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Monstruos marinos de la biblia

Las Sagradas Escrituras, además de aportar consuelo para las personas creyentes, son también un filón para la mitología o la historia. Muchas de las leyendas que aparecen en ellas son totalmente increíbles y algunas de ellas muy curiosas. En este artículo vamos a analizar los monstruos marinos bíblicos más destacados, como el leviatán o el behemot. En la Biblia, también hay sitio para los monstruos y algunos de ellos son terroríficos. Muchos de ellos quizás sean desconocidos y te sorprenderán ya que seguro que no pensabas que los podrías encontrar en un libro relacionado con una de las mayores religiones en la actualidad. Si quieres descubrir a los monstruos marinos bíblicos más importantes, este artículo está hecho para ti. ¡Conócelos! Monstruos marinos bíblicos. 10 curiosidades de ellos Leviatán 1. El leviatán es una figura que aparece en el Antiguo Testamento y se le ha relacionado con Satanás. Según el judaísmo, Dios creó dos leviatanes uno de ellos de cada género. Arrepentido tras esta decisión, optó por matar a la hembra para que no se pudieran aparear, ya que habrían acarreado el fin de la humanidad. 2. En el Talmud, se puede leer que es un gigantesco pez monstruoso elaborado durante el quinto día de la creación. Además se pronostica la muerte del Leviatán y se dice que su carne servirá para alimentar y homenajear a Dios. 3. Es uno de los monstruos marinos bíblicos que más concepciones tiene, ya que se cree que se identificaba al Leviatán con el mismo mar. Asociándolo directamente también con los invasores que venían por mar y buscaban aterrizar a las antiguas civilizaciones. 4. En el cristianismo, sin embargo, este monstruo bíblico está relacionado con el concepto del caos. En las Sagradas Escrituras se habla de que Dios tuvo que destruir a esta gigantesca bestia para empezar a moldear el mundo a su antojo. Es tal la importancia del Leviatán en la Biblia, que ha sido el nombre que los monstruos marinos han adoptado de manera genérica. 5. Además de ser uno de los monstruos marinos bíblicos más horribles, el Leviatán está considerado como uno de los cuatro príncipes del infierno para la biblia satánica junto a Lucifer, Belial y Satanás. Un indicio que nos hace observar todavía con más fuerza el concepto de ser maligno de este monstruo. Behemot 6. Behemot aparece en el libro de Job y por sus descripciones los expertos tienden a pensar que se trata de un gigantesco hipopótamo o incluso un dinosaurio. La palabra siempre va asociada a una bestia de gran poder. 7. Algunos estudios sugieren que este monstruo bíblico estuvo inspirado en la antigua tradición egipcia de cazar cocodrilos o hipopótamos. Esta práctica era bien extendida en la época y transmitía la lucha del hombre contra las bestias salvajes, algo que decidieron contar en la Biblia de manera exagerada. 8. El libro de Job, que es donde aparece de manera más detallada el Behemot, es considerado un libro didáctico y muchas de las historias que recoge no se sabe si parten de la imaginación de Job o son reflejos de la realidad. Tras ver la descripción que hace de este monstruo, el lector puede afirmar la existencia de dinosaurios o de un animal enorme ya extinguido aunque por otra parte puede ser una fantasía. 9. En la descripción que aparece dice claramente que se revuelca en la espesura de los lotos y los juncos. Habla de que todas las bestias le rinden pleitesía y que está cubierto entre los árboles sombríos, algo que nos habla de su oscura apariencia. Mientras en el caso del Leviatán su representación coincide con una criatura más asociada al Mal, el Behemot es una simple bestia marina. 10. El Behemot pudo ser la primera descripción de dinosaurio de toda la historia, ya que en su descripción se dice de manera concisa que tenía una cola como un cedro y que la movía libremente. Los cedros son árboles que pueden llegar a medir cincuenta metros, por lo que la bestia que portara esa cola debería ser gigantesca. Los brontosaurios o los diplodocus podrían casar con esta descripción. Como habrás podido comprobar tras leer este artículo con curiosidades acerca de los monstruos marinos bíblicos, hay dos que son los principales y sus nombres son el Leviatán y el Behemot. Tienen en común que son dos bestias gigantescas, pero el primero está mucho más asociado al mal que el segundo, éste pudo haber sido una de las primeras descripciones de los dinosaurios que habitaron la Tierra hace millones de años o simplemente un monstruo que vivía en la mente de un gran escritor. Ahora nos gustaría conocer tu opinión sobre estos seres. ¿Qué crees que querían decirnos las Sagradas Escrituras con la aparición de estos monstruos marinos en ellas? ¿Piensas que el Leviatán era la personificación de Satán? ¿Opinas que el Behemot pudo ser un dinosaurio? ¡Escríbenos! La Biblia, un texto sagrado para millones de personas en todo el entorno, no solo narra historias de profetas, reyes y milagros, sino que también nos presenta un entorno lleno de criaturas extraordinarias, algunas de ellas habitando las profundidades del mar. Desde leviatanes colosales hasta serpientes marinas gigantes, la Biblia describe a estos seres como símbolos de poder, misterio y, en ocasiones, juicio divino. En este artículo, exploraremos el maravilloso entorno de los grandes monstruos marinos de la Biblia, analizando su significado religioso, su presencia en diferentes textos bíblicos y su impacto en la cultura e imaginario popular. Descubriremos cómo estas criaturas, a menudo representadas como fuerzas de la naturaleza indomables, han servido como metáforas para expresar ideas teológicas, morales y filosóficas. Índice El Leviatán, mencionado en el Antiguo Testamento, es quizás el monstruo marino más famoso de la Biblia. Este ser colosal, descrito como un reptil gigante con escamas duras y aliento de fuego, personifica el poder y la fuerza de la naturaleza. En el libro de Job, se le presenta como una criatura que desafía incluso a Dios, simbolizando el mal y la rebelión. La imagen del Leviatán, con su tamaño descomunal y su poder destructor, ha sido utilizada a lo largo de la historia para representar conceptos como: El poder de Dios: El Leviatán es una criatura que Dios ha creado, lo que demuestra su poder absoluto sobre la naturaleza. El caos y la destrucción: La imagen del Leviatán como un ser salvaje e indomable representa el caos y la destrucción que pueden ocurrir en el entorno. La lucha contra el mal: En algunos textos, el Leviatán se interpreta como una metáfora del mal, y la lucha contra él se convierte en una alegoría de la lucha contra el pecado y la tentación. El Leviatán ha inspirado a artistas, escritores y cineastas durante siglos, convirtiéndose en un símbolo icónico de la fuerza y el misterio de las profundidades marinas. Otros Monstruos Marinos de la Biblia Además del Leviatán, la Biblia menciona otras criaturas marinas que también han cautivado la imaginación humana: La Serpiente Marina La serpiente marina, también conocida como tanín en el Antiguo Testamento, es otra criatura marina que aparece en varios textos bíblicos. Se describe como una serpiente gigante que vive en el mar y que puede causar destrucción y terror. En el libro de Isaías, se dice que Dios derrotará a la serpiente marina, simbolizando la victoria del bien sobre el mal. El Dragón Marino El dragón marino, también conocido como behemoth en algunos textos, es una criatura mítica que se describe como un animal terrestre con una fuerza descomunal. Sin embargo, en algunos casos, se le atribuyen características acuáticas, como la capacidad de nadar y vivir en el agua. En el libro de Job, se le presenta como un ser poderoso e indomable, similar al Leviatán. Las Bestias Marinas La Biblia menciona también otras bestias marinas, como las bestias de la mar en el libro de Génesis, que se describen como criaturas que Dios creó en el quinto día de la creación. Estas bestias, aunque no se especifican con precisión, se consideran seres poderosos que habitan las profundidades marinas. El Significado Religioso y Cultural de los Monstruos Marinos Los monstruos marinos de la Biblia no solo son