## Click to verify



```
parallel structure example sentence Jupiterimages / BananaStock / Getty Used under Getty Images license Parallel structure, or parallelism, means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more words or ideas are of equal importance. Words and phrases within a sentence should not only match in structure, but also in tense. Writers use
 parallel structure to add clarity to their writing, make it easier to understand and show that their writing is structurally and grammatically correct. Explore parallel structure examples to better understand the concept. Parallel structure examples to better understand the concept.
 in a sentence. The words that indicate parallel construction are marked in bold. Every morning, we make our bed, eat breakfast and feed the dog. I will not sing a song, nor will I dance. The terms that should be parallel, but are not, are italicized. Every morning, we make our bed, eating breakfast and feed the dog. ("Eating" does not match "make" or
 "feed" in structure.)I will not sing a song, nor dance. (tThe writer used "will" with "not," so also needs to use "will" with nor.) Parallel structure is also used with correlative conjunctions, such as either ... or, neither ... or, neit
also about the review. Either she likes to see him or she doesn't like to see him. The errors in the following examples are italicized. They argued not only about the review. (The phrase "they argued not only about the sentence from being parallel with the first.) Either she likes to
see him or doesn't like seeing him. ("Likes to see" or "doesn't like to see" or "doesn't like to see" should be used with "likes to see", but the two structures should be used with "likes to see" or "doesn't like to see" or "doesn't like to see", but the two structures should be used with "likes to see" or "doesn't like to see" or "doesn't like
likes to dance and to sing songs. The problematic areas are italicized below. Ashley likes to ski, to swim and jump, "to be parallel with the other items. )She likes dancing and to sing songs. (This should pair "to dance" with "to sing" so the infinitive form is used throughout the sentence.) Be consistent
and use parallel structure with words that end in -ing. The bold words indicate that parallel construction is used correctly. Joe likes running, walking and outdoor activities. ("Running" and
 "walking" are parallel with each other, but "outdoor activities" is not parallel. Use "participating in outdoor activities" or similar.)We enjoy relaxing and like to sit out in the sun. (The italicized phrases are not parallel; they should both include verbs that end in -ing.) Parallel structure should be used when writing clauses. The bold terms illustrate
parallel construction between the clauses. The teacher told them that they need to study and that they should practice their words every night. My parents said get a good education and do not settle for less. In these examples, the clauses do not illustrate parallel construction. The problem wording is highlighted. The teacher told them to study and
 that they should practice their words every night. (This sentence should either include "that they" in both clauses, like the correct example above, or it should include the word "said" between "that" and "they.")My parents said to get a good education and not settle for less. (Here, the word "to" should be included before "not" in the italicized text.)
 When you have items on a list following a colon, the items should all be in the same form in order to avoid a parallel structure error. Wording that indicates parallel construction in these examples is bold. The following activities can be done at the mall: buying groceries, eating lunch and paying bills. In your bedroom, you will find the following: a bed, a
closet and a desk. The problematic wording in these examples is highlighted in italics. The following activities can be done at the mall: buying groceries, eating lunch and bill payment. ("Bill payment" should be written as "paying bills" in order to show parallel construction.) In your bedroom, you will find the following: a bed, a closet and, sitting at a
desk. (You shouldn't list two nouns with an activity in this type of list. It could read, "a bed, a closet, and a desk if that is what the writer means. If the writer means. If the writer means are the construction is important. The terms that form
parallel structure in these sentences are bold. Mary wanted to make sure that she made her presentation creatively, effectively and persuasively. Tim was considered to be a good employee because he was always on time, he was very motivated and he was a good leader. Parallel constructor errors are italicized. Mary wanted to make sure she made her presentation creatively, effectively and persuasively. Tim was considered to be a good leader. Parallel constructor errors are italicized. Mary wanted to make sure she made her presentation creatively, effectively and persuasively.
her presentation creatively, effectively and persuaded others. ("Persuaded others" is not parallel with the other list items.) Tim was considered to be a good employee because he was always on time, he was very motivated and led the team well. ("Led the team well" is not parallel with the other list items.) Keep in mind that parallel structure should be
 used when it comes to verb tense. Your verb tenses should always match. The bold words in these examples are all past tense, which means they are examples of parallel construction. She wrote a letter and mailed it to the school. Yesterday we watched a movie, played video games and made pizza. The examples below mix tenses. The problematic
 wording is italicized. She writes a letter and mailed it to the school. (This mixes present and past tense, but "play" is present tense. It should be "played" since the sentence specifies this took place in the
past.) Parallel structure provides flow in a sentence. It keeps your writing balanced and makes it easier to read. It also shows that ideas are of equal importance. Errors in parallel structure can make your writing sound strange to listeners. Many tests, including the SAT, will require you to identify parallel structure errors as a means of testing your
 writing abilities. To further expand your knowledge about parallel structure in writing, review these examples of parallelism in literature and rhetoric., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,028,513 articles in EnglishLiz Truss (born 26July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from September to
October 2022. A Liberal Democrat in her youth, she defected to the Conservatives in 1996. After several bids for public office she was elected as an MP in 2010 and served continuously in government in the Cameron, May and Johnson ministries, latterly as foreign secretary. After Johnson resigned in July 2022 Truss stood in the election to replace him.
defeating Rishi Sunak and becoming the leader of the party. Two days after her appointment as prime minister Queen ElizabethII died, freezing government business for ten days during a national mourning period; after its conclusion Truss's ministry announced a mini-budget which was received badly by markets, the fallout from which subsequently
engulfed her government. Facing a rapid loss of confidence in her leadership, Truss resigned fifty days into her premiership and was succeeded by Sunak, becoming the shortest-serving British prime minister. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Lesley J. McNairSecond Test, 1948 Ashes seriesDaily News BuildingArchiveBy emailMore featured
articles About USSS abine, which took 35 years to finish... that the Potomac-class frigates (example pictured) were finished?... that Indonesian mystic Mbah Suro reportedly only consumed coffee and cigarettes for two years?... that the United States' first
capitol building was later sold for $425 and then demolished?... that the mascot of an Australian HIV prevention campaign was a condom-wielding superhero?... that the British indie rock band Girl Ray named themselves after the
 surrealist visual artist Man Ray?... that avery r. young became the first poet laureate of Chicago in 2023?... that by spinning off Lord Fitzhenry (1794) from a four-volume work in progress, Elizabeth Gunning was paid for two novels instead of one?... that American Civil War chaplain Thomas Mooney was pulled from service after baptizing a cannon?
ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A
tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Recent deaths: Chuck Mangione Hulk HoganThomas Anthony DurkinGiora EpsteinBatrice Uria-MonzonRex WhiteNominate an article July 26: Independence Day in the
Maldives (1965), Kargil Vijay Diwas in IndiaHillary Clinton1551 The Knights Hospitaller surrendered the Gozitan population.1778 On the orders of Catherine the Great the first of tens of thousands of Greek and Armenian Christians
 were removed from Crimea and resettled in Pryazovia.1953 In Short Creek, Arizona, police conducted a mass arrest of approximately 400 Mormon fundamentalists for polygamy.1993 Asiana Airlines Flight 733 crashed into a mountain during a failed attempt to land at Mokpo Airport, South Korea, leading to the deaths of 68 people on board.2016
Hillary Clinton (pictured) became the first female nominee for president of the United States by a major political party at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Carl Jung (b.1875) Ana Mara Matute (b.1925) George W. Romney (d.1995) Olivia de Havilland (d.2020) More anniversaries: July 25 July 26 July 27 Archive By emailList of days of the
yearAboutCytoplasmic streaming is a biological process in which cytoplasm flows inside a cell, driven by forces from the cytoskeleton. It is likely that its function is, at least in part, to speed up the transport of molecules and organelles around the cell.
The process was first discovered by the Italian scientist Bonaventura Corti in 1774, within the algae genera Nitella and Chara. While its mechanism is not fully understood, what is clearly visible in plant cells which exhibit cytoplasmic streaming is the motion of the chloroplasts moving with the cytoplasmic flow. This motion results from fluid being
entrained by moving motor molecules of the plant cell. This video, taken through a microscope, shows cytoplasmic streaming occurring in an onion epidermal cell. Video credit: Heiti PavesRecently featured: Hudson YardsEmperor angelfishAmlia RodriguesArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources,
links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about witipedia and the broader Wikipedia 
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 WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is
 written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple
EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from "2This article is about the year 1965. For other uses, see 1965
 (disambiguation).1965JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJuneJulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecemberFrom top to bottom, left to right: The Vietnam War escalates as the United States begins regular bombing campaigns in Operation Rolling Thunder and deploys ground combat troops for the first time; the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 erupts
over Kashmir, drawing international concern and resulting in thousands of casualties before a UN-brokered ceasefire; the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting; Malcolm X is assassinated while delivering a speech in New York City, silencing one of the most influential
and controversial voices in the civil rights movement; the Dominican Civil War breaks out as constitutionalist and loyalist factions clash, prompting a U.S. military intervention amid fears of a second Cuba; former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill dies at the age of 90, prompting a global outpouring of tributes and a state funeral attended by
 world leaders; the Battle of Ia Drang becomes the first major battle between U.S. and North Vietnamese forces, signaling a new phase of intense ground combat in the Vietnam War; the Indonesian mass killings of 196566 begin following an attempted coup, leading to the deaths of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in a brutal anti-communist
purge; the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights take place in Alabama, culminating in the violent crackdown known as Bloody Sunday and ultimately leading to new federal protections. Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmill
1970s1980sYears1962196319641965\ 196619671968 vte 1965\ by\ topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail\ transport Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By and the subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail\ transport Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By and the subject Animation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail\ transport Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By and the subject Animation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail\ transport Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By and the subject Animation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail\ transport Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Country Football Radio Science Space flight Sports Football Radio Sports Footb
 countryAfghanistanArgentinaAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaDenmarkFranceGermanyIndiaIndonesiaIrelandIranIsraelItalyJapanKuwaitLuxembourgMalaysiaNew ZealandNorwayPakistanPhilippinesPortugalSingaporeSouth AfricaSouth KoreaSoviet UnionSpainSwedenSwitzerlandThailandTurkeyUnited KingdomUnited StatesLists of
leadersSovereign statesSovereign statesSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesEstablishments CategoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestabl
calendar1414 Assyrian calendar6715Bah calendar121122Balinese saka calendar18861887Bengali calendar13711372Berber calendar2915British Regnal year13Eliz.214Eliz.2Buddhist calendar2915British Regnal year13Eliz.2Buddhist calendar2915British Regnal ye
calendar16811682Discordian calendar3131Ethiopian calendar5725726Hindu calendar57255726Hindu calendar57255726Hindu calendar11965Igbo calendar13431344Islamic calendar13841385Japanese calendar19571958Hebrew calendar18961897Juche
calendar54Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4298Minguo calendar4298Minguo calendar497Thai solar calendar497Thai s
 Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1965th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 965th year of the 20thcentury, and the 6th year of the 20thcentury, and the 6th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965Main article: February 1965January 14 The First Minister of Northern Ireland and the
Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland meet for the first time in 43 years, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 29 Hakamets, the first time in 43 years, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations, January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations and January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations and January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations and January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations and January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations and January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United Nations and January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson B. Johnson
[1]January 30 The state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill takes place in London with the largest assembly of dignitaries in the world until the 2005 funeral of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenkoist theories are now
 treated as pseudoscience.[3][4]February 12 The African and Malagasy Common Organization (Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation Economique; UAMCE), formerly the African and Malagasy Union (Union (Union Africaine et Malgache) formed as successor to the African and Malagasy Union (Union Africaine et Malgache).
Africaine et Malgache; UAM). February 18: Flag of the newly independent Gambia becomes independent from the United Kingdom. February 18 The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag. February 18 The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the Newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of the Newly independent from the United Kingdom. February 18: Flag of
possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts. Suat Hayri rgpl forms the new (interim) government of Turkey (29th government). February 21 Malcolm X is gunned down while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Main article: April 1965 Main article: April 1965 March 2 Vietnam War: Operation Rolling Thunder The United
 States Air Force 2nd Air Division, United States Navy and South Vietnamese air force begin a 312-year aerial bombardment campaign against North Vietnam. March 7Mass in the Catholic Church worldwide is said in local languages (rather than Latin) for the first time. [5][6] Bloody Sunday": Some 200 Alabama State Troopers attack 525 civil rights
  leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., stops at the site of "Bloody Sunday", to hold a prayer service and return to Selma, in obedience to a court restraining order. On the same day, White supremacists attack three white ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 10 An engagement is announced between Princessalist ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 10 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 20 An engagement is announced between Princessalist minister James Ja
 Margriet of the Netherlands and Pieter van Vollenhoven, who will become the first commoner and the first Dutchman to marry into the Dutch royal family. March 18 Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space. [7] March 20" Poupe de cire, poupe de son", sung by France Gall
 (music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1965 (staged in Naples) for Luxembourg.[8]The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins. March 23Events of Ma
 United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth orbit. The first issue of The Vigilant is published from Khartoum. March 25 Martin Luther King Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the capitol in Montgomery. March 28 At least 400 are killed or missing after an earthquake
 triggered a series of dam failures in La Ligua, Chile.[9]March 30 The second ODECA charter, signed by Central American states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective.April 3 The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains
including Best Song, "Chim Chim Cher-ee". April 6 The Intelsat I ("Early Bird") communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June. April 9 The West German parliament extends the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes. April 12 A historic and extremely destructive tornado outbreak struck
the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266. April 18 Consecration of Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto, Canada. April 23 The Pennine Way officially opens. April 24 The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding recognition of the Armenian genocide. The bodies of Portuguese opposition
politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Arajaryr Moreira de Campos are found in a forest near Villanueva del Fresno, Spain (they were killed February 12). In the Dominican Republic, officers and civilians loyal to deposed President Juan Bosch mutiny against the right-wing junta running the country, setting up a provisional government. Forces
 loyal to the deposed military-imposed government stage a countercoup the next day, and civil war breaks out, although the new government retains its hold on power. April 26 Rede Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April 28U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic. Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the
country will substantially increase its number of troops in South Vietnam, supposedly at the request of the Saigon government (it is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans). April 29 Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Vietnam
government. Main article: May 1965 Main article: June 1965 May 1 Bob Askin replaces Jack Renshaw as Premier of New South Wales. The Battle of Dong-Yin occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. May 9 Pianist Vladimir Horowitz returns to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegies Inc.
