador vs Curazao (Toyota Stadium)22:00 (21:00) México vs Ganador Prelims 9 (AT&T Stadium)Domingo 11 de julio - Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (Grupo B)18:30 (17:30) Canadá vs Martinica20:30 (19:30) USA vs Ganador Prelims 7Lunes 12 de julio - Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (Grupo C)18:30 (18:30) Jamaica vs Surinam21:00 (21:00) Costa Rica vs Ganador Prelims 8Martes 13 de julio - BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (Grupo D)19:00 (18:00) Catar vs Panamá21:00 (20:00) Honduras vs GranadaMiércoles 14 de julio - Área Metropolitana de Dallas (Grupo A)19:30 (18:30) Ganador Prelims 9 vs El Salvador (Toyota Stadium)21:30 (20:30) Curazao vs México (Cotton Bowl Stadium)Jueves 15 de julio - Children's Mercy Park, Kansas City, KS (Grupo B)19:30 (18:30) Ganador Prelims 7 vs Canadá21:30 (20:30) Martinica vs Estados UnidosViernes 16 de julio - Exploria Stadium, Orlando, FL (Grupo C)18:30 (18:30) Ganador Prelims 8 vs Jamaica20:30 (20:30) Surinam vs Costa RicaSábado 17 de julio – BBVA Stadium, Houston, TX (Grupo D)19:30 (18:30) Granada vs Catar21:30 (20:30) Panamá vs HondurasDomingo 18 de julio - Grupos A y B17:00 (16:00) Martinica vs Ganador Prelims 7 (Toyota Stadium)17:00 (16:00) Estados Unidos vs Canadá (Children's Mercy Park)22:00 (21:00) México vs El Salvador (Cotton Bowl Stadium)22:00 (21:00) Curazao vs Ganador Prelims 9 (Toyota Stadium)Martes 20 de julio - Grupos C y D19:00 (19:00) Costa Rica vs Jamaica (Exploria Stadium)19:00 (18:00) Surinam vs Ganador Prelims 8 (BBVA Stadium)21:00 (21:00) Panamá vs Granada (Exploria Stadium)21:00 (20:00) Honduras vs Catar (BBVA Stadium)Sábado 24 de julio - State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ (cuartos de final)19:30 (16:30) QF1: 1D vs 2A22:00 (19:00) QF2: 1A vs 2DDomingo 25 de julio - AT&T Stadium, Arlington TX (cuartos de final)19:00 (18:00) QF3: 1C vs 2B21:30 (20:30) QF4: 1B vs 2CJueves, 29 de julio - Q2 Stadium, Austin, TX y NRG Stadium, Houston, TX (semifinales)19:30 (18:30) SF1: Ganador QF1 (1D o 2A) vs Ganador QF4 (1B o 2C)22:00 (21:00) SF2: Ganador QF2 (1A o 2D) vs Ganador QF3 (1C o 2B)Domingo 1 de agosto - Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas, NV (Final)20:30 (17:30) Ganador SF1 vs Ganador SF2La sede para cada una de las semifinales se confirmará al concluir la fase de grupos (cada estadio será sede de una de las semifinales).Los partidos estarán ampliamente disponibles para que los aficionados de la región y el mundo los sigan y disfruten a través de los socios de la Confederación, incluyendo Fox Sports (USA-inglés), Univision (USA-español), OneSoccer (Canadá-inglés), Televisa (México- Español), Futbol de Primera (USA- español radio) y otros socios locales en el Caribe, Centroamérica y el mundo.La Copa Oro 2021 de Concacaf está patrocinada por Allstate, Angry Orchard, Chick-fil-A, Corona Hard Seltzer, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, MGM Resorts International, Modelo beer, Nike, Scotiabank, Toyota Motor North America y Valvoline.Los fanáticos que planean asistir a la final de la Copa Oro en Las Vegas pueden reservar sus habitaciones con MGM Resorts International a través de este enlace para obtener las mejores tarifas disponibles: a la Copa Oro 2021 de ConcacafPara la Copa Oro 2021, Concacaf ha introducido una serie de mejoras de fútbol para agregar más anticipación para los aficionados y aumentar la competencia entre los equipos. Esto incluye un primer sorteo de la Copa Oro, que tuvo lugar en septiembre de 2020, la introducción de los Prelims para clasificar a los últimos tres equipos a la Fase de Grupos y un nuevo formato para la fase de eliminación directa que verá a los equipos de lados opuestos de la llave enfrentarse desde los cuartos de final en adelante. La Copa Oro 2021 también incluirá al Campeón Asia, Catar, como participante invitado y será la primera Copa Oro en donde se utilizará el Videoarbitraje (VAR). Concacaf has announced the full schedule for the 2021 Gold Cup, the region's flagship men's national team competition. This year's edition will include a new Preliminary Round (July 2-6) prior to the Group Stage (July 10-20) and a revamped Knockout Stage (July 24 – Aug 1). This summer's Gold Cup, the 16th edition of the competition and a key part of Concacaf's 60th anniversary celebration, will be played in 11 stadiums across eight US metropolitan areas. Allegiant Stadium in Las Vegas will host the competition's final match on Sunday, August 1."We are extremely pleased to confirm the schedule and venues for this summer's Concacaf Gold Cup, which promises to be a celebration of football in our great region," said Concacaf President and FIFA Vice President Victor Montagliani. "2021 is Concacaf's 60th anniversary year and we look forward with great anticipation to watching the best men's national teams in our confederation compete for the Gold Cup title. With an exciting new format and the prospect of welcoming passionate fans to the stadiums for these compelling matchups, I can't wait for the football to begin on July 2nd and to crown a champion in Las Vegas on August 1st," added Montagliani.Prior to the start of the 2021 Gold Cup Group Stage, 12 national teams which qualified through their Concacaf Nations League (CNL) performances, will compete in the Preliminary Round (Prelims) from July 2-6, 2021. These matches will take place at DRV PNK Stadium (Fort Lauderdale, FL) and will determine the final three teams in the Gold Cup Group Stage. The six round one Prelims matches and the three round two Prelims matches were drawn in September 2020 and are available here and below. Tickets for the Gold Cup Prelims will go on-sale at a later date.The Group Stage of the 2021 Concacaf Gold Cup will k

8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 – Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 – The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 – Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 – The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 – İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 – Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 – Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 – Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 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 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 – Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 – Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 – Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 – Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 – Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 – Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 – Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 – Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer February 9 – Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 – John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 – Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 – Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 – Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 – Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 – William Baldwin, American 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 13 – Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 – Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 – Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 – Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 – Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 – Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 – Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 – Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 – Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 – Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 – Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 – Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 – Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 – Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 – Dean Norris, American 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 drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 – Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 – Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 – Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 – Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 – Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27– Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 – Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 – Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 – Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 – Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 – Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 – Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 – Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 – Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil 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 9 – Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 – Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 – Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 – Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 – Greg Kinnear, 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 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 – Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 – Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 – Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician and businessman July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 – Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 – Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 – Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 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[62] July 27 – Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 – Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American 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 6 – Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 – Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 – Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 – Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 – Christine Cavanaugh, American actress and voice actress (d. 2014) August 18 – Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 – Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 – Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 – Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 – Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 – Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress 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 23 – Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 – Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 – Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 – Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 –Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 – Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 – Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 – Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 – Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 – Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 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 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 – Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, 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 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 – Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 – Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 – Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 19 – Terry Farrell, American actress November 20 – Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 – Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 – Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 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 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 – Helen Slater, American actress and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actress Til Schweiger, German actor 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 23 – Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 – Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 – Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 – Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 – Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) January 7 – Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 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 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 – Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 – Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 – Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 – Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 – John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 – Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 – William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 – George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 – Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 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. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) 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. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 – Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 – Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 – Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 – William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1932) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 – Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 – Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 – Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 – Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1901) March 23 – Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 – Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 – Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 – Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 – Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 – Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 – Otto Struve, Russian–American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 – Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 – Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 – Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 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. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 – Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 – Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 – Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 – Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 – Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 – Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 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 18 – Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 – Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 – Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 – Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 – Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 – Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 – Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 – William Baziotes, American painter (b. 1912) June 7 – ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 – Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 – Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 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. 1910) July 4 – Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 6 – George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 – Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 – Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 – Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 – Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 – Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 – Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 – Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 – Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 – Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 – Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 – William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 – James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights 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 9 – Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 – Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 – Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 – Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 – Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 – Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 – Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 – Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 – Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 – Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 – Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 – Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 – Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940–1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 – Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 – Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 – Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930–1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 – Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 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. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 – John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 26 – Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 – Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 – Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 5 – Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 10 – K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 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. 1896)[125] December 26 – Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics – Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry – Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine – Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature – Giorgos Seferis Peace – International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. ^ "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1961–1963, Volume III". Office of the Historian. Retrieved September 11, 2021. ^ Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's Council of the Entente. Cornell University Press. p. 86. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949–1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Banu, Florian (2016). "Relațiile Securității cu serviciile omoloage din țările membre ale Pactului de la Varșovia". In Banu, Florian; Țăranu, Liviu (eds.). Securitatea (1948–1989). Monografie. Editura Cetatea de Scaun. p. 335. ISBN 978-606-537-357-0. ^ "Dallas: JFK is shot dead". 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An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Timelines 18th century 19th century 20th century State leaders 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's land and a quarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897–2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900–2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[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 interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States.[10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from 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 Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic 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 Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 – 1819: British Empire annexed 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 the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801–1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807–1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808–1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812–1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813–1837: Afghan–Sikh Wars. 1814–1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) 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 War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828–1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831–1833: Egyptian–Ottoman War. 1832–1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835–1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839–1842: First Opium War begins. 1846–1848: Mexican–American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed;

Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853–1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856–1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861–1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18–40 were killed.[22] 1861–1867: French intervention in Mexico and 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 North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879–1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880–1881: First Boer War begins. 1881–1899: Mahdist War in Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883–1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894–1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895–1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895–1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896–1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish–American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899–1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899–1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899–1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899–1902: Philippine–American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth 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 equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers 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. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s–1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869–1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871–1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of 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 publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace.Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard 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. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805–1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814 : February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816–1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 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 Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834–1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835–1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837–1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839–1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839–1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845–1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848–1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857–1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859–1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862–1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870–1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871–1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876–1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881–1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889–1890: 1889–1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish–American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 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 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808–1874) History of Russia (1855–1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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