criaturas míticas, sino que también tienen un profundo significado religioso y cultural. Su presencia en los textos bíblicos refleja las creencias y el imaginario de las culturas antiguas, que veían al mar como un lugar lleno de misterio, peligro y poder. Estos seres representan: El poder de Dios: Los monstruos marinos son una prueba de la grandeza y el poder de Dios, quien los creó y los controla. El juicio divino: En algunos textos, los monstruos marinos se asocian con el juicio divino, como en el caso del Leviatán, que se dice que será enviado para destruir a los impíos. El miedo a lo desconocido: Las profundidades marinas eran un lugar desconocido y peligroso para las personas de la antigüedad, y los monstruos marinos simbolizaban ese miedo a lo desconocido. Las historias de monstruos marinos también han servido como una forma de transmitir valores morales y espirituales, mostrando la importancia de la obediencia a Dios y la lucha contra el mal. Los Monstruos Marinos en la Cultura Popular Las imágenes de los monstruos marinos de la Biblia han inspirado a la cultura popular durante siglos. Desde la literatura y el arte hasta el cine y la música, estos seres míticos han capturado la imaginación del público. Algunos ejemplos de su influencia en la cultura popular son: La literatura: El Leviatán ha sido un tema recurrente en la literatura, desde la obra de John Milton paradise lost hasta la novela de Herman Melville moby dick . El arte: Artistas como William Blake y Gustave Doré han creado obras de arte que representan a los monstruos marinos de la Biblia. El cine: Películas como godzilla y jaws han utilizado la imagen del monstruo marino para generar terror y fascinación en el público. La música: Grupos de rock como Led Zeppelin y Black Sabbath han utilizado la imagen del Leviatán en sus canciones y portadas de álbumes. Los monstruos marinos de la Biblia siguen siendo una fuente de inspiración para la cultura popular, mostrando la perdurabilidad de estas criaturas míticas en el imaginario humano. Consultas Habituales El Leviatán es una criatura marina gigante que simboliza el poder de Dios, el caos y la destrucción, y la lucha contra el mal. ¿Qué tipo de criatura es el Leviatán? El Leviatán se describe como un reptil gigante con escamas duras y aliento de fuego. Sin embargo, su imagen exacta es simbólica y ha sido interpretada de diferentes maneras a lo largo de la historia. ¿Qué otros monstruos marinos se mencionan en la Biblia? Además del Leviatán, la Biblia menciona la serpiente marina, el dragón marino y las bestias marinas. ¿Qué significado religioso tienen los monstruos marinos de la Biblia? Los monstruos marinos representan el poder de Dios, el juicio divino, el miedo a lo desconocido y la lucha contra el mal. ¿Cómo han influido los monstruos marinos de la Biblia en la cultura popular? Los monstruos marinos de la Biblia han inspirado a la literatura, el arte, el cine y la música, convirtiéndose en símbolos icónicos de la fuerza y el misterio de las profundidades marinas. Los grandes monstruos marinos de la Biblia son más que simples criaturas míticas. Representan un entorno lleno de misterio y poder, donde las fuerzas de la naturaleza se enfrentan a la voluntad divina. Estos seres han servido como metáforas para expresar ideas teológicas, morales y filosóficas, y han capturado la imaginación de la humanidad durante siglos. A través de su presencia en los textos bíblicos y su influencia en la cultura popular, los monstruos marinos de la Biblia siguen siendo una fuente de fascinación y reflexión para las personas de todas las épocas. Si quieres conocer otros artículos parecidos a Monstruos marinos bíblicos: viaje a las profundidades míticas puedes visitar la categoría Religion. ¡Bienvenidos a Mitos y Leyendas Globales, el lugar donde la realidad y la fantasía se entrelazan para revelar los secretos más cautivadores de la humanidad! En nuestra búsqueda incansable por desentrañar los misterios del mundo, nos adentramos en el fascinante artículo "El Leviatán y Behemot: Monstruos Marinos en la Literatura Bíblica". ¿Sabías que la Biblia también contiene relatos de monstruos marinos? Embárcate en esta aventura con nosotros y descubre cómo estas criaturas han dejado su huella en la historia y la imaginación colectiva. ¡Prepárate para explorar las profundidades de la mitología global y sumérgete en un universo de leyendas asombrosas!ÍndiceEl origen de los mitos marinos en la Biblia se remonta a las antiguas culturas del Cercano Oriente, donde la creencia en monstruos acuáticos era común. En la literatura bíblica, el Leviatán y Behemot son descritos como temibles seres que representan el caos y la fuerza desenfrenada de la naturaleza. Estas criaturas mitológicas han capturado la imaginación de diversas culturas a lo largo de la historia, convirtiéndose en un elemento recurrente en el folklore de diferentes sociedades.Los relatos sobre estos monstruos marinos han sido objeto de interpretaciones y debates teológicos, lo que ha contribuido a su perdurabilidad en la tradición bíblica. La presencia de estos seres míticos en la Biblia refleja la influencia de las creencias y mitologías preexistentes en la región, así como la necesidad de simbolizar conceptos abstractos a través de figuras monstruosas y grandiosas.La presencia de los monstruos marinos en la Biblia ha generado un rico y complejo legado de interpretaciones, convirtiéndose en un tema de interés para estudiosos, teólogos y amantes de la mitología a lo largo de los siglos.Significado simbólico de Leviatán y BehemotEl Leviatán y Behemot, como monstruos marinos descritos en la literatura bíblica, poseen un significado simbólico que va más allá de su representación como bestias temibles. Estas criaturas se han interpretado como símbolos de la lucha entre el orden y el caos, así como del poderío divino sobre las fuerzas primordiales de la naturaleza.El Leviatán, descrito como un monstruo marino imposible de controlar, ha sido asociado con el caos y la destrucción. Por otro lado, Behemot, representado como una bestia terrestre de gran poderío, simboliza la fuerza bruta y la majestuosidad de la creación. Ambas figuras mitológicas se entrelazan en un complejo simbolismo que ha sido objeto de interpretaciones teológicas y filosóficas a lo largo de la historia.La presencia de Leviatán y Behemot en la literatura bíblica ha servido como punto de partida para reflexiones sobre la naturaleza del mal, el poder divino y la relación entre el ser humano y el cosmos, enriqueciendo el tejido simbólico y mitológico de la tradición judeocristiana.Relevancia de los monstruos marinos en la literatura bíblicaLa relevancia de los monstruos marinos en la literatura bíblica trasciende su mera condición de entidades mitológicas. Estos seres fantásticos han alimentado la imaginación de escritores, artistas y pensadores a lo largo de la historia, influyendo en la creación de relatos épicos, representaciones artísticas y reflexiones teológicas.La presencia de Leviatán y Behemot en la literatura bíblica ha inspirado numerosas interpretaciones y adaptaciones en diferentes contextos culturales, convirtiéndose en elementos recurrentes en la literatura, el arte y la música. Su relevancia trasciende el ámbito religioso, siendo fuente de inspiración para la creación artística y la exploración de temas universales como el bien y el mal, el orden y el caos, y la naturaleza de la divinidad.La consideración de los monstruos marinos en la literatura bíblica como elementos simbólicos y literarios ha enriquecido el panorama de la mitología y el folklore, ofreciendo una perspectiva única sobre la complejidad de las creencias y representaciones culturales en torno a la naturaleza, el cosmos y la divinidad.Antecedentes históricosEl contexto cultural de la antigua Mesopotamia, que abarca las civilizaciones sumeria, acadia y babilónica, es fundamental para comprender la influencia en la mitología bíblica, específicamente en la concepción de los monstruos marinos Leviatán y Behemot. En estas culturas, el agua era vista como un elemento primordial y, a menudo, como una fuerza caótica y primordial que requería ser dominada. Los mitos mesopotámicos