

Veri toplama ne demek

İçeriğe atla Before creating any new product, organizations need to collect data to research the demand, customer preferences, competitors, etc. In case these data are not collected in advance, the rate of failure for the new product is 80 percent or even higher. Even after the product is launched, many companies continue to collect their customers' data to get feedback and identify ways to improve their overall customer experience. This is where data scientists shine, they are responsible for helping companies not only collect data, but also organize it and derive results from it for shareholders to make decisions. Let's take a closer look at data collection. Data collection is the process of collecting, measuring and analyzing different types of information using a set of standard validated techniques. The main objective of data collected, it goes through a rigorous process of data cleaning and data processing to make this data truly useful for businesses. There are two main methods of data collection in research based on the information that is required, namely: Primary Data Collection Secondary Data Collection Primary data refers to data that has never been used in the past. The data gathered by primary data collection methods are generally regarded as the best kind of data in research. The methods of collection methods of collection methods are generally regarded as the best kind of data in research. numerical in nature). Here are some of the most common primary data collection methods: 1. Interviews are a direct method of data collection. It is simply a process in which the interviewe responds to them. It provides a high degree of flexibility because questions can be adjusted and changed anytimeters. according to the situation. 2. Observations In this method, researchers observe a situation around them and record the findings. It can be used to evaluate the behaviour of different people in controlled (everyone knows they are being observed) situations. This method is highly effective because it is straightforward and not directly dependent on other participants. For example, a person looks at random people that walk their pets on a busy street, and then uses this data to decide whether or not to open a pet food store in that area. 3. Surveys and Questionnaires Surveys and questionnaires provide a broad perspective from large groups of people. They can be conducted face-to-face, mailed, or even posted on the Internet to get respondents from anywhere in the world. The answers can be yes or no, true or false, multiple choice, and even open-ended questions. 4. Focus Groups A focus group is similar to an interview, but it is conducted with a group of people who all have something in common. The data collected is similar to in-person interviews, but they offer a better understanding of why a certain group of people thinks in a particular way. However, some drawbacks of this method are lack of privacy and domination of the interview by one or two participants. Focus groups can also be time-consuming and challenging, but they help reveal some of the best information for complex situations. 5. Oral Histories also involve asking questions like interviews and focus groups. However, it is defined more precisely and the data collected is linked to a single phenomenon. It involves collecting the opinions and personal experiences of people in a particular community. Secondary data refers to data that has already been collected by someone else. It is much more inexpensive and easier to collect than primary data. While primary data collection provides more authentic and original data, there are numerous instances where secondary data collection provides great value to organizations. Here are some of the most common secondary data collection methods: 1. Internet The use of the Internet has become one of the most popular secondary data collection methods in recent times. There is a large pool of free and paid research resources that can be easily accessed on the Internet. While this method is a fast and easy way of data available from government archives that you can make use of. The most important advantage is that the data in government archives are authentic and verifiable. The challenge, however, is that data is not always readily available due to a number of factors. For example, criminal records can come under classified information and are difficult for anyone to have access to them. 3. Libraries Most researchers donate several copies of their academic research to libraries. You can collect important and authentic information based on different research contexts. Libraries also serve as a storehouse for business directories, annual reports and other similar documents that help businesses in their research. Use Case: Conducting Customer Surveys to Multiply Sales A research study was conducted by Rice University Professor Dr. Paul Dholakia and Dr. Vicki Morwitz to see whether a company could influence customers' loyalty or buying habits. The research study was conducted by Rice University Professor Dr. Paul Dholakia and Dr. Vicki Morwitz to see whether a company could influence customers' loyalty or buying habits. set was not surveyed about customer satisfaction. In the next year, the group that took the survey were thrice as likely to renew their loyalty towards the organization than the other group. Are you with the expertise and insights required to thrive in this burgeoning sector. Here's a detailed view for your clarity: Program NameData Science Master's Program In Data Science GeoAll GeosAll Geos MonthsCoding Experience RequiredBasicBasicNoSkills You Will Learn10+ skills including data structure, data manipulation, NumPy, Scikit-Learn, Tableau and more 8+ skills including Supervised & Unsupervised LearningData Visualization, and moreAdditional BenefitsApplied Learning via Capstone and 25+ Data Science ProjectsPurdue Alumni Association MembershipFree IIMJobs Pro-MembershipCost\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ successful career in data analytics, you need to be an expert in different data collection techniques. Now that you know the most common methods of data collection, it's time to take a step further and learn each one of these and more in detail. Simplilearn's Caltech Post Graduate Program In Data Science in partnership with Caltech University will give you broad exposure to key technologies and skills currently used in Data Science. This program also provides a hands-on approach with case studies and industry-aligned projects to bring the relevant concepts to live. Sign up for this course today and get started on a new, brighter future in data science. In the program also provides a hands-on approach with case studies and get started on a new, brighter future in data science. Türkçe, Türkçe-İngilizce, İngilizce-Türkçe, İngilizce-Türkçe, İngilizce-İngilizce Sözlük 0.013 Adélie penguenleri otomatik tartma köprüsünü denize giderken ya da dönerken geçtikleri her seferde belirlenir ve tartılır.[1] Veri toplama kurulan sistematik bir şekilde hedeflenen değişkenler üzerine bilgi toplama ve ölçme işlemidir ve bu sayede, ilgili sorular yanıtlanıp sonucları değerlendirebilir. Araştırmanın veri toplama bileşeni, fizik ve sosyal bilimler, beşeri bilimler ve işletmeyi de içeren tüm çalışma alanlarında ortaktır. Bir araya getirilen bilgileri ana noktaları toplamamıza yardımcı olur. Yöntemler disipline göre değişiklik gösterse de doğru ve dürüst veri toplamaya yapılan vurgu aynı kalır. Bütün veri toplama çalışmalarının amacı, daha sonra zengin veri analizine çevirecek olan kaliteli kanıtları yakalamak ve ortaya atılan sorulara inandırıcı ve güvenilir bir cevap oluşturulmasını sağlamaktır. Çalışma alanı ya da verilerin tanımlanması için kullanılan yöntem (sayısal ya da nitel) ne olursa olsun, doğru veri toplama, araştırmanın bütünlüğünü korumak için gereklidir. Hem uygun veri toplama araçlarının seçilmesi (mevcut, değiştirilmiş veya yeni geliştirilmiş) ve hem de doğru onların kullanımı için açıkça tanımlanmış hem de doğru olduğunu ve bulgularda somutlaştırılan argümanlara dayalı daha sonraki kararların geçerli olmasını sağlamak için resmi bir veri toplama süreçi gereklidir.