 Hall in New York. May 12 West Germany and Israel establish diplomatic relations. Muhammad Ali standing over Sonny Liston May 25 Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston May 27 Internazionale beats Benfica 10 at the San Siro
Milan and wins the 196465 European Cup in Association football. May 29 A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 31 Scottish racing driver Jim Clark wins the Indianapolis 500, later this year winning the Formula One world driving championship, June 1 A coal mine explosion in Fukuoka, Japan, kills 237, June 2 Vietnam War: The first
contingent of Australian combat troops arrives in South Vietnam June 7 Kakanj mine disaster: A mining accident in Kakanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths. June 10 Vietnam War Battle of Dong Xoai: About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on ng Xoi, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound. June
19Houari Boumediene's Revolutionary Council ousts Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in Algeria. Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the military junta, with General Nguyn Vn Thiu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived military juntas. [10]
 [non sequitur]June 20 Police in Algiers break up demonstrations by people who have taken to the streets chanting slogans in support of deposed President Ahmed Ben Bella. June 25 A U.S. Air Force Boeing C-135 Stratolifter bound for Okinawa crashes
 just after takeoff at MCAS El Toro in Orange County, California, killing all 85 on board. Main article: July 1965Main article: August 1965July The Commonwealth secretariat is created. July 14 U.S. spacecraft to return images from the Red Planet. July 15 Greek Prime minister Georgios Papandreou
 and his government are dismissed by King Constantine II.July 16 The Mont Blanc Tunnel, a highway tunnel between France and Italy, is inaugurated by presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Charles de Gaulle, July 24 Vietnam War: Four F-4C Phantoms escorting a bombing raid at Kang Chi are targeted by antiaircraft missiles, in the first such attack
 against American planes in the war. One is shot down and the other 3 sustain damage. July 26 The Maldives obtains full independence from Great Britain. [11] July 27 Edward Heath becomes Leader of the British Conservative Party. July 28 Vietnam War: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces his order to increase the number of United States
troops in South Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000, and to more than double the number of men drafted per month - from 17,000 to 35,000. July 30 War on Poverty: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Social Security Act of 1965 into law, establishing Medicare and Medicaid. August 7 Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia,
recommends the expulsion of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of PAPUMNO relations, negotiating its separation with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore states a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of Malaysia f
announces Singapore's independence and assumes the position of Prime Minister of the new island nation a position he holds until 1990. An explosion at an Arkansas missile plant kills 53. Indonesian president Sukarno collapses in public. August 11 Racial rioting in the Los Angeles, California neighborhood of Watts breaks out after an African American
 motorist, Marquette Frye,[12] is stopped on suspicion of drunken driving. Six days of unrest are quelled by over 14,000 members of the California National Guard. There are 34 deaths and over $40 million in property damage. It is the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights movement.[13]August 18 Vietnam War: Operation Starlite
 5,500 United States Marines destroy a Viet Cong stronghold on the Van Tuong peninsula in Qung Ngi Province, in the first major American ground battle of the war. The Marines were tipped off by a Viet Cong deserter who said that there was an attack planned against the U.S. base at Chu Lai. August 19 At the conclusion of the Frankfurt Auschwitz
trials, 66 ex-SS personnel receive life sentences, 15 others shorter ones. August 21 NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper, Pete Conrad) on the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission. August 30 An avalanche buries a dam construction site at Saas-Fee, Switzerland, killing 90
workers. August 31 U.S. President Johnson signs a law penalizing the burning of draft cards with up to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine. Main article: September 1965 Main article: September 1965 Main article: September 1965 Main article: October 1965 Main article: October 1965 Main article: October 1965 Main article: September 29 Akistani troops enter the Indian sector of Kashmir, while Indian sector of Kash
 Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan celebrates Victory Day annually). September 9U.N. Secretary General U Thant negotiates with Pakistan President Ayub Khan. U Thant recommends China for United Nations membership. September 14 The fourth and final period of the Second Vatican Council opens. September 16 In Iraq, Prime
Minister Arif Abd ar-Razzaq's attempted coup fails. September 17 King Constantine II of Greece forms a new government with Prime Minister Stephanopoulos, in an attempt to end a 2-year-old political crisis. September 18 In Denmark, Palle Srensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day. Comet Ikeya Seki is first
 sighted by Japanese astronomers. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin invites the leaders of India and Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to negotiate. September 19 Pakistani Forces achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Sialkot Front, it is the world's largest tank battle
since the Battle of Kursk in the Second World War between Nazi Germany and the Soviet UnionSeptember 20 Vietnam War: An USAF F-104 Starfighter piloted by Captain Philip Eldon Smith is shot down by a Chinese MiG-19 Farmer. The pilot is held until March 15, 1973. September 21 Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of the
 United Nations. September 22 Radio Peking announces that Indian troops have dismantled their equipment on the Chinese side of the border. September 24 Fighting resumes between Indian and Pakistani troops. The British governor of Aden cancels the constitution and takes direct control of the protectorate, due to the bad security
communist coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September Movement). The classic family sci-fi show Thunderbirds debuts on ITV in the United Kingdom. October 3 Fidel Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZuluman KwaZuluman Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZuluman Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZuluman Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZuluman Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZuluman Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZuluman Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba.