incluían criaturas acuáticas gigantescas, como Tiamat, la diosa del caos y el océano, que se asemeja en muchos aspectos al Leviatán bíblico. Esta conexión proporciona un marco cultural para comprender la incorporación de monstruos marinos en la literatura bíblica.La representación de Leviatán y Behemot como monstruos marinos en la Biblia refleja la importancia del mar en la vida de las antiguas civilizaciones del Cercano Oriente. Estas criaturas mitológicas representan la dualidad del mar: por un lado, la fuente de vida y sustento, y por otro, un poder destructivo y caótico. Esta ambivalencia se refleja en las descripciones de Leviatán y Behemot en la literatura bíblica, donde son presentados como seres colosales e imponentes, capaces de inspirar tanto asombro como temor.La presencia de monstruos marinos en la Biblia también puede interpretarse como una forma de establecer la supremacía del Dios hebreo sobre las fuerzas caóticas y primordiales que representaban. Esta narrativa de dominio sobre los monstruos marinos es común en la mitología de diversas culturas antiguas y refleja la lucha por imponer el orden sobre el caos, un tema recurrente en la literatura mítica y religiosa de la antigüedad.Influencias de otras culturas en la mitología bíblicaLeviatán: El monstruo marinoEn la Biblia, específicamente en el Antiguo Testamento, Leviatán es descrito como un monstruo marino de gran tamaño, poseedor de una fuerza sobrenatural. En el Libro de Job, se le atribuyen características que lo convierten en una criatura imponente y temible. Se menciona que su boca está llena de dientes afilados, su piel está cubierta de escamas impenetrables y su mirada es capaz de infundir terror en quienes lo observan. Este monstruo marino es presentado como un símbolo del caos y la destrucción, representando una fuerza indomable y aterradora.El relato bíblico de Leviatán ha despertado el interés de eruditos y estudiosos a lo largo de los siglos, quienes han buscado comprender su significado y su posible origen. Este mito ha sido objeto de comparación con otras tradiciones culturales que también presentan serpientes marinas o monstruos acuáticos, lo que ha llevado a interesantes reflexiones sobre la naturaleza del Leviatán y su influencia en diferentes culturas a lo largo de la historia.La descripción detallada del Leviatán en la Biblia ha generado interpretaciones y representaciones artísticas a lo largo de los siglos. Su imagen ha sido utilizada en la literatura, el arte y la cultura popular como un símbolo de la lucha entre el orden y el caos, la fuerza y la destrucción. Esta criatura mitológica ha dejado una huella profunda en la imaginación colectiva, inspirando historias, pinturas y representaciones visuales que exploran su naturaleza imponente y aterradora.Comparación con otros mitos de serpientes marinasEl mito del Leviatán guarda similitudes con otras tradiciones mitológicas que presentan serpientes marinas o monstruos marinos. En la mitología nórdica, por ejemplo, encontramos a Jörmungandr, una serpiente marina que rodea el mundo y que está destinada a enfrentarse a Thor durante el Ragnarok, el fin del mundo. Asimismo, en la mitología griega, la figura del monstruo marino Ceto representa una amenaza constante para los héroes y navegantes. Estas similitudes han llevado a la reflexión sobre la presencia de arquetipos comunes en las diferentes culturas, así como la universalidad de los mitos relacionados con las serpientes marinas.La presencia de serpientes marinas o monstruos acuáticos en las diferentes tradiciones culturales revela la fascinación humana por lo desconocido y lo imponente. Estas criaturas mitológicas han servido como metáforas de los peligros del mundo natural y como símbolos de la lucha entre el hombre y las fuerzas sobrenaturales. Su presencia en las leyendas y mitos de diferentes culturas demuestra la universalidad de ciertos temas y símbolos a lo largo de la historia de la humanidad.Interpretaciones contemporáneas de LeviatánEn la actualidad, el mito del Leviatán continúa siendo objeto de interés y estudio. Diversos autores, filósofos y teólogos han explorado su significado en el contexto contemporáneo, encontrando en él metáforas y símbolos relevantes para la comprensión de la naturaleza humana y el mundo que habitamos. El Leviatán ha sido interpretado como una representación del caos y la destrucción, pero también como un símbolo de la fuerza indomable de la naturaleza y del universo.En la literatura y el cine, el Leviatán ha inspirado la creación de historias que exploran su naturaleza imponente y aterradora, así como su papel en la mitología y la cosmovisión de diferentes culturas. Su presencia en el imaginario contemporáneo nos invita a reflexionar sobre la persistencia de los mitos y las leyendas en la cultura popular, así como sobre su capacidad para revelar aspectos profundos de la psique humana y su relación con el mundo natural.Otros pasajes bíblicos relacionados con LeviatánAdemás del conocido pasaje en el Libro de Job, el Leviatán es mencionado en otros textos bíblicos. En el Salmo 104:26, se hace referencia al Leviatán como una criatura marina de gran tamaño creada por Dios. Este pasaje resalta el poder y la grandeza de esta criatura, situándola como una de las maravillas de la creación divina. Asimismo, en el Libro de Isaías 27:1, se describe cómo el Leviatán será derrotado en el día del juicio, lo que refuerza su papel como un símbolo de la adversidad y el caos que debe ser vencido.Estas menciones adicionales del Leviatán en la Biblia contribuyen a su importancia en la cosmovisión bíblica, presentándolo como una criatura colosal con un significado simbólico profundo. La presencia del Leviatán en múltiples textos bíblicos refuerza su relevancia como un símbolo de la magnificencia y la lucha entre el orden y el caos en la tradición judeocristiana.Estos pasajes bíblicos ofrecen una visión más completa del Leviatán como una figura poderosa y misteriosa dentro del contexto bíblico, lo que ha contribuido a su significado en la mitología y la literatura a lo largo de la historia.Behemot: La bestia terrestreLa Biblia describe a Behemot como una bestia colosal, poderosa y creada por Dios. En el Libro de Job, se detallan sus características como un ser terrestre imponente, capaz de doblegar cualquier criatura que se cruce en su camino.Se le atribuye la capacidad de alimentarse de grandes cantidades de alimento, lo que sugiere una voracidad insaciable. Además, se menciona su fuerza descomunal, así como la potencia de sus extremidades, las cuales resultan inamovibles a cualquier intento de dominación.La descripción de Behemot en la Biblia presenta a esta criatura como un símbolo de poderío y dominio en la tierra, representando la majestuosidad de las bestias terrestres.Posibles orígenes mitológicos de BehemotEl origen de Behemot en la mitología bíblica ha suscitado diversas interpretaciones a lo largo de la historia. Algunos estudiosos han planteado la posibilidad de que esta figura sea una representación simbólica de la naturaleza indómita y salvaje, mientras que otros la asocian con criaturas míticas presentes en otras culturas antiguas.La ambigüedad en torno a la naturaleza de Behemot ha generado debates sobre si su descripción corresponde a la de un animal real, como el hipopótamo o el elefante, o si más bien se trata de una creación literaria con el propósito de ilustrar la grandeza y el poder de Dios en contraposición a la humanidad.Independientemente de su origen mitológico, la figura de Behemot ha perdurado a lo largo del tiempo como un símbolo de imponencia y fuerza, alimentando la fascinación por las bestias colosales en distintas culturas a lo largo de la historia.Comparativa con otras bestias míticas en diferentes culturasLa presencia de bestias colosales y monstruos marinos en la literatura bíblica ha generado comparaciones con criaturas similares en otras tradiciones mitológicas alrededor del mundo. La figura del Leviatán, descrita como un monstruo marino de proporciones titánicas, ha sido objeto de comparación con otras criaturas míticas presentes en culturas como la griega, la nórdica y la mesopotámica.Esta comparativa revela