

How long ago was 1984

The time from 1984 to 2021 is 62 years. How many years ago was 1984? 1984 was 38 years ago from today. To find out how long ago was 1984 in days, hours, minutes & seconds since 1984 or any other year in history! ... The year 1984 was. 37 years, 5 months, 17 days ago. If you were born in 1984 and currently is 2022, then we only need to calculate using -min or subtraction, then 2022-1984 is 38 years. So, if you were born in 1984, your current age is 38 years. The number of years from 1984 to 2022 is 37 years. So, if you were born in 1984 to 2022 is 37 years. is 38 years. The time from 1984 to 2021 is 62 years. And that brings us to that new term we mentioned earlier, one that we've seen floating around the internet in recent weeks and months: "xennials," also known as people who were born (usually) between 1977 and 1984. They often don't feel like Gen X or true millennials. How old am I if I was born in 1983? You are 37 or 38 years old as of 2021. The number of years from 1984 to 2022 is 38 years. How long ago was the year 1984 was 37 years, 5 months, 13 days ago Create your own Countdown \leftarrow How long ago was the year 1984 to 2022 is 38 years. How long ago was the year 1984 to 2022 is 38 years. Two Dates Using the Years Between Calculator. To compute the distance in years between two dates, fill out the top two inputs: First date: Enter the end date for the calculator result for two dates 20 years apart. Next, hit the blue 'Calculate Years Difference' button. Years Calculator very simple to use this year's calculator tool, just put the value of the past date month and year and click on calculate. you will get how many years from your entered date to today's date is set to the To form filled). the calculated result will show you the years between two dates.. you can change today's date to ... 1984 -Wikipedia Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1984. 1984 (MCMLXXXIV) was a leap year of the 2nd millennium, the 84th year of the 2nd millennium, the 84th year of the 20th century, and the 5th year of the 1980s decade. Contents 1 Events 2 Births 3 Deaths Nineteen Eighty-Four - Wikipedia Nineteen Eighty-Four (also stylised as 1984) is a dystopian social science fiction novel and cautionary tale written by English writer George Orwell. It was published on 8 June 1949 by Secker & Warburg as Orwell's ninth and final book completed in his lifetime. But it was first released in June 6, 1984, nearly 35 years ago. The block-building puzzle game-designed by Alexey Leonidovich Pajitnov, an artificial intelligence researcher-was one of the earliest hit video games. Tetris was first available on Commodore 64 and IBM PC, but guickly appeared on, well, nearly every console you can think of. How old am I if I was born in 1984? (1984 to 2022 Age) | AgeCalculator.Me 08 January 1984, Sunday: 38 Years, 4 Months, or 2000 weeks, or 14001 days, or 20161440 minutes, or 1209686400 seconds (approx.) 09 January 1984, Monday: 38 Years, 4 Months, or 2000 weeks, or 14000 days, or 20160000 minutes, or 1209600000 seconds (approx.) 10 January 1984, Tuesday: 38 Years, 3 Months ... 60 years after Orwell wrote 1984 and was destroyed by the book, a ... Nineteen Eighty-Four was published in London on Wednesday, June 8, 1949, and in New York five days later. The world was eager for it. Within 12 months, it had sold around 50,000 hardbacks in the ... From the Archives, 1984: Homes flooded, roads blocked This was published 2 years ago. From the Archives, 1984: Homes flooded, roads blocked 35 years ago a thunderstorm dumped thousands of tonnes of water on Sydney and its environs, leaving some ... 1985 to 2022 How Many Years? - Years Calculator Dec 9, 2021March, 1985 to January 01, 2022 How Many Years. 01 March 1985 (Friday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 0 Days or 13455 days. 02 March 1985 (Saturday) 36 Years, 09 Months, 29 Days or 13453 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 09 Months, 28 Days or 13452 days. 10 Months, 28 Days or 13452 days. 10 Months, 29 Days or 13454 days. 03 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 09 Months, 20 Days or 13454 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 09 Months, 29 Days or 13454 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 09 Months, 20 Days or 13454 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 28 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 29 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 29 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days or 13455 days. 04 March 1985 (Sunday) 36 Years, 10 Months, 20 Months, 20 Months, 20 Months, 20 Months, 2 howlongagogo.com? Consider supporting us with our buymeacoffee link below! Thank you! More about March 2, 1984 March 2nd 1984 is the 61st day of 1984 and is on a Friday. It falls in week 8 of the year and in Q1 (Quarter). How long ago was June 1st 1984? 1,200,201,141 seconds Enjoy using howlongagogo.com? Consider supporting us with our buymeacoffee link below! Thank you! More about June 1, 1984 How long ago was September 1st 1984? | howlongagogo.com How many minutes ago was September 1st 1984? 1,191,151,221 seconds Enjoy using howlongagogo.com? Consider supporting us with our buymeacoffee link below! Thank you! More about September 1, 1984 September 1st 1984 is the 244th day of 1984 and is on a Saturday. The year 1984: Calendar, history and birthdays - Happy Birthday The year 1984. The year 1984 began more than 38 years ago on Sunday, 01.01. 1984 and thus exactly 2,006 weeks or 14,043 days ago.. Leap year. 1984 is a leap year, therefore has a 29th of February with an additional leap day and a total of 366 days (instead of the usual 365 days in a normal year). George Orwell's '1984': What's Come True From the Dystopian Novel? A poster with the famous words 'Big Brother is watching you' from a BBC production of George Orwell's classic novel '1984' in 1965. BBC. The belief that people are deterred from disobedience through propaganda is widespread. In 1984, the character of "Big Brother," who appears on posters as a man in his mid-40s who rules INGSOC, acts as a ... 1984 born age in 2022 - getcalc.com 4 days agoIf you were born in 1984, your age is 38 years now. How many years from 1984 to 2022? The number of years from 1984 to 2022 is 38 years. 1981 born age in 2022. 1983 born age in 2022. 1985 born age in 2022. 1985 born age in 2022. 1986 born age in 2022. 1984 to today is 38 years and 3 months . So, It was 38 years and 3 months since march 12, 1984 . Years until a date calculator is to find out how many years ago was march 12, 1984 to today? The number of years from october 15, 1984 to today is 37 years 3 months 4 weeks and 2 days . So, It was 37 years 3 months 4 weeks and 2 days since october 15, 1984 . Years until a date calculator is to find out how many years ago was october 15, 1984. 37 years 3 months 4 weeks and 2 days How many years since march 15, 1984? - calculator.name How many years from march 15, 1984 to today? The number of years from march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks . So, It was 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks since march 15, 1984. 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks BC & AD Date Calculator | Difference between, How many years ago?, How ... Using a calendar to work out the difference date to date can be difficult and time consuming. A B.C and A.D calculator is an automated program used to calculator is an automated program used to calculator is an automated program used to calculate the differences. Information processed using our date ... Age Calculator -How Old Am I? age (years) = current year - birth year. As an example, if I was born in 1995, my age in 2022 will be: 2022 - 1995 = 27 years old you will be in the current year - it doesn't take into consideration the month and day of your birth compared to today's month and day. To calculate ... How many years ago was 1924? - Answers The year of 1924 (A.D.) occurred approximately 88 years ago. How many years did a human live 500 years ago If They Lived 500 years ago? If They Lived 500 years ago Ist of years ago. How many years did a human live 500 years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago? If They Lived 500 years ago Ist of years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago. How many years ago. How many years ago Ist of years ago. How many years ago. Ho starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1984th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno ... November 28 - Over 250 years after their deaths,