[2] Süreç, hem ölçüleçek bir temel hem de bazı durumlarda neyin geliştirileçeği ile ilgili bir hedef sağlamaktadır. Genellikle üç veri toplama türü vardır ve bunlar; 1. Anket: Önceden belirlenmiş sorular soran standart kâğıt ve kalem veya telefon soru kâğıtlarıdır. 2. Mülakat:Bir topluluktaki önemli kişiler veya liderlerle yapılandırılmış veya yapılandırılmamış bire bir yönlendirilmiş konuşmalardır. 3.Odak Grupları takip soruları ve katılımcıları daha iyi anlamak için ortaya çıkan diğer konuları araştıran yapılandırılmış mülakatlardır. Yanlış toplanan verilerin sonuçları aşağıdakileri içerir: • Araştırma sorularına doğru cevap vermede yetersizlik, • Çalışmanın tekrarlanması ve doğrulanmasında yetersizlik. Bozulmuş bulgular kaynak israfına neden olur ve diğer araştırmacıları verimsiz araştırma yolları takip etmelerine neden olup onları yanıltabilir. Bu durum kamu politikası kararlarını ödün vererek tehlikeye atmaktadır. Hatalı veri toplanmasından kaynaklanan etki derecesi, disiplin ve araştırmanın niteliğine göre farklılık gösterebilirken, bu araştırma sonuçları kamu politikası önerilerini desteklemek için kullanıldığında orantısız bir zarara neden olma potansiyeli bulunmaktadır.[3] Wikimedia Commons'ta Veri toplama ile ilgili ortam dosyaları mevcuttur. Veri Yönetimi Deneme istatistik Sayısal Yöntemler ^ Lescroël, A. L.; Ballard, G.; Grémillet, D.; Authier, M.; Ainley, D. G. (2014). Descamps, Sébastien (Ed.). "Antarctic Climate Change: Extreme Events Disrupt Plastic Phenotypic Response in Adélie Penguins". PLoS ONE. 9 (1). ss. e85291. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0085291. PMC 3906005 \$2. PMID 24489657. Data Collection and Analysis By Dr. Roger Sapsford, Victor Jupp ISBN 0-7619-5046-X Weimer, J. (ed.) (1995). Research Techniques in Human Engineering. Englewood Cliffs,
NJ: Prentice Hall ISBN 0-13-097072-7 Bureau of Statistics, Guyana6 Nisan 2011 tarihinde Wayback Machine sitesinde arşivlendi. by Arun Sooknarine sayfasindan alinmistir The development and support of Sitecore-based websites for the workspaces. The solutions has created an efficient website that streamlines the lease and the rent of flexible workspaces. The solution enables the detailed search of workspaces, facilitates transacting and provides a positive user experience. electrical-components.com - e-Commerce solution based on Magento platformA Magento-based e-commerce marketplace from scratch that is easy to use and manage to encourage worldwide brand recognition. azh Organizing Physiotherapy practicesazh partnered with SaM Solutions to develop from scratch a physiotherapy practice. management software. Under aggresive timeframes SaM Solutions finalized requirements, designed the architecture and delivered turn-key software product, ready for the market. Development, Support and Enhancement of a Real Estate Appraisal & Lending Software SolutionSaM Solutions' specialists fully developed and implemented a web-based SaaS platform that allows real estate appraisers and mortgage lenders to be connected. The software creates an unbiased platform where both sides can interact in a pressure-free environment. Development of the Board Support Package (BSP). The implementation included Linux kernel porting, and the development and adjustment of modules for various peripheral hardware components. PAYBACK: The largest Client Bonus Program in EuropeSaM Solutions provided the Client with a team of skilled Java development and adjustment of modules for various peripheral hardware components. into the existing development environment, quickly respond to changing technical and business requirements and adjust the development process to Ensure Uncompromised Quality of Expanding Palette of Industrial Security ProductsSaM Solutions came on board as an independent software quality assurance partner offering end-to-end testing services, possessing decades of expertise with developing and testing firmware for network appliances based on Linux systems. Tezyardımplatformu.com Eğitim ve Danışmanlık Hizmetleri; 5846 sayılı fikir ve sanat eserleri kanunu hükümlerine uymaya söz vermiştir. Yaptığı tüm işlerde en iyi kaliteyi sağlamayı ve intihal yapmamayı prensip edinmiştir. 502 sayılı Tüketicilerin Korunması Hakkındaki Kanun ve Mesafeli Sözleşmeler Yönetmeliği hükümlerini kabul etmektedir. 6698 sayılı Kişisel Verilerin Korunması Kanunu'na uymaya söz vermektedir. Talebiniz haricinde bize yazmak için: tezyardimplatformu@gmail.com | Anlık sorularınız için tıklayınız [Lütfen bu yollarla talebinizi iletmeyiniz]© tezyardımplatformu.com. Tüm Hakları Saklıdır. Maltepe Mahallesi, Eski Çırpıcı Yolu, No: 8 Parima Plaza, 14. Kat, 34010 Cevizlibağ/İstanbul. Son Güncelleme: 15 Mayıs 2025. Data is being generated at an ever-increasing pace. According to Statista, the total volume of data was 64.2 zettabytes in 2020; it's predicted to reach 181 zettabytes by 2025. This abundance of data can be overwhelming if you aren't sure where to start. So, how do you ensure the data it's based on. One way is to collect data yourself. Here's a breakdown of data types, why data collection is important, what to know before you begin collection g, and seven data collection? Data collection? Data collection? Data collection is the methodological process of gathering information about a specific subject. It's crucial to ensure your data is complete during the collected legally and ethically. If not, your analysis won't be accurate and could have far-reaching consequences. In general, there are three types of consumer data: First-party data, which is collected directly from users by your organization Second-party data, which is data shared by another organization about its customers (or its first-party data, first-party data, first-party data, which is data that's been aggregated and rented or sold by organizations that don't have a connection to your company or users Although there are use cases for second- and third-party data, first-party data (data you've collected yourself) is more valuable because you receive information about how your audience behaves, thinks, and feels-all from a trusted source. Data can be qualitative (meaning contextual in nature). Many data collection methods apply to either type, but some are better suited to one over the other. In the data life cycle, data collection is the second step. After data is generated, it must be collected to be of use to your team. After that, it can be processed, stored, managed, and visualized to aid in your organization's decision-making. Before collecting data, there are several factors you need to define: The question you aim to answer The data subject(s) you need to collect ata from The collection method(s) best suited to your needs The data collection method(s) be data is an integral part of a business's success; it can enable you to ensure the data's accuracy, completeness, and relevance to your organizations to analyze past strategies and stay informed on what needs to change. The insights gleaned from data can make you hyperaware of your organization's efforts and give you actionable steps to improve various strategies—from altering marketing accurate data can have far-reaching negative consequences, so it's important to be able to trust your own data collection procedures and abilities. By ensuring accurate data collection, business professionals can feel secure in their business Analytics 1. Surveys are physical or digital questionnaires that gather both qualitative and quantitative data from subjects. One situation in which you might conduct a survey is gathering attendee feedback after an event. This can provide a sense of what attendees enjoyed, what they wish was different, and areas in which you can improve or save money during your next event for a similar audience. While physical copies of surveys can be sent out to participants, online surveys present the opportunity for distribution at scale. They can also be inexpensive; running a survey can cost nothing if you use a free tool. If you wish to target a specific group of people, partnering with a market research firm to get the survey in front of that demographic may be worth the money. when crafting and running surveys is the effect of bias, including: Collection bias: It can be easy to accidentally write survey questions with a biased lean. Watch out for this when creating questions to ensure your subjects know their responses will be read by you, their answers may be biased toward what seems socially acceptable. For this reason, consider pairing survey data with behavioral data from other collection methods to get the full picture. Related: 3 Examples of Bad Survey Questions & How to Fix Them 2. Transactional Tracking Each time your customers make a purchase, tracking that data can allow you to make decisions about targeted marketing efforts and understand your customer base better. Often, e-commerce and point-of-sale platforms allow you to store data as soon as it's generated, making this a seamless data collection method that can pay off in the form of customer insights. 