similitudes en la representación de monstruos marinos como entidades primordiales, ligadas a la creación y al caos, que desafían la autoridad divina y representan fuerzas indomables de la naturaleza. A través de estas comparaciones, se evidencia la universalidad de la fascinación humana por las bestias míticas y su presencia en las tradiciones culturales de todo el mundo.La imagen de Behemot y el Leviatán en la literatura bíblica trasciende las fronteras culturales, convirtiéndose en referentes universales de la fascinación humana por las criaturas colosales y misteriosas que habitan en los mitos y leyendas de la humanidad.Relevancia en el folklore globalPresencia de monstruos marinos en otras tradiciones mitológicasLa presencia de monstruos marinos no se limita a la literatura bíblica, sino que se encuentra en diversas tradiciones mitológicas alrededor del mundo. En la mitología griega, por ejemplo, se encuentra a la temible Quimera, una criatura con cabeza de león, cuerpo de cabra y cola de serpiente, que aterrorizaba a la población. En la mitología nórdica, el Midgard Serpent, también conocido como Jörmungandr, era una serpiente marina que rodeaba el mundo y era enemigo de Thor.En la mitología japonesa, el Ryūjin era el dios del mar y tenía la capacidad de transformarse en un dragón marino. Además, en la cultura china, el dragón marino era considerado un símbolo de poder y buena fortuna. Estos ejemplos demuestran que la presencia de monstruos marinos es un tema recurrente en las diferentes tradiciones mitológicas a lo largo de la historia.La existencia de estas criaturas en distintas culturas refleja la fascinación humana por lo desconocido y lo insondable, así como la importancia simbólica del mar como fuente de misterio y peligro.Simbolismo y significado en diferentes culturasEl simbolismo de los monstruos marinos varía ampliamente dependiendo de la cultura. En algunas tradiciones, representan la encarnación del caos y la destrucción, mientras que en otras son símbolos de sabiduría, poder o protección. En la mitología nórdica, por ejemplo, el Midgard Serpent simboliza el eterno ciclo de la vida y la muerte, así como el poder incontrolable de la naturaleza.En la cultura china, el dragón marino es asociado con la lluvia y el control del clima, lo que lo convierte en un símbolo de fertilidad y prosperidad. En contraste, en algunas culturas del Pacífico, los monstruos marinos son vistos como seres oscuros y malignos que representan el peligro del mar y la hostilidad de la naturaleza.Estos significados divergentes reflejan la diversidad de interpretaciones que pueden surgir en torno a un mismo tema mítico y cómo este puede variar según el contexto cultural en el que se encuentre.Adaptaciones y representaciones contemporáneasEn la actualidad, los monstruos marinos continúan siendo una fuente de inspiración para la literatura, el cine, los videojuegos y otras formas de expresión artística. Desde adaptaciones de las leyendas clásicas hasta la creación de nuevas criaturas, el tema de los monstruos marinos sigue cautivando la imaginación del público.Un ejemplo notable es la novela "Moby Dick" de Herman Melville, que presenta al gran cachalote blanco como una criatura monstruosa que despierta la obsesión y el miedo en los personajes. En el ámbito del cine, películas como "Godzilla" y "Pacific Rim" han llevado a la pantalla grande a criaturas colosales que emergen del océano, reinterpretando así la imagen del monstruo marino para audiencias contemporáneas.Estas adaptaciones contemporáneas demuestran que, a pesar del paso del tiempo, la fascinación por los monstruos marinos sigue siendo una constante en la cultura popular, manteniendo viva la tradición de estos seres míticos en la imaginación colectiva.ConclusionesEl legado de Leviatán y Behemot en la cultura popular ha perdurado a lo largo de los siglos, inspirando numerosas obras literarias, artísticas y cinematográficas. Estos monstruos marinos han sido representados de diversas formas, desde criaturas temibles hasta símbolos de poder y fuerza. Su presencia en la literatura bíblica ha generado un impacto significativo en la creatividad humana, convirtiéndolos en figuras icónicas dentro del imaginario colectivo.La repercusión de los mitos marinos bíblicos en la actualidad se manifiesta en la continua exploración y reinterpretación de estas criaturas en obras contemporáneas. Autores, directores de cine y artistas visuales siguen encontrando inspiración en estas figuras legendarias, adaptándolas a los contextos y temas actuales. La influencia de Leviatán y Behemot sigue siendo evidente en la cultura popular, demostrando su relevancia continua a través de los siglos.La importancia de estudiar la presencia de monstruos marinos en la literatura bíblica radica en su significado simbólico, su impacto en la narrativa cultural y su papel en la construcción de mitologías y tradiciones. Estos relatos no solo ofrecen una visión fascinante de las creencias antiguas, sino que también proporcionan un terreno fértil para la reflexión sobre la naturaleza humana, el poder divino y la lucha entre el bien y el mal. El estudio de estos mitos marinos enriquece nuestra comprensión de la historia y la influencia de la narrativa religiosa en la cultura global.Preguntas frecuentes1. ¿Qué es el Leviatán según la Biblia?El Leviatán es una criatura marina legendaria mencionada en el Antiguo Testamento, en el libro de Job. Se describe como un monstruo marino de gran poder.2. ¿Cuál es el significado de Behemot en la Biblia?Behemot es una criatura mítica mencionada en el Libro de Job, que se cree que representa a un gran animal terrestre, posiblemente un hipopótamo o un elefante.Behemot es un símbolo de poder y fuerza en la creación de Dios.3. ¿Qué relación tienen el Leviatán y Behemot con los "monstruos marinos" en la Biblia?El Leviatán y Behemot son a menudo interpretados como representaciones simbólicas del caos y el orden en la creación, respectivamente. Su mención en la Biblia ha llevado a interpretaciones diversas y mitos relacionados con monstruos marinos.4. ¿Qué importancia tienen el Leviatán y Behemot en el estudio de mitos y leyendas globales?Estas criaturas bíblicas han influido en numerosas tradiciones y mitologías de diferentes culturas alrededor del mundo, lo que demuestra la universalidad de los temas relacionados con el caos y el orden presentes en estas figuras.5. ¿Dónde puedo encontrar más información sobre los monstruos marinos en la Biblia y su relevancia en la mitología global?Para obtener más información sobre este tema, puedes consultar estudios académicos sobre mitología comparada, así como investigaciones sobre mitos y leyendas de distintas culturas que hacen referencia a figuras similares a Leviatán y Behemot.Reflexión final: La trascendencia de los monstruos marinos en la BibliaLos monstruos marinos en la Biblia siguen siendo relevantes en la actualidad, ya que representan la lucha eterna entre el hombre y las fuerzas naturales, así como la lucha interna entre el bien y el mal.La presencia de estos monstruos en la literatura bíblica ha dejado una huella indeleble en el imaginario colectivo, recordándonos que la lucha contra lo desconocido y lo incontrolable es una constante en la experiencia humana. "Los monstruos marinos en la Biblia nos recuerdan que la lucha entre la luz y la oscuridad es eterna, y que cada generación debe enfrentarla de nuevo" - Anónimo.Invitamos a reflexionar sobre cómo los mitos y símbolos de la Biblia, como los monstruos marinos, pueden inspirarnos a enfrentar nuestros propios desafíos con valentía y determinación, recordándonos que, al igual que los héroes bíblicos, también tenemos la capacidad de superar nuestras propias adversidades.### ¡Gracias por ser parte de la comunidad de Mitos y Leyendas Globales!Comparte este emocionante artículo sobre los monstruos marinos de la literatura bíblica con tus amigos y familiares apasionados por la mitología y la historia. ¿Te gustaría saber más sobre las criaturas míticas en diferentes culturas? ¿O tienes alguna idea para futuros artículos sobre leyendas antiguas? ¡Te animamos a explorar más contenido en nuestra web y a compartir tus comentarios! ¿Qué te pareció el Leviatán y Behemot? ¡Esperamos leer tus experiencias e ideas en la sección de comentarios! Si quieres conocer otros artículos parecidos a El Leviatán y Behemot: Monstruos Marinos en la Literatura Bíblica puedes visitar la categoría Dragones y Serpientes Míticas.