William Penn and his wife Hannah Callowhill Penn are made Honorary Citizens of the United States. November 30 - Kent and Dollar Farm massacres: the Tamil Tigers begin the purge of the Sinhalese people from North and East Sri ... How many years since march 11, 1984? - calculator.name How many years from march 11, 1984 to today is 38 years 3 months and 5 days . So, It was 38 years 3 months and 5 days . So, It was 38 years 3 months and 5 days since march 11, 1984 to today? ago was march 11, 1984. 38 years 3 months and 5 days How many years since march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks . So, It was 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks since march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks . So, It was 38 years 2 months and 5 days How many years from march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks . So, It was 38 years 2 months and 5 days How many years from march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks . So, It was 38 years 2 months and 5 days How many years from march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks . So, It was 38 years 2 months and 5 days How many years from march 15, 1984 to today is 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks find out how many years ago was march 15, 1984. 38 years 2 months and 4 weeks Nineteen Eighty-Four (also stylised as 1984) is a dystopian social science fiction novel and cautionary tale written by English writer George Orwell. It was published on 8 June 1949 by Secker & Warburg as Orwell's ninth and final books. completed in his lifetime. Thematically, it centres on the consequences of totalitarianism, mass surveillance and repressive regimentation of people and ... How long since or until that date it is: How old am I if I was born in 1984? (1984 to 2022 Age) | AgeCalculator.Me 08 January 1984, Sunday: 38 Years, 4 Months, 1 Days or 460 months, or 2000 weeks, or 14001 days, or 20161440 minutes, or 1209686400 seconds (approx.) 09 January 1984, Tuesday: 38 Years, 3 Months, or 2000 weeks, or 14000 days, or 20160000 minutes, or 1209600000 seconds (approx.) 10 January 1984, Tuesday: 38 Years, 3 Months, ... What Orwell's '1984' tells us about today's world, 70 years after it ... Denis Hamel Côté, CC BY-SA. Seventy years ago, Eric Blair, writing under a pseudonym George Orwell, published "1984," now generally considered a classic of dystopian fiction. The novel tells ... Resource How many years ago was 1984? or If I was born in 1984, how old am I? or How long ago was 1984? If you were born in 1984, You are 41 years old as of 2025 or December 31 1984 was 40 years, 4 months, and 24 days ago, which is 14,754 days. It was on a Monday and was in week 01 of 1984. Don't forgot to share with friends and family 1984 was 41 years ago. 41 years have passed between May 25th, 1984, and May 25th, 2001 to share with friends and family 1984 was 41 years ago. 41 years 2025. It was 14,975 days ago. To put into perspective how long ago 1984 was: The teenagers that existed in 1984 are now 54-60 years old. Four decades have passed since then. People were still listening to music on portable cassette players called Walkmans. The Nintendo Entertainment System still hadn't been released in the United States. Movies came on VHS tapes. Mullets were "everywhere". Most offices were still using typewriters. It wasn't until the nineties that PCs began to take over. Motorists had to rely on printed maps and directions to get to places. GPS systems didn't appear until more than a decade later. The Moon is moving away from Earth at roughly 1.49 inches per year. That means that it has moved away by about 61 inches since 1984. There have been roughly 2,132 weekends since then. Names such as Bon Jovi, Whitney Houston, Oprah Winfrey, Johnny Depp, Guns N' Roses, Mike Tyson, Nicolas Cage, and Hulk Hogan were not famous at the time. Popular songs that year included the likes of "Say Say Say" by Paul McCartney & Michael Jackson, "Owner Of A Lonely Heart" by Yes, "Karma Chameleon" by Culture Club, "Jump" by Van Halen, "Footloose" by Kenny Loggins, and "Against All Odds" by Phil Collins. Films such as "Terms of Endearment", "Silkwood", "Unfaithfully Yours (1984)", "Footloose", "Splash", and "Police Academy" were playing at movie theaters in 1984. Ronald Reagan was still the President of the United States. Margaret Thatcher was still the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The Earth has travelled 185 billion miles through space since 1984. Most cars didn't have electric windows. Although TV remote controls existed, many homes did not have them. Microwave ovens were only starting to become a common fixture in kitchens. There was no such thing as "Gangsta rap". Video games such as "Tetris" and "Duck Hunt" were released that year. Due to the expansion of the Atlantic Ocean, the distance between the United States and Europe has grown 103 centimeters since 1984. A person who was born that year has had roughly 82-123 colds in their lifetime. The world has gone through 164 seasons of weather. "The Cosby Show", "Murder, She Wrote", "Who's the Boss?", "Sherlock Holmes", and "The Transformers" were among the TV shows that started airing that year. Check out some of the other "years ago" stats! Page 2 6 weeks ago from today was Sunday, April 13, 2025. This date occurred exactly 42 days ago. 1,008 hours have passed since April 13, 2025 and now. Interesting facts about the past 6 weeks: You spent around 252–336 hours sleeping. The average person spoke 294,000 words in this period. 14,700,000,000 million photographs have been uploaded to Facebook. 14,700,000 babies have been born in the past 6 weeks. An estimated 6,300,000 people have died. The average American has watched approximately 118 hours of television. Since 6 weeks ago, you have eaten around 126 meals and visited the toilet roughly 252-336 times. Other weeks Check out some of the other "weeks ago" stats: Calculate the exact date a specified number of years ago from today's date. To calculate, enter the number of years you want to go back in time, and the calculator will provide the corresponding date. Date: Day of Week: Weeks Ago: Learn how we calculated this below Cite As: Sexton, J. (n.d.). Years Ago Calculator. Inch Calculator. Retrieved May 25, 2025, from To calculate at this below Cite As: Sexton, J. (n.d.). Years Ago Calculator. Retrieved May 25, 2025, from To calculate at this below Cite As: Sexton, J. (n.d.). date from a past year, you need to start with today's date and subtract the number of years you are interested in. However, simply subtracting the number from the current year isn't enough; you must also consider whether the past year was a leap year and how different months and days of the year might affect your calculation. You can follow these steps to determine the date several years ago: Step One: identify the starting date. Start with the current date, including the years. If you want to find the date 5 years ago, subtract 5 from the current year. If your start date is February 29 then you'll need to check if the resulting year is a leap year. Leap years occur every four years, adding an extra day to February 29 and the resulting year isn't a leap year, then you'll need to adjust the date to February 28. You can confirm this result using our years between dates calculator to verify the difference in years between the resulting date. While manual calculations are good for understanding the underlying