3. Interviews and Focus Groups Interviews and focus groups consist of talking to subjects face-to-face about a specific topic or issue. Interviews tend to be one-on-one, and focus groups are typically made up of several people. You can use both to gather qualitative data. Through interviews and focus groups, you can gather feedback from people in your target audience about new product features. Seeing them interact with your product in real-time and recording their reactions and responses to questions can provide valuable data about which product features to pursue. As is the case with surveys, these collection methods allow you to ask subjects anything you want about their opinions, motivations, and feelings regarding your product or brand. It also introduces the potential for bias. Aim to craft questions
that don't lead them in one particular direction. One downside of interviewing and expensive. If you plan to conduct them yourself, it can be a lengthy process. To avoid this, you can hire a market research facilitator to organize and conduct interviews on your behalf. 4. Observation Observing people interacting with your website or product can be useful for data collection because of the candor it offers. If your user experience is confusing or difficult, you can witness it in real-time. Yet, setting up observation sessions can be difficult. You can use a thirdparty tool to record users' journeys through your site or observe a user's interaction with a beta version of your site or product. While less accessible than other data collection methods, observations enable you to see firsthand how users interact with your product or site. You can leverage the qualitative and quantitative data gleaned from this to make improvements and double down on points of success. 5. Online Tracking To gather behavioral data, you can implement pixels and provide insight into what content they're interested in and typically engage with. You can also track users' behavior on your company's website, including which parts are of the highest interest, whether users are confused when using it, and how long they spend on product pages. This can enable you to improve the website's design and help users navigate to their destination. Inserting a pixel is often free and relatively easy to set up. Implementing cookies may come with a fee but could be worth it for the quality of data you'll receive. Once pixels and cookies are set, they gather data on their own and don't need much maintenance, if any. It's important to note: Tracking online behavior can have legal and ethical privacy implications. Before tracking users' online behavior, ensure you're in compliance with local and industry data privacy standards. 6. Forms Online forms are beneficial for gathering qualitative data about users, specifically demographic data or contact information. They're relatively inexpensive and simple to set up, and you can use them to gate content or registrations, such as webinars and email newsletters. You can then use this data to contact people who may be interested in your product, build out demographic profiles of existing customers, and in remarketing Analytics? 7. Social Media Monitoring your company's social media channels for follower engagement is an accessible way to track data about your audience's interests and motivations. Many social media platforms have analytics built in, but there are also third-party social platforms that give more detailed, organized insights pulled from multiple channels. You can use data collected from social media to determine which issues are most important to your followers. For instance, you may notice that the number of engagements dramatically increases when your company posts about its sustainability efforts. Building Your Data Capabilities Understanding the variety of data collection methods available can help you decide which is best for your timeline, budget, and the question you're aiming to answer. When stored together and combined, multiple data types collected through different methods can give an informed picture of your subjects and help you make better business Analytics course and our three-course Credential of Readiness (CORe) program to deepen your analytical skills and apply them to real-world business problems. Not sure which course is right for you? Download our free flowchart. This post was updated on October 17, 2022. It was originally published on December 2, 2021. Catherine Cote is a marketing coordinator at Harvard Business School Online. Prior to joining HBS Online, she worked at an early-stage SaaS startup where she found her passion for writing content, and at a digital consulting agency, where she specialized in SEO. Catherine holds a B.A. from Holy Cross, where she studied psychology, education, and Mandarin Chinese. When not at work, you can find her hiking, performing or watching theatre, or hunting for the best burger in Boston. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the 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. 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Nitel araştırmalarda genellikle gözlem, yapılandırılmış veya yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme, odak grup görüşmesi, söylev ve metin analizi gibi veri toplama kurulan sistematik bir sekilde hedeflenen değişkenler üzerine bilgi toplama ve ölçme işlemidir ve bu sayede, ilgili sorular yanıtlanıp sonuçları değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özellikleri değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özellikleri değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özellikleri değerlendirmek için farklı özelliklere sahip ölçme ve değerlendirmek için farklı özellikler alet ve görevler kullanabiliriz. Veri: Bir tartışma ya da bir akıl yürütme ile beraber bir araştırma sonucunda ulaşılan ilk bilgi veri olarak bilinmektedir. Bu veriler ise, araştırmacının amaclarına uygun olabilecek daha önceden kaynaklarda yer alan bilgilerdir. İkincil veri, araştırmayı yapan kimseden başka kişi ve kurumlarca, kendi amaçları için daha önce toplanmış verilerdir. Nitel araştırma, gözlem ve doküman analizi gibi veri toplama yöntemleri ile oluşturulan bir araştırma türüdür. Olayların ve olguların yöntemleri ile oluşturulan bir araştırma türüdür. dayalı bu yöntemde, davranışları sayı ile açıklamak oldukça zordur. Dolayısı ile nitel veri dört aşamalı analizi. Eetimsel Analizi. İçerik Analizi. İçerik Analizi. İçerik Analizi. Yöntemler disipline göre değişiklik gösterse de doğru ve dürüst veri toplamaya yapılan vurgu aynı kalır. Bütün veri toplama çalışmalarının amacı, daha sonra zengin veri analizine çevirecek olan kaliteli kanıtları yakalamak ve ortaya atılan sorulara inandırıcı ve güvenilir bir cevap oluşturulmasını sağlamaktır. Bir problemin çözümüne hizmet edecek olan değerler, ölçümler ve olgu ile beraber tüm bilgiler veri işleme olarak tanımlanır. Sosyolojik Araştırmalarda Veri Toplama Teknikleria. Gözlem. İnsanlar arasındaki sosyal ilişki ve olguları yerinde izlemek ve incelemektir. ... b. Anket. ... c. Monografi. ... d. İstatistik. ... e. Sosyometri.BE Kpss eğitim bilimleri gelişim psikolojisi içinde yer alan psikolojisi içinde parçacığına verilen addır. Sütun grafiği: Verilerin