¿Te gustó? ¡Dale voz en tus redes! Las aguas profundas siempre han sido un misterio para la humanidad, un lugar de maravillas y temores. En la Biblia, este misterio se encarna en las criaturas marinas, algunas descritas como hermosas, otras como monstruosas. Estas criaturas no solo son parte de la narrativa bíblica, sino que también reflejan profundas reflexiones sobre la creación, la naturaleza de Dios y el poder del hombre. Leviatán, el Monstruo Marino Simbólico En el Antiguo Testamento, el Leviatán es un monstruo marino que representa la fuerza, la ferocidad y el mal. Su descripción en el libro de Job es particularmente impactante: "Su aliento enciende carbones, y de su boca sale una llama. De sus narices sale humo, como de una caldera hirviente." (Job 41:20-21). El Leviatán es tan poderoso que nadie puede dominarlo, representando el poder indomable de la naturaleza. El caos primordial: Antes de la creación, el mundo era un abismo sin forma, simbolizado por el Leviatán. El poder de Dios: La capacidad de Dios para controlar al Leviatán, lo que se ve en la creación del mundo, demuestra su poder y dominio sobre todas las cosas. El mal y la tentación: El Leviatán, al ser una criatura feroz, también simboliza el mal que acecha en el mundo, la tentación y la lucha contra el pecado. La Biblia no solo habla del Leviatán, sino que también menciona otras criaturas marinas, algunas de las cuales son reales y otras son probablemente simbólicas. Algunos ejemplos incluyen: El gran pez: Jonás es tragado por un gran pez, que luego lo vomita en tierra firme. Esta historia es una metáfora del poder de Dios para salvar incluso a aquellos que se han alejado de él. Los peces del mar: La Biblia menciona la abundancia de peces en el mar, símbolo de la provisión de Dios y la fertilidad del mundo natural. Las ballenas: El Salmo 104:25 habla de las ballenas como "gigantes en el mar". Estas criaturas imponentes son una muestra de la grandeza y la diversidad de la creación de Dios. El Significado de los Monstruos Marinos en la Biblia Los monstruos marinos en la Biblia no son solo criaturas imaginarias. Representan conceptos teológicos y morales profundos. Los monstruos marinos simbolizan: La naturaleza poderosa de Dios: La capacidad de Dios para controlar incluso las criaturas más feroces demuestra su poder y dominio sobre todas las cosas. La lucha entre el bien y el mal: Los monstruos marinos, como el Leviatán, representan el mal y la tentación que acechan en el mundo. La lucha del hombre contra estos poderes es una lucha contra el pecado y hacia la justicia. La fragilidad humana: Los monstruos marinos nos recuerdan la insignificancia del hombre frente al poder de la naturaleza y la necesidad de confiar en Dios para la protección y la guía. La Influencia de los Monstruos Marinos en la Cultura La imagen de los monstruos marinos ha tenido una profunda influencia en la cultura y la imaginación humana. Desde la mitología griega hasta la literatura moderna, estas criaturas han inspirado historias, obras de arte y leyendas. Leer Más: La Lealtad en la Biblia: Un Compromiso Incondicional Ejemplos de la influencia de los monstruos marinos: La Medusa: En la mitología griega, la Medusa es un monstruo con serpientes en lugar de cabello, su mirada convierte a los hombres en piedra. Esta criatura, a pesar de su origen griego, tiene similitudes con el Leviatán bíblico, representando el poder del mal y la tentación. Moby Dick: La novela de Herman Melville narra la obsesión del capitán Ahab por cazar a Moby Dick, una ballena blanca gigante que representa la fuerza de la naturaleza y la lucha contra el destino. La película "Alien": La criatura alienígena en esta película es un ejemplo moderno de un monstruo marino que representa el miedo a lo desconocido y la amenaza del espacio exterior. Los monstruos marinos en la Biblia son mucho más que meras criaturas imaginarias. Son símbolos de la grandeza de Dios, la lucha contra el mal y la fragilidad humana. Su presencia en la narrativa bíblica nos recuerda la complejidad de la creación y la necesidad de reflexionar sobre nuestro lugar en el mundo. A través de estos monstruos, Dios nos habla de su poder, su amor y su deseo de guiarnos hacia la justicia y la paz. ¿Existen monstruos marinos en la Biblia? Sí, la Biblia menciona varias criaturas marinas que se asemejan a monstruos, como Leviatán (Job 41) y Behemot (Job 40). ¿Qué es Leviatán? Leviatán es descrito como una criatura marina gigantesca, poderosa y aterradora. Se le atribuyen características como escamas duras, dientes afilados, fuego que sale de su boca y una fuerza increíble. Behemot es descrito como una criatura terrestre de gran tamaño y fuerza. Se le atribuyen características como una cola poderosa, un cuello robusto y la capacidad de comer hierba como un buey. Leer Más: El Candelero: Un Objeto Con Historia¿Son estos monstruos literales o metáforas? La interpretación de estos seres como monstruos literales o metáforas depende de la perspectiva teológica. Algunas personas los interpretan como criaturas reales, mientras que otras los ven como representaciones del poder de Dios o del mal. ¿Qué significado tienen estos monstruos? La presencia de estos monstruos en la Biblia puede simbolizar el poder y la grandeza de Dios, la naturaleza salvaje e impredecible del mundo, o incluso el mal que existe en el mundo. Causa Solución Ruta incorrecta Verificar la ruta especificada en el mensaje de error. Acceso denegado Verificar los permisos de acceso a la carpeta "article_resources". Carpeta eliminada Restaurar la carpeta "article_resources" desde una copia de seguridad. Software defectuoso Reinstalar el software que está utilizando. Las historias de monstruos marinos han cautivado la imaginación humana desde tiempos inmemoriales. Desde los mitos griegos de la Hidra de Lerna hasta las leyendas nórdicas del Kraken, las profundidades del océano siempre han albergado criaturas que infunden temor y asombro. En el ámbito bíblico, la presencia de monstruos marinos es igualmente prominente, tejiendo una rica tapicería de simbolismo y narración. Leviatán: El Rey de las Bestias Marinas El Leviatán, mencionado en varios libros del Antiguo Testamento, es quizás la criatura marina más icónica de la Biblia. Descrito como un monstruo de proporciones colosales, el Leviatán encarna el poder y la ferocidad de las profundidades. Sus características físicas son a menudo exageradas, combinando elementos de diferentes animales marinos: escamas como las de un pez, dientes como los de un cocodrilo, y una cola que golpea con fuerza. El Salmo 104:26 describe al Leviatán como "el que tú has hecho para jugar con él", lo que sugiere que, a pesar de su poder abrumador, el Leviatán está bajo el control de Dios. Esta imagen contrasta con la representación de Leviatán en el Libro de Job, donde se le describe como un ser indomable, capaz de desafiar incluso al poder divino. En este contexto, el Leviatán simboliza el caos y el poder incontrolable de la naturaleza. Tanín: Un Ser Antiguo y Misterioso Otro monstruo marino bíblico importante es el Tanín. A diferencia del Leviatán, que es descrito con mayor detalle, el Tanín se presenta como una criatura más enigmática. Su aparición se registra en textos como Génesis 1:21, donde se le atribuye la creación de los reptiles marinos, y en Isaías 27:1, donde se le describe como una serpiente que habita en las profundidades. El Tanín se asocia a menudo con las fuerzas del caos y la oscuridad, representando las fuerzas que amenazan el orden establecido. En la literatura rabínica, el Tanín se asocia con la serpiente del Jardín del Edén, lo que le otorga una connotación aún más siniestra. Los monstruos marinos bíblicos, como el Leviatán y el Tanín, no son solo criaturas literarias. Se les ha atribuido un significado profundo que trasciende su mera existencia física. En su esencia, estos monstruos representan