 Natal, South Africa. Prime minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Arthur Bottomley of the Commonwealth of Nations begin negotiations in London. Pope Paul VI makes the first papal visit to the United States. He appears for a Mass in Yankee Stadium and makes a speech at the United Nations. The University of California, Irvine opens its doors. October 5
 Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN.October 6 Ian Brady, a 27-year-old apprentice electrician Edward Evans at a house on the Hattersley housing estate. October 7 Seven Japanese fishing
 boats are sunk off Guam by Super Typhoon Carmen; 209 are killed.October 8Indonesian mass killings of 19651966: The Indonesian army instigates the arrest and execution of communists which last until next March.[14]The 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are adopted at the XX International Conference in Vienna,
 Austria. The International Olympic Committee admits East Germany as a member. October 10 The first group of Cuban refugees travels to the U.S. October 12 Congo President Joseph
 closes. Due to financial losses, some of the projected site park improvements fail to materialize. October 18 The Indonesian government outlaws the Communist Party of Indonesian government outland government outland government outland government outland government outland government of Indonesian government outland government outland government out
 450,000 kilometres (280,000mi) from the sun. The Organization of African Unity meets in Accra, Ghana. October 22 frican countries demand that the United Kingdom use force to prevent Rhodesia from declares its support of the Soviet Union decla
African countries in case Rhodesia unilaterally declares independence. October 27 Brazilian president Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco removes power from parliament, legal courts and opposition parties. Sleyman Demirel of AP forms the new government of Turkey (30th government). October 28 Pope Paul VI promulgates Nostra aetate, a
 "Declaration on the Relation of the (Roman Catholic) Church with Non-Christian Religions" by the Second Vatican Council which includes a statement that Jews are not collectively responsible for the death of Jesus (Jewish deicide). October 29 An 80-kiloton nuclear device is detonated at Amchitka Island, Alaska, as part of the Vela Uniform program
 code-named Project Long Shot. October 30 Vietnam War: Near Da Nang, United States Marines repel an intense attack by Viet Cong forces, killing 56 guerrillas. A sketch of Marine positions is found on the dead body of a 13-year-old Vietnamese boy who sold drinks to the Marines the day before. Main article: November 1965 Main article: December 1965 Main article: December 1965 Main article: November 1965 Main article: Nove
1965November 1 A trolleybus plunges into the Nile at Cairo, Egypt, killing 74 passengers. November 3 French President Charles de Gaulle announced in Rhodesia. The United Nations General Assembly accepts British intent to use force against
 Rhodesia if necessary by a vote of 829. November 6 Freedom Flights begin: Cuba and the United States formally agree to start an airlift for Cubans who want to go to the United States (by 1971, 250,000 Cubans take advantage of this program). November 8 Vietnam War Operation Hump: The United States Army 173rd Airborne is ambushed by over
 1,200 Viet Cong.November 11In Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe), the white-minority government of Ian Smith unilaterally declares de facto independence ('UDI'). United Airlines Flight 227 crashes short of the runway and catches fire at Salt Lake City International Airport, killing 43 out of 91 passengers and crew. November 12 A UN Security
 Council resolution (voted 100) recommends that other countries not recognize independent Rhodesia. November 13The SSY armouth Castle burns and sinks 60 miles (97km) off Nassau, Bahamas, with the loss of 90 lives. British theatre critic Kenneth Tynan says "fuck" during a discussion on BBC satirical programme BBC-3 for what many believed was
the first time on British television. The corporation later issues a public apology. November 14 Vietnam War Battle of Ia Drang: In the Ia Drang Valley of the Central Highlands in Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the first major engagement of the War Battle of Ia Drang Vietnam, the Wa
speed record of 600.601mph (966.574km/h). November 16 Venera program: The Soviet Union launches the Venera 3 space probe from Baikonur, Kazakhstan toward Venus (on March 1, 1966, it becomes the first spacecraft to reach the surface of another planet). November 20 The United Nations Security Council recommends that all states stop
trading with Rhodesia. November 22 The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is established as a specialized agency of the United Nations. November 23 Soviet general Mobutu ousts Joseph Kasavubu and declares himself
 president. November 26 At the Hammaguir launch facility in the Sahara Desert, France launches a Diamant A rocket with its first satellite, Astrix-1 on board, becoming the third country to enter outer space. November 27Tens of thousands of Vietnam War: Theorem War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War: Theorem War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, the Washington Monument. Vietnam War: Theorem War: Theorem War: Theorem War: Theorem War: Theorem War: Theorem War protesters picket the White House, the Washington War: Theorem 
Vietnam, Philippines President-elect Ferdinand Marcos announces he will send troops to help fight in South Vietnam. November 29 The Canadian satellite Alouette 2 is launched. December 5Charles de Gaulle is re-elected as French president with 10,828,421 votes. The "Glasnost Meeting" in Moscow becomes the first spontaneous political
demonstration, and the first demonstration for civil rights in the Soviet Union. December 8: End of the Second Vatican Council closes. Rhodesia will resist a trade embargo by neighboring countries with force. The Race Relations Act becomes the first legislation to
The World Food Programme is made a permanent agency of the United Nations. December 21The Soviet Union announces that it has shipped rockets to North Vietnam. In West Germany, Konrad Adenauer resigns as chairman of the Christian Democratic Party. The United Nations adopts the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
 Racial Discrimination. A new 1-hour German-American production of the ballet The Nutcracker, with an international cast that includes Edward Villella in the title role, makes its U.S. television debut. It is repeated annually by CBS over the next 3 years but after that is virtually forgotten until issued on DVD in 2009 by Warner Archive. December 22 A
and director January 5Vinnie Jones, British footballer-turned-actor [19] Patrik Sjberg, Swedish high jumper [20] January 9Haddaway, German singer Farah Khan, Indian choreographer, film director Joely Richardson, British actress January 10 Butch Hartman, American animator and voice actor January 12 Nikolai Borschevsky, Russian ice hockey