dörtgensel bölgeler ile gösterildiği grafiklere sütun grafiği denmektedir. ... - Grafik ile grafik eksenlerinin isimlendirilmesi gerekir. - Eksenler üzerinde yer alan sayılar eşit olmalı ve aynı orana sahip olmalıdırlar. Birincil veri kaynakları daha güvenilir olması sebebiyle sık tercih edilen kaynak türüdür Fakat bazı durumlarda ikincil kaynaklar daha yararlı olabilmektedir. Çünkü ikincil kaynaklar konunun pek çok kaynaktan alınmış özeti biçimindedir ve okuma ve zaman bakımından ekonomiktirler. İkincil kaynaklar: Başka araştırmacıların, araştırma sonuçlarını veren yayınlar bunlara örnek olarak verilebilir. Ansiklopediler, kitaplar ve derleme (review) makalelerinde yazarlar, daha önce yapılmış olan araştırmaları özetlemekte ve sonuçları hakkında bilgi vermektedirler. Nitel araştırma, gözlem ve doküman analizi gibi veri toplama yöntemleri ile oluşturulan bir araştırma, gözlem ve doküman analizi gibi veri toplama yöntemleri ile oluşturulan bir araştırma türüdür. davranışlarını inceler. Nitel Araştırma (Kalitatif - Qualitative Research) Gözlem, görüşme ve doküman analizi gibi nitel veri toplama yöntemlerinin kullanıldığı araştırma türüdür. Bu tip araştırma türüdür. Bu tip araştırma türüdür. Bu tip araştırma türüdür. Bu tip araştırma türüdür. can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,102 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary
Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Uppeused the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Rhine and Rhine and Rhine Austrian Army of the Rhine and Rhine Austrian Army of the Rhine and Rhine Austrian Army of the Rhine and Rhine Austrian Army of the Rhine Austri Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that Canadian veterinarian Frank Schofield was described as "an eternal Korean" by a South Korean prime minister? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder. 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il-sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong-il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more broadly to the movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית خسال المال nynorsk []]] Shqip Slovenščina []]] Retrieved from " 2 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 20th century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s Years 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 vte 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Turkey United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1963MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita2716Armenian calendar141204 0.054Assyrian calendar6713Bahá'í calendar19-120Balinese saka calendar19-120Balinese saka calendar19-120Balinese saka calendar1369-1370Berber calendar6713Bahá'í calendar19-120Balinese saka
calendar19-120Balinese saka ca (Water Tiger)4660 or 4453 — to —癸卯年 (Water Rabbit)4661 or 4454Coptic calendar1679-1680Discordian calendar3129Ethiopian calendar5723-5724Hindu calendar5723-5724 1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendarShōwa 38(昭和 3 8年)Javanese calendar1894-1895Juche calendar52Julian calendar495Thai solar calendar2506Tibetan calendar84(male Water-Tiger)2089 or 1708 or 936 — to — 阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 20th century and the 4th year of the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 1960st the 20th century and the 4th year of the 1960st decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apoge. Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered
submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thich Quang Đức's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thich Quang Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy. [18] Main article: September 1963 Sept This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran coup d'état: A violent
coup in Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d'état: A violent coup d' Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese President. November 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese. - Two disasters in Japan: Mike coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to m of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly
team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 16 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 16 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 16 - Bruce Schneider, East German swimmer January 16 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 16 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actores and singer February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 15 -Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American basketb rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders, German singer and actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actors Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American ock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 10 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 10 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 18 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 18 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 18 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 18 - 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Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 9 Marc Jacobs, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 -
Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and

discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 -Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician C June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional wrestler July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 25 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 25 - Slobodan Živojinovi basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Strong, English actor Doris Schröder Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2012)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu
Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanesember 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 18 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television p professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese impostor September 25 - Tate Donovan, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th Fi previously model October 5 -Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 – John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 19 - Terry Farrell, American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 25 - Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress [90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 15 - Helen Slater, American actors and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor and film producer, Serman television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 -
Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 26 - Donna Tartt Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 - Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American film director (b. 1894) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born Amer 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1892) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1892) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1893) January 24 Otto Harbach, American actor (b. 1894) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1896) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1896) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German Physicist (b. 1897) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor (b. 1898) Ole Olsen, American Actor 1892) January 27 – John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American screenwriter (b. 1874)[99] January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1874)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American screenwriter (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American screenwriter (b. 1874)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American screenwriter (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, Ame actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D.
Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) L conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - Williams, American poet (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1893) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1893) March 7 - Williams, American singer (b. 1883) [102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1893) March 7 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1893) March 7 - Robert E. Cornish, scie Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1807) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1887) March 23 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American athlete (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1896) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893) [103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1896) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1880) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley,
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Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1884) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1883) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1899) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, 1st Baro Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashrigi, Indian founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 8ritish Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-tenters (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 8ritish General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss German politician, 5th
President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's Council of the Entente. Cornell University Press. p. 86. Demetriade, Mihai (2015). 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An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 19th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 1800 1830s 1840s 1850s 1880s 1870s 1880s 1870s 1880s 1870s 1880s 1870s 1880s 1870s 1880s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The 19th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 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 Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. 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's status as the world superpower, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. 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 sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897–2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900–2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878,[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century,
and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of the Arctic and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones 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 Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bourbon Restoration, July Bo (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire) Russian 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 wars were a series of major conflicts from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power and Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive had French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South
America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South America and South Am independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. [11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman Empire. 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 Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion. [19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the mean system and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 - 1887: British Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa, European exploration 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 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 Barbary War and the Barbary War and the Second Barbary Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary Second Barbary Second Barbary Second Barbary Second Barbary S Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War. 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida.
1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins, 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States, 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed: Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederace soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who [24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex numbers. theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell'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: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858:

Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Safety bicycle invented. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroace of the London Underground opens. completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale 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'. commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818 The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly. Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Bronte sisters publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1884: Mark Twain published to the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Winc 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 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. initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalist, Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer,
chronophotographer, chronophotographe 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 and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism and Romanticism of the early 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 Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Claudel Pau Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858 The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1872: The first test cricket match, between England and Scotland, is played. is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University 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 in Sumbawa island erupts. 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 American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's 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 International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States; Slavery is banned in England. 1869: The Suez Canada opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 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: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of