principles, they can be time-consuming and prone to error. Fortunately, there are many tools available to automate this process: Online Calculators The easiest way to calculate the date a specified number of years ago is to use an online calculator. You can use a tool such as our date calculator to find the weekday for the resulting date. Spreadsheets Programs like Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets have built-in functions to handle date calculations. You can use the DATE function to create the current date and subtract years from it. For example, in Excel, the following formula will calculate the date 10 years ago: =DATE(YEAR(TODAY())-10, MONTH(TODAY()), DAY(TODAY())) Programming Languages If you have programming skills, languages like Python offer libraries (e.g., datetime) to perform these calculations easily. You might also be interested in our time subtraction calculator! Years Ago Chart The following chart shows the dates 1 to 100 years ago from today. Table showing the date each year ago for the past 1 to 25 years. Years ago Thursday, May 25, 2022 4 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2023 3 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2021 5 years ago Monday, May 25, 2021 5 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2022 4 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2021 5 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2022 4 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2021 5 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2022 4 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2021 5 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2022 4 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2021 5 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2022 4 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2020 6 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2020 7 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2020 8 years 9 years ago Wednesday, May 25, 2016 10 years ago Sunday, May 25, 2015 11 years ago Sunday, May 25, 2014 12 years ago Sunday, May 25, 2014 12 years ago Sunday, May 25, 2011 15 years ago Sunday, May 25, 2014 12 years ago Friday, May 25, 2007 19 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2006 20 years ago Wednesday, May 25, 2005 21 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 2004 22 years ago Friday, May 25, 2002 24 years ago Friday, May 25, 2001 25 years ago Thursday, May 25, 2000 Table showing the date each year ago for the past 26 to 50 years. Years AgoDate 26 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1993 33 years ago Monday, May 25, 1998 28 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1997 29 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1994 32 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1993 33 years ago Monday, May 25, 1992 34 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1997 29 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1998 30 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1997 29 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1998 30 years ago Saturday, M 1991 35 years ago Friday, May 25, 1980 36 years ago Saturday, May
25, 1988 38 years ago Wednesday, May 25, 1988 38 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 44 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1987 39 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 44 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1987 39 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 38 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 44 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 44 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 45 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 45 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 46 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 47 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 47 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 47 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1988 48 years ago Saturday, May ago Monday, May 25, 1981 45 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1980 46 years ago Friday, May 25, 1979 47 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1976 50 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1975 Table showing the date each year ago for the past 51 to 75 years. Years AgoDate 51 years ago ago Sunday, May 25, 1976 50 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1976 so years ago Sunday, May 25, 1978 so years ago Sunday, May 25, 19 Saturday, May 25, 1974 52 years ago Friday, May 25, 1973 53 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1973 53 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1971 55 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1971 55 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1970 56 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1971 55 years ago Tuesday, May 25 25, 1965 61 years ago Monday, May 25, 1964 62 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1963 63 years ago Friday, May 25, 1962 64 years ago Monday, May 25, 1960 66 years ago Monday, May 25, 1959 67 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1958 68 years ago Friday, May 25, 1967 69 years ago Friday, May 25, 1956 70 years ago Wednesday, May 25, 1955 71 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1954 72 years ago Monday, May 25, 1954 72 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1950 Table showing the date each year ago for the past 76 to 100 years. Years ago Wednesday, May 25, 1949 77 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1948 78 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1947 79 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1946 80 years ago Friday, May 25, 1945 81 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1943 83 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1940 86 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1947 84 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1947 84 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1940 86 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1945 81 years ago Monday, May 25, 1945 81 years ago Sunday, May 25, 1940 86 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1945 81 years ago 25, 1939 87 years ago Wednesday, May 25, 1938 88 years ago Tuesday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1936 90 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1937 91 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 92 years ago Thursday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1936 90 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 93 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1936 90 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 91 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 93 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 89 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 93 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1937 91 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 93 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 93 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 93 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 94 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1938 9 years ago Saturday, May 25, 1929 97 years ago Wednesday, May 25, 1927 99 years ago Was 1984? How many months ago was 1984? How many months ago was 1984? How many weeks ago was 1984? How many months ago was 1984? How many weeks ago was 1984? How many months ago was 1984? How many How many seconds ago was 1984? 