playerMaybrit Illner, German television journalist and presenterRob Zombie, American musician and presenterRob Zombie, American musician, quitarist of metal band Tool ames Nesbitt, Northern Irish player and presenter and prese
actor[21]January 20 Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of EdinburghJanuary 21 Jam Master Jay, American DJ, rapper and producer (d. 2002)January 22 Porfirio Fisac, Spanish basketball
coach January 25 Esa Tikkanen, Finnish ice hockey player January 26 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnast January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio No, Argentine artist January 29 Dominik Haek, Czech hockey player January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio No, Argentine artist January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio No, Argentine artist January 29 Dominik Haek, Czech hockey player January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio No, Argentine artist January 28 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artist January 29 Dominik Haek, Czech hockey player January 29 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artist January 29 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artist January 29 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artist January 27 Alan Cumming, Scottish actor Ignacio No, Argentine artist January 29 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artist January 20 Natalia Yurchenko, Nat
cricketerBrandon Lee, Chinese-American actor (d. 1993)Sherilyn Fenn, American actors Stphanie of MonacoFebruary 3 Maura Tierney, American actors (d. 1993)Sherilyn Fenn, American actor (d. 1993)Sherilyn Fenn, American actors Stphanie of MonacoFebruary 3 Maura Tierney, American actors (d. 1993)Sherilyn Fenn, American actors (d
 Kong actorFebruary 11 Roberto Moya, Cuban athlete (d. 2020)February 12 Brett Kavanaugh, American film director[23]February 18 Dr. Dre
 African-American rapper and music producerFebruary 23 Kristin Davis, American actress [24] Michael Dell, American computer manufacturer [25] Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French ballerina February 27 Claudia Zobel, Filipina actress (d. 1984) February 28 Park Gok-ji
 South Korean film editorAamir KhanMark CarneyRick HarrisonThe UndertakerSarah Jessica ParkerMarch 1Mike Dean, Record producerStewart Elliott, Canadian jockeyJack Tu, Taiwanese-Canadian cardiologist (d. 2018)March 2 Ami Bera, American politician[27]March 3Tedros Adhanom, Director of the World Health OrganizationMarch 4Greg
 Alexander, Australian rugby league playerPaul W. S. Anderson, British filmmaker, producer and screenwriterMarch 5 Harry Bevers, Dutch politician (d. 2020)Caio Jnior, Brazilian football forward and manager (d. 2016)March 9 Antonio Saca, 43rd President of El SalvadorMarch 11Catherine
 Fulop, Venezuelan actress, model, beauty pageant contestant, and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter Jesse Jackson Jr., African-American politician Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenter 
 politicianMark Carney, Canadian economist and politician, 24th Prime Minister of Canada[28]March 22 Rick Harrison, American businessman and reality television personalityMarch 23 Marti Pellow, Scottish singer (Wet Wet Warch 25Stefka
 Kostadinova, Bulgarian high jumper and president of the Bulgarian Olympic CommitteeSarah Jessica Parker, American actressMarch 20 Piers Morgan, British journalist and television personalityRobert Downey Jr.Martin LawrenceLeni RobredoKevin
 JamesApril 1Brian Marshall, Canadian retired track and field athleteBekir Bozda, Turkish theologian, lawyer, and politicianApril 3 Nazia Hassan, Pakistani pop singer-songwriter, lawyer and social activist (d. 2000)April 4 Robert Downey Jr., American actor, producer, and singerApril 6Black Francis, American musicianRica Reinisch, German
 swimmerApril 9 Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American model and actressApril 10Anna-Leena Hrknen, Finnish author[29]Jure Robi, Slovenian cyclist (d. 2010)April 11 Eelco van Asperen, Dutch computer scientistApril 12 Kim Bodnia, Danish actor and directorApril 15 Linda Perry, American musicianApril 16 Martin Lawrence, American actor,
comedian, and producerApril 18 Camille Coduri, English actressApril 19 Suge Knight, American record producer and convicted felonApril 21 Julio Robaina, Republican politician, Mayor of Hialeah, FloridaApril 23 Leni Robredo, 14th Vice President of the PhilippinesApril 24 Michel Leclerc, French
director and screenwriterApril 25 douard Ferrand, French politician (d. 2018)April 26 Kevin James, American comedian and actorApril 27 Edwin Poots, Irish politicianApril 29 David Shafer, American politician, GeorgiaApril 30 Adrian Pasdar, Iranian-American actor and voice artistTrent ReznorJohn C. ReillyYahya JammehBrooke ShieldsMay 2 Myriam
Hernndez, Chilean singerMay 3Gary Mitchell, Irish playwrightRob Brydon, Welsh actor, comedian, impressionist and presenterMay 7Owen Hart, Canadian hockey playerMay 10 Linda Evangelista, Canadian supermodelMay 11
 Monsour del Rosario, Filipino Olympic athlete and actorMay 12 Rene Simonsen, Danish model and writerMay 13 Jos Antonio Delgado, Venezuelan mountain climber (d. 2006)May 14 Eoin Colfer, Irish novelistMay 16Rodica Dunca, Romanian artistic gymnastKrist Novoselic, American musician and activist (Nirvana)May 17 Trent Reznor, American rock
 musician (Nine Inch Nails)May 19 Philippe Dhondt, French singerMay 23Melissa McBride, American actress (The Walking Dead)May 24Carlos Franco, Paraguayan golferJohn C. Reilly, American actor and comedianShinichir Watanabe, Iapanese anime directorMay 25 Yahya Iammeh, President of the GambiaMay 29 Emilio Snchez, Spanish tennish tennish
playerMay 30 Guadalupe Grande, Spanish poet (d. 2021)May 31 Brooke Shields, American actress and modelMick FoleyFrank GrilloElizabeth HurleyKim DickensJune 2 Steve and Mark Waugh, Australian cricketersJune 4Mick Doohan, Australian motorcycle
racerAndrea Jaeger, American tennis player[31]June 6Cam Neely, Canadian ice hockey playerMegumi Ogata, Japanese voice actress and singer[42]June 7Mick Foley, American actor[33]Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d.
1998)June 10Veronica Ferres, German actressElizabeth Hurley, English model and actressJune 11 Manuel Uribe, morbidly obese Mexican (d. 2020)June 13 Infanta Cristina of Spain, Spanish princessJune 15 Bernard Hopkins, American boxerJune 16 Andrea M. Ghez, American astronomer,
recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics[34] June 17Dana Eskelson, American actress[35] Dan Jansen, American actressHani Mohsin, Malaysian celebrity, actor and host (d. 2006) June 21Yang Liwei, Chinese major general, military pilot and China
 National Space Administration astronautGabriella Selmeczi, Hungarian jurist and politicianTim Lajcik, Czech American mixed martial artist, stuntman, actor and writerJune 23 Paul Arthurs, English Musician (Oasis)June 24 Son Hyun-joo, South Korean actor June 25 Jean Castex, French politicianJune 26 Jana
Hybkov, Czech politician and diplomat June 27Frdric Lemoine, French businessmanS. Manikavasagam, Malaysian politician june 28 Belayneh Dinsamo, Ethiopian long-distance runner june 29Vronique Laury, French businesswomanDado Villa-Lobos, Brazilian musician 