fuerzas poderosas que actúan en el mundo. El Poder de Dios: La capacidad de Dios para controlar incluso a los monstruos marinos más formidables, como se observa en el Salmo 104, destaca su omnipotencia y dominio sobre todas las cosas. El Caos y el Mal: Los monstruos marinos también sirven como símbolos de las fuerzas del caos y el mal que amenazan a la humanidad. Su aparición en la Biblia a menudo coincide con momentos de confusión y peligro. El Misterio de las Profundidades: Las profundidades del océano, el hogar de estos monstruos, representan el misterio y lo desconocido. La oscuridad y el silencio de las profundidades simbolizan las fuerzas ocultas que operan en nuestro mundo. Monstruos Marinos en la Cultura Popular Las imágenes de los monstruos marinos bíblicos han tenido un impacto duradero en la cultura popular. Han inspirado a artistas, escritores y cineastas a lo largo de la historia. En la literatura, el Leviatán ha sido utilizado como una metáfora del poder inconmensurable, tanto para el bien como para el mal. En el cine, los monstruos marinos bíblicos han sido representados de diversas formas, desde criaturas gigantescas y aterradoras hasta seres más enigmáticos y misteriosos. Leer Más: Somos el Cuerpo de Cristo: Una Comunidad InterconectadaLos monstruos marinos bíblicos son más que simples criaturas de ficción. Son símbolos poderosos que revelan la riqueza y la complejidad de la tradición bíblica. A través de su presencia en los textos sagrados, estos monstruos nos invitan a reflexionar sobre los misterios de la creación, la naturaleza del poder y el significado de la lucha entre el bien y el mal. En un mundo donde las profundidades del océano aún esconden muchas incógnitas, las historias de Leviatán, Tanín y otros monstruos marinos bíblicos siguen cautivando nuestra imaginación y nos recuerdan el poder insondable de las fuerzas que actúan en nuestro mundo. Preguntas frecuentes sobre monstruos marinos bíblicos ¿Qué son los monstruos marinos bíblicos? En la Biblia, los monstruos marinos son criaturas míticas que habitan en el mar y a menudo se describen como poderosas y aterradoras. ¿Cuáles son algunos ejemplos de monstruos marinos bíblicos? Algunos ejemplos incluyen Leviatán, Behemoth y Tanín. ¿Qué simbolismo tienen los monstruos marinos en la Biblia? Los monstruos marinos a menudo simbolizan el caos, el poder de Dios y la naturaleza salvaje del mar. ¿Los monstruos marinos bíblicos son reales? No hay evidencia científica de que los monstruos marinos bíblicos hayan existido realmente. ¿Qué relación tienen los monstruos marinos bíblicos con otras culturas? Los monstruos marinos son comunes en muchas culturas antiguas, lo que sugiere que pueden representar un miedo universal a lo desconocido del mar. La Biblia es un libro lleno de historias fascinantes, algunas de las cuales son difíciles de interpretar. Una de estas historias es la del monstruo marino que aparece en varios pasajes de la Escritura. En este artículo, exploraremos el significado de este misterioso personaje y lo que representa en la fe cristiana. El monstruo marino en la Biblia El monstruo marino se menciona por primera vez en Génesis 1:21, donde se dice que Dios creó «grandes monstruos marinos». En otros pasajes de la Biblia, se describe al monstruo marino como una criatura enorme y poderosa que habita en las profundidades del océano. Uno de los pasajes más conocidos que menciona al monstruo marino se encuentra en el libro de Job. Allí, Dios le pregunta a Job si puede «sacar a Leviatán con un anzuelo» (Job 41:1) y describe a la criatura como «un monstruo sin igual» (Job 41:33). Interpretaciones del monstruo marino en la Biblia Leer MásEl verdadero significado de ser recto según la BibliaHay varias interpretaciones sobre el significado del monstruo marino en la Biblia. Una de estas interpretaciones sugiere que representa el caos y la oscuridad que existían antes de la creación del mundo. Según esta teoría, Dios creó al monstruo marino para demostrar su poder y control sobre la naturaleza. Otra interpretación sugiere que el monstruo marino representa al diablo y al mal en el mundo. Esta interpretación se basa en la descripción del monstruo marino en el libro de Apocalipsis, donde se lo describe como «la serpiente antigua, que se llama diablo y Satanás» (Apocalipsis 20:2). El significado del monstruo marino en la fe cristiana En la fe cristiana, el monstruo marino puede interpretarse como un recordatorio de la omnipotencia de Dios y su capacidad para controlar incluso las fuerzas más poderosas de la naturaleza. También puede ser visto como una metáfora del mal y la tentación que enfrentan los creyentes en su vida diaria. Leer MásEl verdadero significado de Yahvé en la Biblia CatólicaAdemás, el monstruo marino puede ser visto como un símbolo de la resurrección y la victoria sobre el pecado y la muerte. Esto se debe a que en varios pasajes de la Biblia, el monstruo marino se describe como siendo derrotado por Dios o por los fieles. ¿El monstruo marino es una criatura real? No hay evidencia científica que respalde la existencia de un monstruo marino como se describe en la Biblia. Sin embargo, esto no significa que la criatura no tenga un significado simbólico o espiritual en la fe cristiana. ¿Por qué se menciona al monstruo marino en la Biblia? El monstruo marino se menciona en varios pasajes de la Biblia para demostrar el poder y la omnipotencia de Dios. También puede ser visto como una metáfora del mal y la tentación que enfrentan los creyentes en su vida diaria. ¿Qué simboliza el monstruo marino en la fe cristiana? Leer MásEncuentra en la Biblia Católica el significado de Juan 4:43-54El monstruo marino puede interpretarse como un símbolo de la resurrección y la victoria sobre el pecado y la muerte. También puede ser visto como un recordatorio de la omnipotencia de Dios y su capacidad para controlar incluso las fuerzas más poderosas de la naturaleza. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Legendary sea-dwelling creature For other uses of "Sea Monsters", see Sea Monsters (disambiguation). Picture taken from a Hetzel copy of Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas. Sea monsters are beings from folklore believed to dwell in the sea and are often imagined to be of immense size. Marine monsters can take many forms, including sea dragons, sea serpents, or tentacled beasts. They can be slimy and scaly and are often pictured threatening ships or spouting jets of water. The definition of a "monster" is subjective; further, some sea monsters may have been based on scientifically accepted creatures, such as whales and types of giant and colossal squid. Plate c. 1544 depicting various sea monsters; compiled from the Carta marina. Sea serpent reported by Hans Egede, Bishop of Greenland, in 1734 A sea monster depicted in mid-Atlantic in Petrus Plancius' 1592 map of New France. Sea monster accounts are found in virtually all cultures that have contact with the sea. For example, Avienius relates of Carthaginian explorer Himilco's voyage "...there monsters of the deep, and beasts swim amid the slow and sluggishly crawling ships." (lines 117–29 of Ora Maritima). Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed to have encountered a lion-like monster with "glaring eyes" on his return voyage after formally claiming St. John's, Newfoundland (1583) for England.