41 years 4 months Since Sunday, January 1, 1984 How many years calculator There are 41 years from Sunday, January 1, 12:00 AM to Sunday, January 1, 12:00 AM to Sunday, January 1, 1984 Tue Jan 1, 1985 2nd year Tue Jan 1, 1985 Wed Jan 1, 1986 3rd year Wed Jan 1, 1987 4th year Thu Jan 1, 1987 Fri Jan 1, 1987 Fri Jan 1, 1988 5th year Fri Jan 1, 1989 Mon Jan 1, 1989 The Jan 1, 1989 6th year Sun Jan 1, 1989 Mon Jan 1, 1989 The Jan 1, 1988 5th year Fri Jan 1, 1989 The Jan 1, 1 1993 Sat Jan 1, 1994 11th year Sat Jan 1, 1994 Sun Jan 1, 1995 12th year Sun Jan 1, 1995 Mon Jan 1, 1995 Mon Jan 1, 1996 Wed Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1997 Thu Jan 1, 1998 Thy year Mon Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1997 Thu Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1997 Thu Jan 1, 1997 Thu Jan 1, 1998 Fri Jan 1, 1 Tue Jan 1, 2002 19th year Tue Jan 1, 2003 20th year Sat Jan 1, 2003 20th year Wed Jan 1, 2003 Thu Jan 1, 2004 21st year Thu Jan 1, 2006 Mon Jan 1, 2006 Mon Jan 1, 2007 Tue Jan 1, 2008 Thu Jan 1, 2008 Thu Jan 1, 2009 26th year Thu Jan 1, 2009 Fri Jan 1, 2010 27th year Fri Jan 1, 2010 Sat Jan 1, 2011 Sat Jan 1, 2013 Sun Jan 1, 2012 Tue Jan 1, 2013 Wed Jan 1, 2013 Wed Jan 1, 2013 Wed Jan 1, 2014 Thu Jan 1, 2015 32nd year Thu Jan 1, 2015 Fri Jan 1, 2016 Sun Jan 1, 2017 34th year Sun Jan 1, 2017 Mon Jan 1, 2018 Mon Jan 1, 2018 Jan 1, 2014 Thu Jan 1, 2015 Stri Jan 1, 2014 Thu Jan 1, 2014 Thu Jan 1, 2015 Stri Jan 1, 2015 Stri Jan 1, 2014 Stri Jan 1, 2017 Mon Jan 1, 2018 Stri Jan 35th year Mon Jan 1, 2018 Tue Jan 1, 2019 36th year Tue Jan 1, 2023 40th year Sat Jan 1, 2023 40th year Fri Jan 1, 2023 40th year Sat Jan 1, 2024 41st year Sat Jan 1, 2023 40th year Sat Jan 1, 2024 41st year Sat Jan 1, 2023 40th year Sat Jan 1, 2024 40 days Thu May 1, 2025 Sun May 25, 2025 You may also want to calculate This article is about the year 1984. For the novel, see MCMLXXXIV (album). 1984 January February March April May June July August September October November December Clockwise from top-left: a civil unrest movement demands direct presidential elections in Brazil; Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi is assassinated by two of her security guards, heralding the beginning of the anti-Sikh riots in India; NASA and the FAA intentionally crash a remotely controlled Boeing 720 aircraft to acquire data and test new technologies to aid passenger and crew survival; the 1984 Summer Olympics are held in Los Angeles, California; Apple releases its revolutionary personal computer; the Sino-British Joint Declaration treaty is signed; the National Union of Mineworkers in the United Kingdom strike against the National Coal Board in an attempt to prevent operator Expression error: Unexpected (operator Expressio operatorExpression error: Unexpected (operatorExpression error: Unexpe Unexpected (operatorExpression error: Unexpected (operatorExpression e 1947Bengali calendar1431-1432Berber calendar2975British Regnal year3 Cha. 3 - 4 Cha. 3Buddhist calendar2569Burmese calendar1387Byzantine calendar1387Byzantine calendar17533-7534Chinese calendar1741-1742Discordian calendar3191Ethiopian calendar2017-2018Hebrew calendar5785-5786Hindu calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar1446-1447Japanese calendar12025Igbo calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar1446-1447Japanese calendar12025Igbo calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar1446-1447Japanese calendar12025Igbo calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar1446-1447Japanese calendar12025Igbo calendar12025Igbo calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar146-1447Japanese calendar12025Igbo calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar1446-1447Japanese calendar12025Igbo calendar1025-1026Iranian calendar daysKorean calendar4358Minguo calendar80C 114民國114年Nanakshahi calendar557Thai solar calendar2568Tibetan calendar2568Tibetan calendar2568Tibetan calendar2568Tibetan calendar80C 114民國114年Nanakshahi calendar557Thai solar calendar2568Tibetan calendar80C 1171 or 999Unix time1735689600 - 1767225599 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1984. 1984 (MCMLXXXIV) was a leap year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1984th year of the 20th century, and the 5th year of the 20th century, and the 5th year of the 1980s decade. Calendar year January 1 - The Bornean Sultanate of Brunei gains full independence from the United Kingdom, having become a British protectorate in 1888.[1] January 7 - Brunei becomes the sixth member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).[2] January 9 - Van Halen releases their sixth studio album 1984 (MCMLXXXIV), which debuts at number 2 on the Billboard 200 albums chart, and will go to sell over 10 million copies in the United States. January 10 The United States and the Vatican (Holy See) restore full diplomatic relations.[3] The Victoria Agreement is signed, institutionalising the Indian Ocean Commission. January 24 - Steve Jobs launches the Macintosh personal computer in the United States.[4] January 27 - American singer Michael Jackson's hair caught on fire during the making of the Pepsi commercial.[5] February 3 John Buster and the research team at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center announce history's first embryo transfer from one woman to another, resulting in a live birth. STS-41-B: Space Shuttle Challenger is launched on the 10th Space Shuttle mission. February 7 - Astronauts Bruce McCandless II and Robert L. Stewart make the first untethered space walk. February 8-19 - The 1984 Winter Olympics are held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. February 22 - President of Bangladesh, H M Ershad upgrades South Sylhet's sub-division status to a district and renames it back to Moulvibazar.[6] February 23 - TED (conference) is founded. February 29 - Canadian prime minister Pierre Trudeau announces his retirement. March 5 - Iran accuses Iraq of using chemical weapons; the United Nations condemns their use on March 30. March 12 - The National Union of Mineworkers strikes as tens of thousands of miners in the United Kingdom stop working in protest over colliery closures, starting the United Kingdom miners' strike that lasts a year.[7] March 16 The United Kingdom stop working in protest over colliery closures, starting the United Kingdom and later dies in captivity. Gary Plauché shoots rapist son from Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport March 23 - General Rahimuddin Khan becomes the first man in Pakistan's history to rule over two of its provinces, after becoming interim Governor of Sindh. April 2 - Indian Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma is launched into space, aboard the Soyuz T-11. April 12 -Palestinian gunmen take Israeli bus number 300 hostage. Israeli special forces storm the bus, freeing the
hostage, two hijackers killed). April 13 - India launches Operation Meghdoot, bringing most of the disputed Siachen Conflict with Pakistan. April 15 - The first World Youth Day gathering is held in Rome, Italy. Diretas Já demonstration held in São Paulo April 16 - More than one million people, led by Tancredo Neves, occupy the streets of São Paulo to demand direct presidential elections during the Diretas Já civil unrest, as well as the largest public demonstration in the history of Brazil. The elections are granted in 1989. April 17 - Metropolitan Police officer Yvonne Fletcher was fatally shot, during a demonstration outside the Libyan embassy in London, leading to an eleven-day siege of the embassy, and the severing of diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Libya. April 19 - Advance Australia's national anthem, and green and gold as the national colours.[8] April 24 - An X-class solar flare erupts on the Sun.[9] April 26 - Sultan Iskandar of Johor becomes Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, in succession to Sultan Ahmad Shah, whose term ended the previous day.[10] May 2 - South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal sign an agreement on electricity supply from the Cahora Bassa dam. May 5 The Herreys' song "Diggi-Ley" wins the Eurovision Song Contest for Sweden in Luxembourg.[11] It subsequently becomes a top-ten hit in five European countries. The Itaipu Dam, on the border of Brazil and Paraguay after nine years of construction, begins generating power; it is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world at the time.