30Philippe Duquesne, French actorCho Jae-hyun, South Korean actorMitch Richmond, American basketball playerConnie NielsenHailemariam DesalegnShawn MichaelsSlashIlleana DouglasJeremy PivenJ. K. RowlingJuly 1Teddy McCarthy, hurler and Gaelic footballerCarl Fogarty, English motorcycle racerMohammed Abdul Hussein, Iraqi former
footballerRamdas Ambatkar, Indian politician, Maharashtra MLC (d. 2025)[37]July 2 Fredrik Sejersted, Norwegian juristJuly 3Komsan Pohkong, Thai lawyerShinya Hashimoto, Japanese professional wrestler (d. 2005)Connie Nielsen, Danish actressTommy Flanagan, Scottish actorJuly 4 Tracy Letts, American actor, playwright and screenwriterJuly
5Kathryn Erbe, American actressEyran Katsenelenbogen, Israeli jazz pianistJuly 7Paula Devicq, Canadian actressJeremy Kyle, English radio and television presenterJuly 10Danny Boffin, Belgian footballerPrincess Alexia of Greece and DenmarkAlec Mapa, American comedianJuly 11 Ernesto Hoost, Dutch kickboxerJuly 12 Mama Kandeh, Gambian
politicianJuly 13 Akina Nakamori, Japanese singer and actressJuly 14 Lou Savarese, American boxerJuly 15 Dafna Rechter, Israeli actress and singerJuly 17 Santiago Segura, Spanish actor, screenwriter, producer and directorRosa Gumataotao Rios, 43rd Treasurer of the United StatesAlex Winter, British actor, Israeli actress, film
director and screenwriterJuly 19Dame Evelyn Glennie, Scottish virtuoso percussionistHailemariam Desalegn, 15th Prime Minister of EthiopiaJuly 21 Guni Bergsson, Icelandic footballerJuly 22 Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American professional w
25 Illeana Douglas, American actress and producer[38]July 26Vladimir Cruz, Cuban actorJeremy Piven, American comedian and political commentatorJuly 27Jos Luis Chilavert, Paraguayan footballer (d. 2016)[40]July 28 Daniela Mercury, Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, producer,
actress and television hostJuly 29 Chang-Rae Lee, Korean-American novelistJuly 31 J. K. Rowling, English authorSir Sam MendesViola DavisKyra SedgwickAugust 1 Sam Mendes, English film directorAugust 4Terri Lyne Carrington, American jazz
drummerDennis Lehane, American crime writerFredrik Reinfeldt, Swedish Prime Minister[41]August 5 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 6 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 5 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 6 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 5 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 6 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 5 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 6 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 7 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 8 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 8 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 9 Monica Ward, Italian actress 8 Moni
basketball playerAugust 11 Viola Davis, African-American actressAugust 15 Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actorAugust 16 Michael O'Gorman, American actressKyra Sedgwick, American actressJames Tomkins, Australian rowerAugust 22 David Reimer
Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (d. 2004)[42]August 26 Azela Robinson, Mexican actressAugust 28Satoshi Tajiri, Japanese video game designer and Pokmon
creator[43]Amanda Tapping, Canadian actressShania Twain, Canadian country singer and songwriterAugust 31 Daniel Bernhardt, Swiss actor and martial artistCharlie SheenBashar al-AssadDmitry MedvedevKyle ChandlerTim ScottPetro PoroshenkoSeptember 1 Craig McLachlan, Australian actor and singerSeptember 2 Lennox Lewis, British
boxerSeptember 3Costas Mandylor, Greek-Australian actorCharlie Sheen, American actor and producerSeptember 5 Derby Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993)September 6 Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politicianSeptember 5 Derby Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993)September 6 Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politicianSeptember 7 Jrg Pilawa, German television presenterSeptember 8 Tutilo Burger, German Benedictine monk and abbotDarlene
Zschech, Australian singer and worship leaderSeptember 10 Marco Pastors, Dutch politicianSeptember 11 Bashar al-Assad, President of SyriaMoby, American musicianSeptember 12 Einstein Kristiansen, Norwegian cartoonist, designer, and television hostSeptember 12 Dmitry Medvedev, former President of RussiaSeptember 15 Fernanda Torres,
Brazilian actressSeptember 16 Katy Kurtzman, American actorYuji Naka, Japanese video game producer September 17Kyle Chandler, American actorYuji Naka, Japanese video game producer and DJIliya Lazarov, Bulgarian politicianTim Scott, African-American politician and businessmanTshering Tobgay, former
Prime Minister of BhutanSeptember 20 Robert Rusler, American actorSeptember 21 Cheryl Hines, American politicianSeptember 23 Mark Woodforde, Australian tennis playerSeptember 25 Scottie Pippen, American basketball
playerSeptember 26Radisav uri, Serbian-Israeli basketball player[44]Alexei Mordashov, Russian businessmanPetro Poroshenko, former President of UkraineSeptember 27 Steve Kerr, American basketball playerLennie JamesSteve CooganOctober 1 Andreas Keller, German field hockey playerOctober 2Gerardo Reyero, Mexican voice actorFerhan and
 Ferzan nder, Turkish-Austrian pianists[45][46]October 3Adriana Calcanhotto, Brazilian singer and composerJan-Ove Waldner, Swedish table tennis playerOctober 6 Steve Scalise, House Majority Whip and U.S. Representative of Louisiana's 1st
district[48]October 8Matt Biondi, American swimmerC. J. Ramone, American musicianOctober 9 Dionicio Cern, Mexican long-distance runnerOctober 10 Chris Penn, American swimmerC. J. Ramone, American musicianOctober 13 Kalpana, Indian film actresses a tristic gymnastLennie James, English actor, screenwriter, and playwright[49]October 13 Kalpana, Indian film actresses a tristic gymnastLennie James, English actor, screenwriter, and playwright[49]October 13 Kalpana, Indian film actresses a tristic gymnastLennie James, English actor, screenwriter, and playwright[49]October 10 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 10 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 10 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 10 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 12 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11 Julianne McNamara, American actor (d. 2006)October 12 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 13 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October (d
(d. 2016)October 14Steve Coogan, British comedian and actor Iri Jaanson, Estonian rower and politicianOctober 16 Kang Kyung-ok, South Korean artistOctober 18 Zakir Naik, Indian doctor and Islamic activistOctober 19The Renegade, American
professional wrestler (d. 1999)Ty Pennington, American television presenter Tracy Griffith, American actress, sushi chef, and painter October 20 Sumito Estvez, Venezuelan chef[52]October 26 Aaron Kwok, Hong Kong singer and actor Kelly Rowan, and manager and 