General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 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 philopojist, 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 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 Emile Zola c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in film 19th century in film 19th 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 Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". 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Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Yöntemleri Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Yöntemleri Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Vöntemleri Veri Toplama Nedir? Veri Toplama Nedi Veri Toplama Amaçlı Müşteri Anketleri Yapmak Veri Toplama, standart onaylanmış teknikler kullanılarak araştırma için Anket Tasarımı Veri Toplama için Anket Tasarımı Veri Toplama, standart onaylanmış teknikler kullanılarak araştırmacı hipotezini toplanan verilere dayanarak değerlendirebilir. Çoğu durumda veri toplama, araştırma alanı ne olursa olsun, araştırma için birincil ve en önemli adımdır. Veri Toplama Yöntemleri Telefonla, Çevrimiçi ve Yüz Yüze Mülakatlar Esasen veri toplamak için dört seçenek vardır yüz yüze görüşmeler, posta, telefon ve Online. Bu modların her birinin artıları ve eksileri vardır. Artıları Veriler üzerinde derinlemesine ve yüksek derecede güven Eksileri: Zaman alıcı, pahalı ve anekdotlara dayalı olarak göz ardı edilebilir Artıları: Herkese ve her kesime ulaşabilir - engel yok Eksiler: Pahalı, veri toplama hataları, gecikme süresi Artıları Toplanan verilere yüksek derecede güven, neredeyse herkese ulaşabilir. Eksileri: Pahalı, kendi kendine idare edemiyor, bir ajans kiralamak gerekiyor Artıları Ucuz, kendi kendine uygulanabilir, müşteriler çevrimiçi bilgi ifşa etme konusunda temkinli olabilir. Yüz yüze görüşmeler her zaman daha iyidir, ancak en büyük dezavantajı, içine düşebileceğiniz tuzaktır. düzenli olarak yapmamak yanlış pozitif sonuçlara yol açabilir. Araştırmanızı doğrulamak, neredeyse onu tasarlamak ve yürütmek kadar önemlidir Araştırma yapıldıktan sonra sonuçların üst yönetimin "içgüdüleriyle" uyuşmaması halinde, bunun anekdot ve "tek seferlik" bir şekilde yapılmasını şiddetle tavsiye ediyoruz. Bu, ürünleriniz/hizmetleriniz için pazarlamaya göre algılardaki değişimi karşılaştırmanıza ve analiz etmenize yardımcı olacaktır. Buradaki bir diğer mesele de örneklem büyüklüğüdür. Araştırmanızdan emin olmak için, uç unsurları ayıklayacak kadar çok kişiyle görüşmeniz gerekir. Birkaç yıl önce çevrimiçi anketler ve bunların istatistiksel geçerliliği hakkında oldukça fazla tartışma vardı. Her müşterinir internet bağlantısına sahip olmaması temel endişelerden biriydi. Tartışmaların bir kısmı hala geçerli olsa da, bir iletişim aracı olarak internetin erişimi, müşteri etkileşimlerinin çoğunda hayati hale geldi. ABD'ye göre Nüfus Sayım Bürosu, bilgisayarı olan hane sayısının 1997 ve 2001 yılları arasında iki katına çıktığını belirtmektedir. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Kantitatif Pazar Araştırması 2001 yılında hanelerin yaklaşık %50'sinde bilgisayar vardı. Tüm hanelerin yaklaşık %55'inde bir geliri 35.000'den fazla olan haneler için %70'e çıkmaktadır. yıllık geliri 50,000. Bu veriler 2001 yılı ABD Nüfus Sayım Bürosu verileridir. Geri bildirim toplamak için kullanılabilecek başlıca üç veri toplama yöntemi vardır - Posta, Telefon ve Çevrimiçi. Veri toplamak için aşağıdaki tabloyu kullanabilirsiniz ve her bir ortamla ilişkili avantajlar: Anket Ortamı Yanıt Başına Maliyet Veri Kalitesi/Bütünlüğü Erişim (TUM ABD Hane Halkları) Kağıt \$20 - \$30 Orta 100% Telefon \$20 - \$35 Yüksek 95% Çevrimiçi / E-posta \$1 - \$5 Orta 50-70% Buradaki erişimin "Tüm ABD Hane Halkları" olarak tanımlandığını unutmayın. Çoğu durumda, müşterilerinizin kaçının çevrimiçi olduğuna bakmanız ve bir belirleme yapmanız gerekir. Tüm müşterilerinizin e-posta adresleri varsa, müşterilerinize %100 ulaşabilirsiniz. Akılda tutulması gereken bir diğer önemli husus da cep telefonlarının sabit telefonlar telefonlarını tek sesli iletişim cihazı olarak kullanmaları yönünde gözle görülür bir eğilim vardır. Bu durum, ev telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu hatlarını tamamen kablosuza geçmek için bırakan cep telefonu müşterilerine ulaşamama sorununu da beraberinde getirmektedir. kişilerin aranmasını yasaklamaktadır. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Niteliksel Pazar Araştırması Çok Modlu Anketler verilerin farklı modlar (çevrimiçi, kağıt, telefon vb.) aracılığıyla toplandığı anketler de bir başka yoldur. Çevrimiçi bir ankete sahip olmak ve veri giriş operatörlerinin verileri (telefondan ve kağıt anketlerden) sisteme girmesini sağlamak oldukça basit ve kolaydır. Aynı sistem doğrudan katılımcılardan veri toplamak için de kullanılabilir. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Anket Araştırması Veri Toplama Örnekleri Veri toplama, araştırmanın önemli bir yönüdür. Yeni bir ürün çeşidini piyasaya süren bir mobil üreticisi olan X şirketini örnek olarak ele alalım. Özellikler, fiyat aralığı, hedef pazar, rakip analizi vb. konularda araştırma yapmak için uygun kaynaklardan veri toplanmalıdır. Pazarlama ekibi, çevrimiçi anketler veya odak grupları gibi çeşitli veri toplama faaliyetleri yürütebilir. Ankette özellikler ve fiyatlandırma ile ilgili tüm doğru sorular bulunmalıdır; örneğin "Yeni çıkacak bir üründen beklenen en önemli 3 özellik nedir?" veya "Bu ürün için ne kadar harcama yapmanız muhtemeldir?" veya "Hangi rakipler benzer ürünler sunuyor?" vb. Bir odak grubu yürütmek için, pazarlama ekibi katılımcıların yanı sıra arabulucuya da karar vermelidir. Veri toplama yöntemleri mevcut kaynaklara bağlı olarak seçilir. Örneğin, anket ve araştırma yapmak en az kaynak gerektirirken, odak grupları orta derecede yüksek kaynak gerektirir. Çevrimiçi Araştırma Yapma ve Veri Toplama Nedenleri Geri bildirim, her kuruluşun büyümesinin hayati bir parçasıdır. Düzenli odak grupları yürütmediğiniz kilit oyunculardan bilgi almak için veya müşteri yöneticiniz tüm önemli kişilerinizi arar İşlerin nasıl gittiğini öğrenmeye yönelik hesaplar - esasen hepsi müşterilerinizden, çalışanlarınızdan ve işletmenizin etkileşimde bulunduğu herkesten geri bildirim toplamak için başka bir araçtır. Çevrimiçi anketler için Kendin Yap araçlarının ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte, internet üzerinden veri toplamak gerçekten kolay, ucuz ve etkili hale geldi. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Çevrimiçi Araştırma Satışları Artırmak için Veri Toplamak gerçekten kolay, ucuz ve etkili hale geldi. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Çevrimiçi Araştırma Satışları Artırmak için Veri Toplamak gerçekten kolay, ucuz ve etkili hale geldi. tutmaktan 10 kat daha zor ve pahalı olduğu köklü bir pazarlama gerçeğidir. Bu, CRM ve ilgili müşteri tutma taktiklerinin yaygın olarak benimsenmesi ve ilgi görmesinin arkasındaki temel itici güçlerden biridir. Rice Üniversitesi Profesörü Dr. Paul Dholakia ve Dr. Vicki Morwitz tarafından yürütülen ve Harvard Business Review'da yayınlanan bir araştırmada, müşterilere bir kuruluşun kendi başına nasıl performans gösterdiğini sormanın etkili bir müşteri elde tutma stratejisi olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Bir yıl boyunca yürütülen araştırmada, bir grup müşteriye memnuniyet ve görüş anketi gönderilmiş, diğer gruba ise anket uygulanmamıştır. Sonraki bir yıl içinde, ankete katılan grup, kuruluşan kendi bir yıl içinde, ankete katılan grup, kuruluşan kendi bir yıl içinde, ankete katılan grup müşteriye memnuniyet ve görüş anketi gönderilmiş, diğer gruba ise anket uygulanmamıştır. olan bağlılıklarını sürdüren ve yenileyen kişi sayısının iki katına çıktığını gördü. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Araştırma Çalışması, bu olgunun arkasında tüketici psikolojisi temelinde birkaç ilginç neden ortaya koymuştur: Memnuniyet anketleri müşterilerin şımartılma arzusunu artırır ve olumlu duygular uyandırır. Bu, insan psikolojisinin zaten beğendikleri veya tercih ettikleri bir ürün veya hizmeti
"takdir etmeyi" amaçlayan bir bölümünden kaynaklanmaktadır. Anket geri bildirim toplama yöntemi yalnızca bunu iletmek için bir araçtır. Anket geri bildirim toplama yöntemi yalnızca bunu iletmek için bir araçtır. Anket geri bildirim toplama yöntemi yalnızca bunu iletmek için bir araçtır. Anket geri bildirim toplama yöntemi yalnızca bunu iletmek için bir araçtır. farkındalığı artırabilir. Anketler hem gelen hem de giden iletişim biçimleri olarak kabul edilebilir. Anketler genellikle bir veri toplama ve analiz Kaynak. Çoğu insan, tüketici anketlerinin aynı zamanda veri dağıtımı için bir araç olarak da kullanılabileceğinin farkında değildir. Burada birkaç uyarıya dikkat etmek önemlidir. ABD de dahil olmak üzere çoğu ülkede "araştırma kisvesi altında satış yapmak" yasa dışıdır. b. Ancak hepimiz biliyoruz ki bilgi toplanırken bilgi dağıtılır. c. Kullanıcıların bu gerçeğin farkında olmalarını sağlamak için ankete başka feragatnameler de dahil edilebilir. Örneğin: "Görüşlerinizi alacağız ve sizi son bir yıl içinde çevrimiçi olan ürün ve hizmetler hakkında bilgilendireceğiz... İndüklenmiş Yargılar: İnsanlara geri bildirimlerini sorma prosedürünün tamamı, onları aksi takdirde düşünmeyecekleri bir şey hakkında bir fikir oluşturmaya sevk edebilir. Bu, film ve televizyon programları gibi kitle iletişim araçlarında ürünlerin pazarlanması için kullanılan "Ürün Yerleştirme" stratejisiyle karşılaştırılabilecek çok temel ancak güçlü bir argümandır. Gişe rekorları kıran "İtalyan İşi" filminde "mini-Cooper "ın kapsamlı ve özel kullanımı buna bir örnektir. Bu strateji tartışmalıdır ve büyük bir dikkatle kullanılmalıdır. Anketler, müşteri yolculuğu diyaloğunda kritik bir araç olarak düşünülmelidir. Anketler, müşteri yolculuğu diyaloğunda kritik bir araç olarak düşünülmelidir. Anketler, müşteri yolculuğu diyaloğunda kritik bir araç olarak düşünülmelidir. Anketler, müşteri yolculuğu diyaloğunda kritik bir araç olarak düşünülmelidir. Morwitz tarafından yürütülen araştırma, anketlerin yalnızca işletmenizi çin kritik olan bilgileri elde etmenizi sağlamakla kalmadığını, aynı zamanda müşterilerinizle kurduğunuz ilişkiyi geliştirdiğini ve üzerine inşa ettiğini göstermektedir. Teknolojideki son gelişmeler, gerçek zamanlı anketler yapmayı inanılmaz derecede kolaylaştırdı ve kamuoyu yoklamaları . Çevrimiçi araçlar, soruları ve cevapları çerçevelemeyi ve anketler oluşturmayı kolaylaştırır Web. Anketleri e-posta, web sitesi bağlantıları ve hatta çevrimiçi anketi hızlı kazanılan bir çözüm haline getirmiştir. Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Anket Araştırması Veri Toplamak için Etkili Bir Çevrimiçi Anket Yürütme Adımları Çevrimiçi bir anket yapmaya karar verdiniz. Aklınızda birkaç soru var yanıtlanmasını istiyor ve daha fazla bilgi edinmek için hızlı ve ucuz bir yol arıyorsunuz müşterileriniz, müşterileriniz vb. hakkında. Ne yapacağınıza karar vermeniz gereken ilk ve en önemli şey çalışmanın amaçları sunlardır. Bu hedefleri soru olarak ifade edebildiğinizden emin olun veya Ölçümler. Eğer yapamıyorsanız, aşağıdaki gibi başka veri toplama vöntemlerine bakmanız daha iyi olur odak grupları ve diğer Niteliksel Yöntemler. Eğer yapamıyorsanız, aşağıdaki gibi başka veri toplama vöntemlerine bakmanız daha iyi olur odak grupları ve diğer Niteliksel Yöntemler. Eğer yapamıyorsanız, aşağıdaki gibi başka veri toplama vöntemlerine bakmanız daha iyi olur odak grupları ve keşfetmeye çalışıyorsunuz? Hangi eylemleri yapıyorsunuz? Anket sonucunda ne yapmak istiyorsunuz? - Bu sorulara verilerin sayisallaştirilmasi . Daha fazla bilgi edinin: Nitel Veri Sahip olmak istediğiniz tüm ilgili bilgi öğelerini görselleştirin. Ne olacak çıktı anketi araştırma raporu nasıl görünüyor? Hangi çizelge ve grafikler hazırlanacak? Hangi bilgiler harekete geçmenizin gerekiyor mu? Her bir konuya (1 ve 2) önceliklerine göre sıralar atayın ve en önemli konuları ilk sıraya ekleyin. Amaçların, konuların ve hedeflerin doğru olduğundan emin olmak için bu maddeleri tekrar gözden geçirin. İhtiyacınız olan bilgiler uygundur. Unutmayın, eğer sorarsanız sorunu çözemezsiniz yanlış sorular. Katılımcı için her bir konu hakkında bilgi sağlamak ne kadar kolay veya zor? Eğer zor, farklı bir soru sorarak içgörü kazanmak için alternatif bir araç var mı? Bu muhtemelen en önemli adımdır. Cevrimici anketler Kesin, Acık ve Net olmalıdır Kısa ve öz. İnternetin doğası ve dalgalanmalar nedeniyle, eğer sorularınız anlaşılması cok zor olduğu için, anket okulu bırakma oranı yüksek olacaktır. Tarafsız konular için bir sıra oluşturun. Soruların su şekilde olduğundan emin olun İlk sorulan soru, sonraki sorularını etkilemez. Bazen çok fazla şey sağlamak bilgi vermek veya çalışmanın amacını açıklamak önyargı yaratabilir. Kararlaştırılmış bir dizi konuya sahip olduğunuzda, bir anketin temel yapısına sahip olabilirsiniz. Anketten önce projenin amacını ve katılımcıdan ne beklendiğini açıklayan bir "Giriş" paragrafi eklenmesi her zaman tavsiye edilir. Ayrıca bir "Teşekkür" metninin yan sıra anket sonuçları yayınlandığında nerede