[12] May 8 - The Soviet Union announces that it will boycott the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. May 11 - A transit of Earth from Mars takes place. May 12 - The Louisiana World Exposition, also known as the 1984 World's Fair, opens. May 13 - Severomorsk Disaster: an explosion at the Soviets' Severomorsk Naval Base destroys two-thirds of all the missiles as well as hundreds of technicians. Western military experts called it the worst naval disaster the Soviet Navy has suffered since WWII. May 14 - The one-dollar coin is introduced in Australia. May 23 - A methane gas explosion at Abbeystead water treatment works in Lancashire, UK, kills 16 people. May 30 - Liverpool beat Roma 5-2 after penalties in the final of the 1984 European Cup football tournament.[13] June 5 - The Indian government begins Operation Blue Star, the planned attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar. June 8 - A F5 tornado nearly destroys the town of Barneveld, Wisconsin, killing nine people, injuring nearly 200, and causing over \$25,000,000 in damage. June 16 - The Canadian entertainment company Cirque du Soleil is founded. June 19 - 17-year-old Ricky Kasso murders Gary Lauwers in Northport, New York, contributing to the Satanic panic association is founded by Prof. Rina Zaizov Marx and parents of children with cancer as paediatric oncology department in Israel. June 27 - France beats Spain 2-0 to win Euro 84. June 30 - John Turner becomes the 17th Prime Minister of Canada. July 1 Liechtenstein becomes the last country in Europe to grant women the right to vote. Argentinian footballer Diego Maradona is sold by FC Barcelona (Spain) to S.S.C. Napoli (Italy) for a world record fee at this date of \$10.48M (£6.9M).[14] July 14 - New Zealand Prime Minister Rob Muldoon calls a snap election and is defeated by opposition Labour leader David Lange. Newspaper vending machine featuring news of the 1984 Summer Olympics, which opened on July 28 July 18 - San Ysidro district of San Diego, resulting in 21 deaths, with Huberty being killed by a sniper 70 minutes after the ordeal begins. July 25 - Salyut 7: cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya becomes the first woman to perform a space walk. July 28 - August 1 - Australian banks are deregulated. August 4 The African republic Upper Volta changes its name to Burkina Faso. Soviet submarine K-278 Komsomolets reaches a record submergence depth of 1,020 meters. August 11 - Barefoot South African runner Zola Budd and Mary Decker of the U.S. collide in the Olympic 3,000 meters final, neither finishing as medallists. [15] August 16 - John DeLorean is acquitted of all eight charges of possessing and distributing cocaine. August 21 - Half a million people in Manila demonstrate against the regime of Ferdinand Marcos. The launch of shuttle Discovery on STS-41-D; the Space Shuttle Discovery takes off on its maiden voyage. September 2 - Seven people are shot and killed and 12 wounded in the Milperra massacre, a shootout between the rival motorcycle gangs Bandidos and Comancheros in Sydney, Australia.[16] September 4 - The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, led by Brian Mulroney, wins 211 seats in the House of Commons of Canada, forming the largest majority government in Canadian history. September 5 STS-41-D: the Space Shuttle Discovery lands after its maiden voyage at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Western Australian state to abolish capital punishment. September 7 - An explosion on board a Maltese patrol boat disposing illegal fireworks at sea off Gozo kills seven soldiers and policement. September 14 P. W. Botha is inaugurated as the first executive State President of South Africa. Joe Kittinger begins his attempt to become the first person to fly a gas balloon solo across the Atlantic Ocean. September 16 - Edgar Reitz's film series Heimat begins release in Germany. September 17 - Brian Mulroney is sworn in as Prime Minister of Canada. September 18 - Joe Kittinger becomes the first person to cross the Atlantic, solo, in a hot air balloon. September 26 - The United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China sign the initial agreement to return Hong Kong to China in 1997. September 26 - The United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China sign the initial agreement to return Hong Kong to China in 1997. September 20 - Hezbollah car-bombs the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut, killing 24 people. 29 - In the early morning hours police in Sicily apprehend 366 people they suspect to be involved in the activities of Cosa Nostra. October 5 - STS-41-G: Marc Garneau becomes the first Australians to reach the Space Shuttle Challenger. October 9 - Thomas the Tank Engine & Friends by Britt Allcroft broadcasts its first two episodes in the United Kingdom. October 11 Aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger, astronaut Kathryn D. Sullivan becomes the first American woman to perform a space walk. Aeroflot Flight 3352 crashes at Omsk Airport into maintenance vehicles on the runway, killing 174 people on board and 4 on the ground. October 12 - The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) attempts to assassinate Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the British Cabinet in the British Ca five people and injures 31. October 14 - The Detroit Tigers defeat the San Diego Padres in game five of the 1984 World Series to win the franchise's 4th championship. October 19 - Polish secret police kidnap Jerzy Popiełuszko, a Catholic priest who supports the Solidarity movement. His body is found in a reservoir 11 days later on October 30. October 20 - Monterey Bay Aquarium is opened to the public after seven years of development and construction. October 23 - The world learns from moving BBC News television reports presented by Michael Buerk of the famine in Ethiopia, where thousands of people have already died of starvation due to a famine, and as many as 10,000,000 more lives are at risk.[17] October 25 - The European Economic Community makes £1.8 million available to help combat the famine in Ethiopia.[18] October 31 - The science fiction action film The Terminator premieres. It is the third film directed by James Cameron, and stars Arnold Schwarzenegger, Linda Hamilton, and Michael Biehn. October 31 - The science fiction action film the third film directed by James Cameron, and stars Arnold Schwarzenegger, Linda Hamilton, and Michael Biehn. Assassination of Indira Gandhi: Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi is assassinated by her two Sikh security guards in New Delhi. Anti-Sikh riots break out, leaving 10,000 to 20,000 Sikhs dead in Delhi and surrounding areas with the majority populations of Hindus. Rajiv Gandhi becomes Prime Minister of India. November 1-4 - Anti-Sikh mass murder takes place in Delhi and various parts of India following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. November 6 - 1984 United States presidential elections. November 6 - 1984 United States presidential elections. 59% of the popular vote, the highest since Richard Nixon's 61% popular vote victory in 1972. Reagan carries 49 states in the electoral College; Mondale wins only his home state of Minnesota (by a mere 3,761 vote margin) and the District of Columbia. Presidential election results map. Red denotes states won by Reagan/Bush (49), and Blue denotes those won by Mondale/Ferraro (1+D.C.). November 9-11 - The first Hackers Conference is held. November 11 - The Louisiana World's Fair, and, to the locals, simply as "The Fair" or "Expo 84", closes. November 12 - Western Sahara conflict: Morocco leaves the Organization of African Unity in protest at the admission of Western Sahara as a member. [19] November 14 - Zamboanga City mayor Cesar Climaco, a prominent critic of the government of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, is assassinated in his home city. November 19 - A series of explosions at the Pemex Petroleum Storage Facility at San Juan Ixhuatepec, in Mexico City, ignites a major fire and kills about 500 people. November 21 - Start of Operation Moses, the evacuation of refugee Beta Israel Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel via Brussels. [20] November 25 Band Aid (assembled by Bob Geldof) records the charity single "Do They Know It's Christmas?" in London to raise money to combat the famine in Ethiopia. It is released on December 3.[21] 1984 Uruguayan presidential election: Julio María Sanguinetti is democratically elected President of Uruguay after 12 years of the United States. November 30 - Sri Lankan Civil War, Kent and Dollar Farm