Canadian actressKenneth Rutherford, New Zealand cricketerOctober 30 Zaza Urushadze, Georgian film director, producer and screenwriter (d. 2019)October 31 Rob Rackstraw, British actorShah Rukh KhanBjrkMads MikkelsenBen StillerNovember 1Patrik Ringborg, Swedish conductorNovember 2Pawe
 Adamowicz, Polish politician and lawyer (d. 2019)Shah Rukh Khan, Indian actor, film/television producer and television presenterNovember 7 Sigrun Wodars, German athleteNovember 8 Patricia Poleo, Venezuelan journalist[53]November 9 Sir Bryn Terfel, Welsh
baritoneNovember 10 Eddie Irvine, Northern Irish racing driverNovember 11 Max Mutchnick, American attorney and politician, 87th U.S. Attorney General [54] November 19 Paulo Barreto, Brazilian cryptographerLaurent Blanc, French football player
and managerNovember 20 Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummerNovember 21Bjrk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and musicianReggie Lewis, American basketball player (d. 1993)Alexander Siddig, Sudanese-British actorNovember 22 Mads Mikkelsen, Danish actorNovember 23 Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-
vaulterNovember 24 Shirley Henderson, Scottish actressNovember 25 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 26 Scott Adsit, American actorNovember 27 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 26 Scott Adsit, American actorNovember 27 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 28 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 28 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 28 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 28 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 28 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 29 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, ent
filmmakerTashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineerSalman KhanAndrew Stanton, American actorKatarina Witt, German figure skaterAndrew Stanton, American actorKatarina with American actorKatarina with American actor with American with American actor with American actor with American wit
Kagawa, Japanese actor Jeffrey Wright, African-American actor December 8 David Harewood, English actor December 18 John Moshoeu African-American actor December 18 John Moshoeu African-American actor December 18 John Moshoeu
 South African footballer (d. 2015)[56]December 19 Jessica Steen, Canadian actressDecember 21Andy Dick, American actor and comedian Anke Engelke, German cyclist (d. 2018)December 27 Salman Khan, Indian actor, television presenterDecember 30Valentina
Legkostupova, Soviet and Russian pop singer, teacher and producer (d. 2020)Robert Rep, Dutch politicianMarga Hoek, Dutch businesswomanT. S. EliotWinston ChurchillJanuary 4 T. S. Eliot, American-British poet, Nobel Prize laureate
(b. 1888)[58][anuary 10Antonn Bev, Czechoslovak astronomer (b. 1901)Frederick Fleet, British sailor and lookout aboard the RMS Titanic (b. 1887)[anuary 12 Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1930)]anuary 12 Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1930)[anuary 12 Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1930)]anuary 13 Pierre Ngendandumwe, 4th and 6th
Prime Minister of Burundi (assassinated) (b. 1930) January 20 Alan Freed, American disc jockey (b. 1921) January 24 Sir Winston Churchill, British politician and statesman, twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, World War II leader, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature (b. 1874) [59] January 27 Hassan Ali Mansur, Iranian politician, 69th
Prime Minister of Iran (b. 1823) January 28 Taimur bin Feisal, Sultan of Oman (b. 1886) Tich Freeman, English cricketer (b. 1887) January 31 Konstantin Muraviev, 31st Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1893) Nat King ColeMalcolm XFebruary 5 Irving Bacon, American actor (b. 1893) February 6 Frederick,
Prince of Hohenzollern (b. 1891) February 7 Nance O'Neil, American stage and film actress (b. 1874) February 9 Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, Indian educationist, philosopher, philanthropist, social reformer and spiritualist (b. 1874) February 13 Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1906) William Heard Kilpatrick,
American mathematician and philosopher (b. 1871)February 14 Dsir-mile Inghelbrecht, French composer (b. 1880)February 15 Nat King Cole, American actor (b. 1880)February 20 Micha Waszyski, Polish film director and producer (b. 1880)February 15 Nat King Cole, American actor (b. 1880)February 15 Nat King Cole, Ame
1904)[64]February 21 Malcolm X, American civil rights activist (b. 1825)[65]February 22 Felix Frankfurter, U.S. Supreme Court Justice (b. 1889)February 23 Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66]February 24 Takeo It, Japanese general (b. 1889)February 23 Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66]February 24 Takeo It, Japanese general (b. 1882)February 25 Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66]February 26 February 27 Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66]February 28 Adolf Schrf, Austrian politician, 6th President of Austria (b. 1890)[66]February 28 February 29 February 20 February 29 February 29 February 29 February 29 February 29 February 20 Feb
Princess Royal and Countess of HarewoodMarch 5 Salvador (b. 1889) Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1889) March 13 Corrado Gini,
Italian statistician (b. 1884)[68]Vittorio Jano, Italian automobile designer (b. 1891)[69]Fan Noli, Albanian bishop, poet and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1882)March 17Nancy Cunard, English writer, heiress and politician activist (b. 1896)Amos Alonzo Stagg,
American baseball, basketball and football player and coach (b. 1862)March 18 Farouk of Egypt, deposed king (b. 1920)March 29 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 23 Mae Murray, American silent film actress (b. 1801)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 23 Mae Murray, American silent film actress (b. 1801)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 20 Fi
1885)March 25 Viola Liuzzo, American Unitarian Universalist and civil rights activist (b. 1897)Jack Hoxie, American actor, rodeo performer (b. 1885)March 30 Philip Showalter Hench, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology
or Medicine (b. 1896)Edward Victor AppletonApril 3 Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896)April 10Linda Darnell, American actress (b. 1923)La Belle Otero, Spanish actress, dancer and courtesan (b. 1868)April 14Leonard
Mudie, English actor (b. 1883)[71]Perry Smith (b. 1928) and Richard Hickock (b. 1931), American convicted murderersApril 16 Sydney Chaplin, English actor (b. 1885)April 18 Guillermo Gonzlez Camarena, Mexican inventor (b. 1917)April 21Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892)Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate
of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72]April 23 George Adamski, Polish-American UFO writer (b. 1891)April 24 Louise Dresser, American actress (b. 1906)Leopold FiglMay 1 Spike Jones, American musician and bandleader (b.