bulabileceğinize dair bilgilerin de yer alması mantıklı olacaktır. Analiz gereksinimlerini karşılamak için cevapların gerekliliğine göre soru türüne karar verin. Aşağıdakiler gibi bir dizi soru türüne karar verin. Aşağıdakiler gibi bir dizi soru türüne karar verin. toplam (oran ölçeği) soruları. Önemli bir hususu göz önünde bulundurmanız gerekir - Genellikle zor analiz gereksinimleri katlanarak karmaşıklaşır anket tasarımı. Bununla birlikte, hayatı kolaylaştırmak için birkaç araç mevcuttur: Sayfa Araları - Uzun kaydırmalı bir anket söz konusu olduğunda katılımcıların dikkat süresi çok düşük olabilir. Mümkün olan her yere sayfa sonları ekleyin. Bununla birlikte, sayfa başına tek bir soru, anketi tamamlama süresini uzattığı ve anketi bırakma olasılığını artırdığı için yanıt oranlarını da düşürebilir. Dallanma - Gerektiğinde dallanma uygulaması ile akıllı ve etkili anketler oluşturun. "Q1'e Hayır yanıtı verdiyseniz Q4'ü yanıtlayın" gibi metin kullanımını ortadan kaldırın - bu, katılımcılar arasında rahatsızlığa yol açarak anketi bırakma oranlarını artırır. Dallanma mantığını kullanarak çevrimiçi anketler tasarlayın, böylece uygun sorular i newli sayıda anket sorusu yazın. Anketi bölümlere ayırın, böylece katılımcılar uzun bir soru listesi görerek kafaları karışmaz. Soruları tarafsız olacak şekilde sıralayın. Büyük delikleri bulmak için yukarıdaki tüm adımları tekrarlayın. Sorular gerçekten Cevap verdin mi? Biri sizin için gözden geçirsin. Anketin süresini belirleyin. Bir anket beş dakikadan az sürmelidir. Üç ila dört araştırma soruları Dakikada yaklaşık 15 soruyla sınırlısınız. Bir açık uçlu metin soru, üç çoktan seçmeli soru için geçen süre. Anketi 20 veya daha fazla kişiye ön test olarak uygulayın. Geri bildirimlerini ayrıntılı olarak alın. Ne vardı emin değiller mi? Soruları var mıydı? Ne olduğunu anlamakta güçlük çektiler mi? istedin mi? Cevaplarınızda veya sorularınızda ver almayan bir bakış açısına sahipler mi? Birkaç tane ekleyin açık uçlu anket için bir e-posta gönderin ve ardından geri bildirim anketini de e-posta ile gönderin. Bu şekilde, geri bildirim anketini kullanarak test grubunuzun proje anketinizin işlevselliğinin yanı sıra kullanılabilirliği hakkında da görüş bildirmesini sağlayabilirsiniz. Alınan geri bildirimlere dayanarak anketinizde değişiklikler yapın. Anketi tüm katılımcılarınıza gönderin! Çevrimiçi anketler zaman içinde pahalı posta veya telefon anketlerine etkili bir alternatif haline gelmiştir. Çevrimiçi anketler için yerine getirilmesi gereken birkaç koşul vardır, ancak bunların farkında olmalısınız. Hedef kitleyi temsil eden bir örneklemle anket yapmaya çalışıyorsanız, lütfen herkesin çevrimiçi olmadığını unutmayın. Ayrıca, herkes çevrimiçi bir ankete de açık değildir. Genel olarak demografik segmentasyon daha genc bireyler cevrimici bir ankete yanıt verme eğilimindedir. Veri Toplama icin Anket Tasarımı Harika sorular yazmak bir sanat olarak kabul edilebilir. Sanat her zaman önemli miktarda sıkı calısma, pratik ve baskalarının yardımını gerektirir. İcerikteki kücük bir değisiklik etkili sonuclar doğurabilir. Could, should, might gibi sözcüklerin hepsi hemen hemen aynı amaçla kullanılır, ancak bir soruya verilen yanıtta %20'lik bir fark yaratabilirdi... kapatabilirdi... kapatabilirdi... kapatabilirdi... kapatabilirdi... kapatabilirdi". Kontrol veya eylem gibi yoğun kelimeler de benzer sonuçlar doğurur. Örneğin, "Donald Trump'ın sigorta şirketlerinir fiyatları yükseltmesini yasaklaması gerektiğine inanıyor musunuz?". Bazen içerik sadece önyargılı olabiliyor. Örneğin, "Kuruluşun yıllık partisi için Rudolpho's Restaurant'a gitmek istemezsiniz, değil mi?" Sorular her zaman amaçlanan bağlama atıfta bulunmalı, sıra dışı veya gerekliliği olmadan sorulardan kaçınılmalıdır. Genel olarak, bir huni yaklaşımı uygulanmalıdır - genel sorular anketin ilk bölümüne ısınma amaçlı olarak dahil edilmelidir. Çoktan seçmeli cevaplar, farklı seçenekler sunmak için karşılıklı olarak benzersiz olmalıdır. Birbiriyle örtüşen cevap seçenekleri cevaplayıcıyı hayal kırıklığına uğratır ve en iyi ihtimalle yorumlamayı zorlaştırır. Ayrıca, sorular her zaman kesin olmalıdır. Örneğin: "Su suyu sever misin?" Bu soru muğlak. Portakal suyuna duyulan beğeni hangi terimlerle değerlendirilmelidir? - Tatlılık, doku, fiyat, beslenme vb. Kalori içeriği, bit, bayt, mbs ve benzeri terimler ve kısaltmalar gibi sektörle ilgili terimlerin sorulması katılımcılar için kafa karıştırıcı olabilir. Dinleyicilerin dil seviyenizi, terminolojinizi ve hepsinden önemlisi sorduğunuz soruyu anladığından emin olun. Ayakkabı türü veya varyantlar hakkında önerilerde

bulunabilir. Her zaman belirli gizlilik kurallarını aşan bazı sorular olacaktır ve gizlilik çoğu insan için önemli bir konu olduğundan, bu sorular ya anketten çıkarılmalı ya da zorunlu olarak tutulmamalıdır. Gelir, aile geliri ve statüsü, dini ve siyasi inançlar vb. ile ilgili anket sorularından her zaman kaçınılmalıdır, çünkü bunlar müdahaleci olarak kabul edilir ve katılımcılar bunları yanıtlamamayı seçebilir. Aşağıdaki gibi ölçeklerde dengesiz cevap seçenekleri Likert Ölçeği ve Semantik Ölçek bazı durumlar için uygun, bazıları için ise önyargılı olabilir. Yeme alışkanlıklarındaki bir örüntüyü analiz ederken, bir çalışmada obez insanların ölçeğin ortasında görünmesini sağlayan bir miktar ölçeği kullanıldı; kutup uçları insanların açlık çektiği ve mantıksız miktarda tükettiği bir durumu yansıtıyordu. Hastaneler gibi genellikle kötü hizmet beklemediğimiz durumlar vardır. Bulunduğunuz yer için en hızlı ve en uygun İSS hangisi? En hızlı İSS pahalı olacaktır ve daha ucuz olanlar da büyük olasılıkla yavaş olacaktır. Her iki faktörü de anlamak için iki ayrı soru sorulmalıdır. Dikotom sorular, örneğin Evet/Hayır, Erkek/Kadın gibi belirgin bir cevap istediğinizde kullanılır. Örneğin, "Sizce Hillary Clinton seçimi kazanacak m?" sorusu. – Cevap Evet ya da Hayır olabilir. Uzun soruların kullanılması kesinlikle tamamlama süresini artıracak ve bu da genellikle anketi birakma oranında artışa yol açacaktır. Çoktan seçmeli sorular en uzun ve karmaşık, açık uçlu sorular ise en kısa ve cevaplaması en kolay olanlardır. Rekabet istihbaratı, satın alma davranışı ve fiyat duyarlılığı gibi derinlemesine pazar etkenlerini ölçmek için analiz edin. Konjoint analizi, MaxDiff analizi, duyarlılık analizi, TURF analizi, ısı haritası analizi vb. dahil olmak üzere bir dizi teknikle doğru içgörüler elde edin. Kaliteli verileri SPSS ve R Yazılımı gibi harici analiz araçlarına aktarın ve araştırmanızı harici iş uygulamalarıyla entegre edin. DAHA FAZLA BİLGİ EDİNİN

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