[1] Another account of an encounter with a sea monster comes from July 1734. Hans Egede, a Dano-Norwegian missionary, reported that on a voyage to Godthåb on the western coast of Greenland he observed:[2] a most terrible creature, resembling nothing they saw before. The monster lifted its head so high that it seemed to be higher than the crow's nest on the mainmast. The head was small and the body short and wrinkled. The unknown creature was using giant fins which propelled it through the water. Later the sailors saw its tail as well. The monster was longer than our whole ship. Ellis (1999) suggested the Egede monster might have been a giant squid. There is a Tlingit legend about a sea monster named Gunakadeit (Goo-na'-ka-date) who brought prosperity and good luck to a village in crisis, people starving in the home they made for themselves on the southeastern coast of Alaska. Other reports are known from the Pacific, Indian and Southern Oceans (e.g. see Heuvelmans 1968). Cryptozoologists suggest that modern-day sea monsters are surviving specimens of giant marine reptiles, such as an ichthyosaur or plesiosaur, from the Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods, or extinct whales like Basilosaurus. Ship damage from Tropical cyclones such as hurricanes or typhoons may also be another possible origin of sea monsters. In 1892, Anthonie Cornelis Oudemans, then director of the Royal Zoological Gardens at The Hague, saw the publication of his The Great Sea Serpent, which suggested that many sea serpent reports were best accounted for as a previously unknown giant, long-necked pinniped. It is likely that many other reports of sea monsters are misinterpreted sightings of shark and whale carcasses (see below), floating kelp, logs or other flotsam such as abandoned rafts, canoes and fishing nets. The St. Augustine Monster was a carcass that washed ashore near St. Augustine, Florida in 1896. It was initially postulated to be a gigantic octopus. Sea monster corpses have been reported since recent antiquity (Heuvelmans 1968). Unidentified carcasses are often called globsters. The alleged plesiosaur netted by the Japanese trawler Zuiyō Maru off New Zealand caused a sensation in 1977 and was immortalized on a Brazilian postage stamp before it was suggested by the FBI to be the decomposing carcass of a basking shark. Likewise, DNA testing confirmed that an alleged sea monster washed up on Newfoundland in August 2001, was a sperm whale.[3] Another modern example of a "sea monster" was the strange creature washed up in Los Muermos on the Chilean sea shore in July 2003. It was first described as a "mammoth jellyfish as long as a bus" but was later determined to be another corpse of a sperm whale. Cases of boneless, amorphic globsters are sometimes believed to be gigantic octopuses, but it has now been determined that sperm whales dying at sea decompose in such a way that the blubber detaches from the body, forming featureless whitish masses that sometimes exhibit a hairy texture due to exposed strands of collagen fibers. The analysis of the Zuiyō Maru carcass revealed a comparable phenomenon in decomposing basking shark carcasses, which lose most of the lower head area and the dorsal and caudal fins first, making them resemble a plesiosaur. In May 2017, The Guardian published an article claiming a giant sea monster's corpse was found in Indonesia, and also published an alleged photograph of "it."[4] First fontana dei mostri marini, Florence, Italy Second fontana dei mostri marini, Florence, Italy Aspidochelone, a giant turtle or whale that appeared to be an island and lured sailors to their doom Bakunawa Bloop (sound) Because it was spreading worldwide Capricorn, Babylonian sea goat featured in the Zodiac Cai Cai-Vilu Cetus, a monster sent by Poseidon to devour Andromeda, only to be destroyed by Perseus Charybdis of Homer, a monster whose mouth formed a whirlpool that sucked any ship nearby beneath the ocean Cirein-cròin Curruid, from whose bone the Gae Bulg is made in Celtic mythology Devil Whale, a demonic whale the size of an island Great Fish in the Hebrew Bible's Book of Jonah Hafgufa, a whale of fabulous size, described as a sjóskrímsli 'sea monster' together with the lyngbakr Hydra, Greek multi-headed dragon-like beast Iku-Turso, reputedly a type of colossal octopus or walrus Ipupiara Jörmungandr, the Midgard Serpent and nemesis of Thor in Norse mythology Kraken, a gigantic octopus, squid, or crab-like creature Lacovie Leviathan Lusca Makara Proteus Scylla of Homer, a six-headed, twelve-legged serpentine monster that devoured six men from each ship that passed by Sirens Taniwha Tiamat Timingila Umibōzu Yacumama Sea monsters reported first or second hand include: A giant octopus by Pliny (not to be confused with the documented Giant Pacific octopus) Sea monk Various sea serpents Tritons by Pliny[citation needed] Cormac Ua Liatháin in the 6th century supposedly saw a horde of tiny creatures the size of frogs that had spines, which attacked his boat in the North Atlantic according to an account written by Adomnan of Iona[5] See also: Lake monster Cadborosaurus of the Pacific Northwest Champ of Lake Champlain Chessie of the Chesapeake Bay Nessie of Loch Ness Issie of Lake Ikeda, Kyushu Ogopogo of Okanagan Lake Lusca Morgawr Ningen, a humanoid creature sighted in the seas north of Japan[6] Fjörulalli, also called Shore Laddie, Arnarfjörður, Westfjords, Iceland[7] Sea Horse Arnarfjörður, Westfjords, Iceland[7] The Shell monster Arnarfjörður, Westfjords, Iceland[7] Hafmaður Arnarfjörður, Westfjords, Iceland[7] Creatures of H. P. Lovecraft's Cthulhu Mythos, including Cthulhu itself. Creatures in such sci-fi/horror films as Deepstar Six, The Rift, Deep Rising and Deep Shock. Clover Cyrus from Cyrus the Unsinkable Sea Serpent by Bill Peet Fictional portrayals of the Giant Squid, like in Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas. Giant octopus in It Came from Beneath the Sea. Iku-Turso in Lönnrot's Kalevala Giganto Godzilla Gorgo Manda Kraken as depicted in Clash of the Titans (both the 1981 and 2010 versions). Kraken as depicted in Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest. Ebirah Titanosaurus Zigra Moby Dick Rhedosaurus The Terrible Dogfish Jaws Sigmund and the Sea Monsters Sea Serpent as depicted in C.S. Lewis' novel, The Voyage of the Dawn Treader, and its 2010 film adaptation, The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader. The Meg, the giant moray eel Great Abaia, and the giant squid Lusca. The Great are 3 sea monsters featured as bosses in the survival video game "Stranded Deep" The sea monster from Monkeybone is an inhabitant of Down Town and is performed by Nathan Stein. It resembles a piscine humanoid that is protruding from the back of its large seahorse-like mount. In Ninjago: Seabound, Wojira is a Giant Sea Serpent/Dragon that can control water and wind using the storm and wave amulets. In the 1980 film Doraemon: Nobita's Dinosaur, Piisuke is Nobita's pet dinosaur and sea monster. In the 2021 film Luca, Luca Paguro and his friend Alberto Scorfano are 13–14 year old humanoid sea monsters that assume the form of Humans when they are dry on land. The 2022 film The Sea Beast featured an assortment of sea monsters. Basilosaurus Colossal squid Giant squid Ichthyosauria Here be dragons Megalodon Mosasaur Plesiosaur Pliosauroidea ^ Edward Haies: Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Voyage To Newfoundland, 1583 In the fifth section after the notice "Footnote 11: Stephen Parmenius" ^ J. Mareš, Svět tajemných zvířat, Prague, 1997 ^ Carr, S.M., H.D. Marshall, K.A. Johnstone, L.M. Pynn & G.B. Stenson 2002. How To Tell a Sea Monster: Molecular Discrimination of Large Marine Animals of the North Atlantic. Biological Bulletin 202: 1-5. ^ "Do sea monsters exist? Yes, but they go by another name ... | Jules Howard". the Guardian. 2017-05-18. Retrieved 2022-01-28. ^ Adomnan of Iona. Life of St Columba. Penguin books, 1995 ^ "[illegible]". BEC-TERO (in Thai). 2015-11-25. Archived from the original on 2019-02-02. Retrieved 2017-06-25. ^ a b c d "Monsters". Skrímslasetrið Bíldudal. 2013-04-09. Retrieved 2018-02-04. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Sea monsters. Retrieved from " , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,267 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that Canadian veterinarian Frank Schofield was described as "an eternal Korean" by a South Korean prime minister? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 – The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 – Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 – Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 – Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 – George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more broadly to the movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонс [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s Years 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 vte 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Africa South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United

Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1963MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita2716Armenian calendar1412ԹՎ ՌՆԺԲAssyrian calendar6713Bahá'í calendar119–120Balinese saka calendar1884–1885Bengali calendar1369–1370Berber calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2 – 12 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar7471–7472Chinese calendar壬寅年 (Water Tiger)4660 or 4453 — to —癸卯年 (Water Rabbit)4661 or 4454Coptic calendar1679–1680Discordian calendar3129Ethiopian calendar1955–1956Hebrew calendar5723–5724Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2019–2020 - Shaka Samvat1884–1885 - Kali Yuga5063–5064Holocene calendar11963Igbo calendar963–964Iranian calendar1341–1342Islamic calendar1382–1383Japanese calendarShōwa 38(昭和３８年)Javanese calendar1894–1895Juche calendar52Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4296Minguo calendarROC 52民國52年Nanakshahi calendar495Thai solar calendar2506Tibetan calendar阳水虎年(male Water-Tiger)2089 or 1708 or 936 — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1963 January 1 – Bogle–Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 – Vietnam War – Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 – A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of −1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 – 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 – A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 – Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic,[4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 – France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 – A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 – The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 – French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 – The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 – Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 – Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 – Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 – Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom;[6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 – The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290–375 deaths and 375–500 injuries. February 27 – Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 – In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 – Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 – Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 – "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 – Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 – The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 – Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 – The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 – The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 – Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 – The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 – The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 – Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 – In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21–23 – The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 – Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 – 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 – Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 – The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 – Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 – The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 – Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 – A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 – Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 – Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 22 – A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2–1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962–63 European Cup (football). May 23 – Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 – The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 – Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 – President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 – The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 – In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 – The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 – Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 – In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 – Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow–Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 – Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 – ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 – Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 – Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 – South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 – American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 – The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 – The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 – The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 – A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished.[16] August 15 – Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 – Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 – American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 – First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 – Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 – The Moscow–Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1963 September 1 – Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 – The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 – Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 – American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 – Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 – Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19 – Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 – King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 – The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 – In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1963 October 1 – U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 – 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 – Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 – Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 – In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 – Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 – A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 – Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 19 – Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 – Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 – The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 – 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 – Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Dương Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 – Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 – Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 – Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 – A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22 – Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 – State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 – 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963 December 3 – The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 – The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 – The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army–Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 – A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 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. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. Retrieved 2012-10-31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Modernization – Population Change". Encyclopædia Britannica. 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- 25 ml de colosso para quantos litros de água
- vijuhu
- http://kjdream.org/userfiles/file/20250520_52349_417301232.pdf
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