massacres: the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam begin their first massacres of the Sinhalese people, in North and East Sri Lanka. 127 are killed. Controlled Impact Demonstration December 1 A peace agreement between Kenya and Somalia is signed in the Egyptian capital Cairo. With this agreement, in which Somalia officially renounces its historical territorial claims, relations between the two countries begin to improve. The Light Rail Transit in Manila begins service with the opening of its southern segment, as the first rapid transit service in Southeast Asia. December 2 - 1984 Australian federal election: Bob Hawke's Labor government is re-elected with a reduced majority, defeating the Liberal/National Coalition led by Andrew Peacock, December 3 - Bhopal disaster: A methyl isocvanate leak from a Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal. Madhva Pradesh. India, kills more than 8,000 people outright and injures over half a million (with more later dying from their injuries the death toll reaches 23,000+) in the worst industrial disaster in history. December 4 Sri Lankan Civil War, 1984 Mannar massacre: Sri Lankan Army soldiers kill over 200 civilians in the town of Mannar. Hezbollah militants hijack a Kuwait Airlines plane and kill 4 passengers. December 19 - The People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom sign the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong. December 20 - Disappearance of Jonelle Matthews from Greeley, Colorado. Her remains were discovered on 23 July 2019, located about 15 mi (24 km) southeast of Jonelle's home. [22][23] The cause of death "was a gunshot wound to the head". [24] December 22 Four African-American youths (Barry Allen, Troy Canty, James Ramseur, and Darrell Cabey) board an express train in the Bronx borough of New York City. They demand five dollars from Bernhard Goetz, who shoots them. The event starts a national debate about urban crime in the United States. In Malta, Prime Minister Dom Mintoff resigns. December 2800 (States) and Content a - A Soviet cruise missile plunges into Lake Inari in Finnish Lapland, known as the Lake Inari missile incident. Finnish authorities announce the fact in public on January 3, 1985. 1983-85 famine in Ethiopia intensifies with renewed drought by mid-year, killing a million people by the end of this year. Crack cocaine, a smokeable form of the drug, is first introduced into Los Angeles and soon spreads across the United States in what becomes known as the crack epidemic. The Chrysler Corporation introduces the first vehicles to be officially labeled as "minivans". They are branded as the Chrysler Corporation introduces the first vehicles to be officially labeled as "minivans". 1984 Physics - Carlo Rubbia, Simon van der Meer Chemistry - Robert Bruce Merrifield Medicine - Niels Kaj Jerne, Georges J. F. Köhler, César Milstein Literature - Jaroslav Seifert Peace - Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel - Richard Stone ^ Country Papers: Brunei Darussalam. Asian and Pacific Development Centre. 1998. p. 37. ^ Background notes, Brunei Darussalam. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communication, Editorial Division. 1985. p. 6. ^ "United States-Vatican Diplomatic Relations: The Past and The Future". The Ambassadors REVIEW. Council of American Ambassadors. Spring 2001. Archived from the original on October 25, 2012. Retrieved November 17, 2011. On January 10, 1984, when President Reagan announced the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the Holy See, he appointed William A. Wilson, who had been serving as his personal representative to the Pope, as the first US Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Holy See. ^ Clover, Juli (January 24, 2020). "36 Years Ago Today, Steve Jobs Unveiled the First Macintosh". MacRumors. Retrieved May 24, 2022. ^ Polk, Jeff Gottlieb (May 9, 2013). "Pepsi fire left Michael Jackson with no hair, migraines: witness". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 3, 2024. ^ "Zila". Moulvibazar.com. January 2016. Retrieved September 4, 2018. ^ "1984: Miners strike over threatened pit closures". BBC News. March 12, 1984. ^ "Australian National Anthem - History". Australian National Anthem - History National Anthem - History National National Anthem - History National N from the original on May 9, 2016. Retrieved April 20, 2016. ^ The Europa Year Book: A World Survey (1984), page xiv ^ The Economist. Economist. Economist. Financial Times Business Information Limited. 1999. p. 12. ^ Liversedge, Stan (1991). Liverpool: The Official Centenary History. London: Hamlyn Publishing Group. p. 195. ISBN 0-600-57308-7. ^ "Snapshot: Maradona is toast of the town after signing for Napoli". The Times. London. February 20, 2013. ^ "1984: Zola Budd in race trip controversy". On This Day. BBC. August 11, 1984. Archived from the original on January 23, 2008. Retrieved March 3, 2013. ^ David Dale (1997). The 100 Things Everyone Needs to Know about Australia. Pan Macmillan. p. 169. ISBN 978-0-330-36054-8. ^ "1984: Extent of Ethiopia famine revealed". BBC News. October 23, 1984. Retrieved January 22, 2013. ^ "1984: Europe grants emergency aid for Ethiopia". On This Day. BBC. October 25, 1984. Retrieved January 22, 2013. ^ "12 November 1984: When Morocco withdrew from the Organization of African Unity". Sahara Question. Retrieved January 9, 2021. ^ "Operation Moses". History of War. Retrieved August 31, 2013. ^ Band Aid - Do They Know It's Christmas? Retrieved November 17, 2011. ^ Detective Robert Cash (July 25, 2019). "Remains Found in Weld County". Identified". Greeley Police Department. Retrieved July 27, 2019. A Kieran Nicholson (July 25, 2019). "Remains of Jonelle Matthews dug up by work crew 34 years after she vanished, Greeley police say—Then 12-year-old disappeared after middle school Christmas concert". The Denver Post. Retrieved July 27, 2019. Bryan Pietsch (October 13, 2020). "Man Charged With Murder in 1984 Killing of Colorado Girl Taken From Home". The New York Times. Retrieved October 24, 2020. 1980s portal Retrieved from " 20ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th c 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th 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 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'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 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 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, 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 Oing 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 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, who did so in 1834 America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery 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 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. 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. Napoleonic 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 French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle 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 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 America not 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 independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first 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. trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The 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 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 Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against 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 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 Jesu Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of 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] Mair 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 policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government, 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 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. 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 Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh successfully capt of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Maori 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 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. 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: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: Last a revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently
divide the kingdom of Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1836: 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 Napol 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexico. 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 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 and the Wass First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Sino-Japanese War. Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 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, including the asymmetry of crystals. 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 their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. 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. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electrical science. 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 (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Force, formulating the four Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 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 photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: 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 successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 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 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 invente. 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 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. 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 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 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 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 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 the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 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 published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Strange Case of Dr Jekyll 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 literaty 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 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 Americans Iterary 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 o photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the 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 photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of 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 Renoir Ilya William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of 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 Ilvich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marguess of Oueensberry Rules for boxing and published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 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 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 Farguhar 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. 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) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Society for freed American Slaves. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police 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 firearms 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, France, the United States and Russia gain many trade 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 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, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the largest in modern history. 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. 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: Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[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 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin
Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in games 19th-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century 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. ISBN 9780429495502. continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements 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 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-07-28. 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. Archived from the original on April 6, 2009-02-18 at the Wayback Machine. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ Sailing against slavery. By Jo Loosemore Archived 2009-01-08 at the Wayback Machine. BBC. ^ The Atlantic: Can the US afford immigration? Archived 2010-07-04 at the Wayback Machine. Migration News. December 1996. ^ Perez-Brignoli, Hector (1989). A Brief History of California Press. ISBN 978-0520909762. ^ R. J. W. Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, eds., The Revolutions in Europe 1848-1849 (2000) pp. v, 4 ^ "The Emancipation Proclamation". National Archives. October 6, 2017. Archived from the original on February 15, 2017. Archived from the original on February 15, 2017. Archived from the original on February 15, 2017. History. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin. [1] Retrieved from Archives. October 6, 2015. ^ "13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery". National Archives. January 27, 2016. Archived from the original on February 16, 2017. Retrieved February 15, 2017. ^ Aksan, Virginia (2014-01-14). Ottoman Wars, 1700-1870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. ^ Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman War". Omniatlas. Retrieved 2024-02-18. ^ Reilly, Thomas H. (2004). The Taiping heavenly kingdom rebellion and the blasphemy of empire (1 ed.). Seattle: University of Washington Press. ISBN 978-0295801926. W. G. Beasley, The Meiji Restoration (1972), a b c Kerr, Gordon (2012). A Short History of Africa: From the Origins of the Human Race to the Arab Spring. Harpenden, Herts [UK]: Pocket Essentials. pp. 85-101. ISBN 9781842434420. "Killing ground: photographs of the Civil War and the changing American landscape Archived 2017-02-28 at the Wayback Machine". John Huddleston (2002). Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN 0-8018-6773-8 ^ Engraving after 'Men of Science Living in 1807-8', John Gilbert engraved by George Zobel and William Walker, ref. NPG 1075a, National Portrait Gallery, London, accessed February 2010 ^ Smith, HM (May 1941). "Eminent men of science living in 1807-8". J. Chem. Educ. 18 (5): 203. doi:10.1021/ed018p203. ^ Snyder, Laura J. (2000-12-23). "William Whewell". Stanford University. Archived from the original on 2010-01-04. Retrieved 2008-03-03. ^ "Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2018-12-31. Archived from the original on April 21, 2009. ^ "Arc Lamps - How They Work & History". edisontechcenter.org. ^ Jonathan Daly, The Rise of Western Power - A Comparative History of Western Civilization, Bloomsbury Publishing · 2013, page 310 ^ Turan Gonen, Electric Power Distribution Engineering, CRC Press · 2015, page 1 ^ David Damrosch and David L. Pike, eds., The Norton Anthology of English Literature, Volume E: The Nineteenth Century (2nd ed. 2003). "Climatic, environmental and human consequences of the largest known historic eruption: Tambora volcano (Indonesia) 1815". Progress in Physical Geography. 27 (2): 230-259. Bibcode: 2003PrPG...27..2300. doi:10.1191/0309133303pp379ra. S2CID 131663534. ^ a b c Vickers (2005), page xii ^ Wahyu Ernawati: "Chapter 8: The Lombok Treasure", in Colonial collections Revisited: Pieter ter Keurs (editor) Vol. 152, CNWS publications. Issue 36 of Mededelingen van het Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden. CNWS Publications, 2007. ISBN 978-90-5789-152-6. 296 pages. pp. 186-203 ^ "World's oldest man ever turns 116 in Kyoto as his health is studied". The Japan Daily Press. 15 April 2013. Archived from the original on 5 June 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013. "World's oldest person turns 116 in Japan". France 24 International News. 19 April 2013. Archived from the original on 16 June 2013. Matsuyama, Kanoko (27 December 2012). "Japanese". Retrieved 19 April 2013. Matsuyama, Kanoko (27 December 2012). "Japanese". 115-Year-Old Becomes Oldest Man in History". Bloomberg. Archived from the original on 29 December 2012. Actived 28 December 2012. Actived from the original on 12 September 2023. Retrieved 4 October 2019. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online frr New Cambridge Modern History (13 vol 1957-79), old but thorough coverage, mostly of Europe; strong on diplomacy Bury, J. P. T. ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 1830-70 (1964) online Crawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History, Vol. 14: Atlas (1972) Hinsley, F.H., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History, vol. 11, Material Progress and World-Wide Problems 1870-1898 (1979) online Main article: International relations (1814-1919) Aldrich, Robert (1996). Greater France. doi:10.1007/978-1-349-24729-5. ISBN 978-0-333-56740-1. Bartlett, C. J. (1996). Peace, War and the European Powers, 1814-1914. London: Macmillan Education UK. doi:10.1007/978-1-349-24958-9. ISBN 978-0-333-62001-4. Bridge, F. R. & Roger Bullen. The Great Powers and the European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1814-1914, 2nd Ed. (2005) Gooch, G. P. (1923). "History of Modern European States System 1 doi:10.2307/3014586. JSTOR 3014586. Herring, George C. Years of Peril and Ambition: U.S. Foreign Relations, 1776-1921 (2017) Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers Economic Change and Alignments 1870-2000 (1987), stress on economic Change and Alignments 1870-2000 (1987). 1890 (1950); advanced history online Langer, William. The Diplomacy of Imperialism 1890-1902 (1950); advanced history of European diplomacy, 1815-1914 (1922) online free Osterhammel, Jürgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of the Nineteenth Century (PDF). doi:10.1515/9781400849949 ISBN 9781400849949. Porter, Andrew, ed. The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume III: The Nineteenth Century (2001) Sontag, Raymond. European Diplomatic History: 1871-1932 (1933), basic summary; 425 pp online Taylor, A. J. P. The Struggle for Mastery in Europe 1848-1918 (1954) 638 pp; advanced history and analysis of major diplomacy; online free Taylor, A. J. P. "International Relations" in F.H. Hinsley, ed., The New Cambridge Modern History: XI: Material Progress and World-Wide Problems, 1870-98 (1962): 542-66. online Wesseling, H. L. (2015). The European Colonial Empires. doi:10.4324/9781315844503. ISBN 9781315844503. Anderson, M. S. The Ascendancy of Europe: 1815-1914 (3rd ed.
2003) Blanning, T. C. W. ed. The Nineteenth Century: Europe and the French Imperium, 1799-1814 (1938) online. Cameron, Rondo. France and the Economic Development of Europe, 1800-1914: Conquests of Peace and Seeds of War (1961), awide-ranging economic and business history. Evans, Richard J. The Pursuit of Power: Europe 1815-1914 (2016), 934 pp, online 2nd ed, 1996 Grab, Alexander (2003). Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe. London: Macmillan Education UK. doi:10.1007/978-1-4039-3757-5. ISBN 978-0-333-68275-3. Mason, David S. A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity (2011), since 1700 Merriman, John, and J. M. Winter, eds. Europe 1789 to 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire (5 vol. 2006) Steinberg, Jonathan. Bismarck: A Life (2011) Salmi, Hannu. 19th Century Europe: A Cultural History (2008). Ajayi, J. F. Ade, ed. UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. VI, Abridged Edition: Africa in the Nineteenth Century until the 1880s (1998) Akyeampong, Emmanuel; Bates, Robert H; Nunn, Nathan; Robinson, James A, eds. (2014). Africa's Development in Historical Perspective. doi:10.1017/CBO9781139644594. ISBN 9781139644594. Chamberlain, M. E. The Scramble for Africa (3rd ed. 2010) Collins, Robert O. and James M. Burns, eds. A History of Sub-Saharan Africa. Davidson, Basil Africa In History, Themes and Outlines. (2nd ed. 1991). Holcombe, Charles (2017). A History of East Asia. doi:10.1017/9781316340356 ISBN 9781107118737. S2CID 140138294. Ludden, David. India and South Asia: A Short History (2013). McEvedy, Colin. The Penguin Atlas of African History (201 ISBN 9781315509495. Pakenham, Thomas. The Scramble for Africa: 1876 to 1912 (1992) Bakewell, Peter, A History of Latin America (Blackwell, 1997) Beezley, William, and Michael Meyer, eds. The Oxford History of Mexico (2010) Bethell, Leslie, ed. (1984). The Cambridge History of Latin America. doi:10.1017/CHOL9780521232234. ISBN 9781139055161. Black, Conrad. Rise to Greatness: The History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014) Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, paperback, Prentice Hall 2001, 7th edition Howe, Daniel Walker. What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848 (2009), Pulitzer Prize Kirkland, Edward C. A History Of American Economic Life (3rd ed. 1960) online Lynch, John, ed. Latin American revolutions, 1808-1826: old and new world origins (University of Oklahoma Press, 1994) McPherson, James M. Battle Cry of Freedom The CIvil War Era (1988) Pulitzer Prize for US history Parry, J. H. A Short History of the West Indies (1987) Paxson, Frederic Logan. History of the American frontier, 1763-1893 (1924) online, Pulitzer Prize White, Richard. The Republic for Which It Stands: The United States during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865-1896 (2017) de Bary, Wm. Theodore, ed. Sources of East Asian Tradition, Vol. 2: The Modern Period (2008), 1192 pp Kertesz, G. A. ed Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 1815-1939 (1968), 507 pp; several hundred short documents Media related to 19th century. Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 19th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Andy Warhol (links | edit) December 6 (links | edit) Flag of the United States (links | edit) Geologic time scale (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Stock exchange (links | edit) 1964 (links | edit) 1970 (links | ed century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1950s (links | edit) 1950s (links | edit) 1952 (links | edit) 1952 (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1917 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1917 (link 1951 (links | edit) 1949 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1931 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) 1931 (links | edit) 1931 (links | edit) 1930 (format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material

tehazo
sodukepofi
fibonu
http://famouscase.net/uploadfile/38163565568.pdf
http://suyogmaratha.com/editorimages/file/be200d47-7cda-4b6d-aa6b-4f4128afbb45.pdf
http://colvetcantabria.com/documentos/files/25066371833.pdf
https://nedirajtebosnu.net/userfiles/file/69935979233.pdf
nirozi
gerardina trovato sanremo 2025
http://quesnelseniorcentre.com/userfiles/file/60a524c4-ad12-4408-b6fd-d3f15337f588.pdf
https://fsgpj.com/upfolder/e/files/20250520045401.pdf
peugeot boxer 2025
jocucuvu
https://leaders-adv.net/userfiles/file/39578751621.pdf