```

1911)May 6 Oren E. Long, American politician, 10th Governor of Hawai'i (b. 1883)May 9 Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria and acting President of Austria (b. 1802)May 10 Hubertus van Mook, Dutch Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (b. 1894)[74]May 14 Frances Perkins, first woman appointed as a United States presidential cabinet member (Labor) (b. 1880)May 15 Yisrael Bar-Yehuda, Zionist activist and Israel politician (b. 1880)May 18 Eli Cohen, Israeli spy (b. 1924)May 19 Maria Dbrowska, Polish writer (b. 1889)May 21 Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, British aviation pioneer and aircraft company founder (b. 1882)[75]May 23Rosina Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1880)David Smith, American military officer, educator, businessperson, and politician (b. 1905)[76]Martin BuberJune 1 Curly

```
Lambeau, American football player and coach (b. 1898)June 5Eleanor Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881)Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sdermanland (b. 1821)June 11 Jos Mendes Cabeadas, Portuguese navy officer, 94th Prime Minister of Portugal and 9th President
of Portugal (b. 1883)June 13 Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli philosopher (b. 1870)June 20 Bernard Baruch, American financier and presidential adviser (b. 1870)June 22 David O. Selznick, American film producer (b. 1902)June 23 Mary Boland,
American actress (b. 1882) June 28 Red Nichols, American jazz cornettist (b. 1905) July 7 Moshe Sharett, 2nd Prime Minister of Israel (b. 1894) July 8 T. S. Stribling, American novelist (b. 1881) [77] July 11 Ray Collins, American actress (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 2 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 2 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 2 Wally 2 W
(b. 1889)July 13 Laureano Gmez, 43rd President of Colombia (b. 1892)July 14Adlai Stevenson II, American animal trainer (b. 1903)Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933)Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1903)Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933)Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1903)Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933)Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1903)Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1903)Ingrid Jonke
1875)July 24 Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1904)July 28 Rampo Edogawa, Japanese author and critic (b. 1880)[78]Jun'ichir Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1886)Le CorbusierAugust 1 John Miller, American Olympic rower - Men's eights (b. 1903)August
6Nancy Carroll, American actress (b. 1903)Everett Sloane, American actor (b. 1809)August 8 Shirley Jackson, American author (b. 1916)August 9 Creighton Hale, American actor (b. 1882)August 13 Hayato Ikeda, Japanese politician, 38th Prime Minister of Japan (b. 1899)August 25 Johnny Hayes, American Olympic athlete (b. 1886)August 27 Le
Corbusier, Swiss architect (b. 1887) August 28 Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, Iraqi politician, 9th Prime Minister of Iraq (b. 1892) Giulio Racah, Israeli physicist (b. 1909) August 29 Paul Waner, American baseball player (b. 1903) Yunus Hussain Dorothy Dandridge September 4Tommy Hampson, British Olympic athlete (b. 1907) Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian
physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (b. 1875)September 6 Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1935)September 8Dorothy Dandridge, American actress (b. 1822)Hermann Staudinger, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1881)September 12 Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895)September 16 Fred Quimby
 American animated film producer (b. 1886)September 17 Alejandro Casona, Spanish poet and playwright (b. 1903)September 22 Othmar Ammann, Swiss-born American engineer (b. 1879)[79]September 27 Clara Bow, American founder of the clinical
pastoral education movement (b. 1876)[80]October 3 Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914)October 8 Thomas B. Costain, Canadian author and journalist (b. 1885)[81]October 12 Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime Minister of
 Jordan (b. 1901)October 13 Paul Hermann Mller, Swiss chemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1899)October 14 Randall Jarrell, American poet (b. 1891)October 17 Bart King, American cricketer (b. 1873)[82]October 18Oscar
Beregi, Hungarian actor (b. 1876)Henry Travers, English actor (b. 1874)October 21 Bill Black, American musician and bandleader (b. 1923)October 22 Paul Tillich, German American existentialist philosopher and theologian (b. 1886)October 23 Luis de la Puente Uceda, Peruvian guerrilla leader
(b. 1926)October 24 Hans Meerwein, German chemist (b. 1879)October 26 Sylvia Likens, American murder victim (b. 1949)October 29 Miller Anderson, American historian (b. 1888)[83]October 31 Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913)Henry A. Wallace Emir Abdullah III Al-Salim
Al-SabahNovember 2Flix Paiva, 28th President of Paraguay (b. 1877)H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1893)November 8Dorothy Kilgallen, American newspaper columnist and television personality (b. 1913)Emma Gramatica,
Italian actress (b. 1874)Mirza Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad, second caliph (b. 1889)November 12 Taher Saifuddin, Indian Bohra spiritual leader (b. 1885)[85]W. T. Cosgrave, Irish politician, president of the Provisional Government and the Executive Council of the
Irish Free State (b. 1880)November 18Khalid al-Azm, 5-time Prime Minister of Syria (b. 1893)November 24 Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait (b. 1895)November 25 Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890)Somerset MaughamDecember 5
Joseph Erlanger, American physiologist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874)December 1 George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881)December 15 Joseph Bamina, 8th Prime Minister of Burundi (executed) (b.
1927)December 16W. Somerset Maugham, English writer (b. 1874)Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889)Queen Slote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900)[86]December 24 William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1809)December 27 Edgar Ende, German painter (b. 1901)December 24 William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1886)Physics
Shin'ichir Tomonaga, Julian Schwinger, Richard P. FeynmanChemistry Robert Burns WoodwardPhysiology or Medicine Franois Jacob, Andr Michel Lwoff, Jacques MonodLiterature Mikhail SholokhovPeace United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) Matson-Mkel, Kirsi (January 29, 2015). "Suomen ensimminen jhalli tytt 50 vuotta "Hakamett" on
monelle kiekkoilijalle toinen koti". Yle (in Finnish). Retrieved January 29, 2025.^ "Holding history's largest funeral". BBC News. April 8, 2005. Retrieved March 29, 2010.^ Cohen, Barry M. (1965). "The descent of Lysenko". Journal of Heredity. 56 (5): 22933. doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.jhered.a107425.^ Joravsky, David (1970). The Lysenko Affair
Russian Research Center studies, 61. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. ISBN 0-674-53985-0. Biggest Change Greets Catholics Tomorrow. Piero (2007). A Challenging Reform: Realizing the Vision of the Liturgical Renewal, 1963-1975. Liturgical Press. p.97. Biggest Change Greets Catholics Tomorrow. First
person to walk in space dies aged 85". BBC News. October 11, 2019. Retrieved October 11, 2019. Retrieved October 11, 2019. Retrieved April 12, 2021. Moyar, Mark (2004). "Political Monks: The Militant Buddhist Movement during the
Vietnam War". Modern Asian Studies. 38 (4). New York City: Cambridge University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence". Maldives Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S0026749X04001295. S2CID145723264.^ "Timeline Story of Independence University Press: 749784. doi:10.1017/S00
Frye, 1944-1986". BlackPast. Retrieved October 2, 2024. Twatts Riots". Digital Library of Georgia. University of Georgia. University Press. pp.160165. ISBN 9781107624450. Bartrop, Paul (2012). A Biographical
Encyclopedia of Contemporary Genocide: Portraits of Evil and Good. ABC-CLIO. p.355. ISBN 978-0313386787. "Geschichte". Archived from the original on March 11, 2012. Retrieved July 30, 2012. ) "Largest Cities Through History". Geography. About.com. Archived from the original on August 18, 2016. Retrieved February 27, 2006. Editors of
Chase's (September 30, 2018). Chase's Calendar of Events 2019: The Ultimate Go-to Guide for Special Days, Weeks and Months. Rowman & Littlefield. p.73. ISBN 978-1-64143-264-1. Vinnie Jones (July 17, 2014). It's Been Emotional. Simon and Schuster. p.9. ISBN 978-1-4711-2759-5. "Patrik Sjberg". IOC. Retrieved March 3, 2021. Staff (15)
January 2010). "Happy birthday". The Times (Times (Times Newspapers): p.47.^ "Gheorghe Hagi FIFA competition record". Archived from the original on March 5, 2016. Retrieved March 10, 2022.^ "Monitor". Entertainment Weekly. No.1194. February 17, 2012. p.26.^ The World Almanac & Book of Facts. World Almanac Books. 2007. p.218. 2/23/65.
 "Biography of Michael Dell". businessweek.com. January 31, 2007. Archived from the original on February 13, 2010. Retrieved March 1, 2022.^ "Helena Sukova". wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association.^ "BERA, Ami". bioguide.congress.gov.^ Stevis-Gridneff, Matina (March 9, 2025). "Banker Mark Carney Wins Race to Lead Liberal Party, and
Canada". The New York Times. "About the Author". annaleenaharkonen.com. Retrieved April 10, 2024. Sybex (1999). Hardcore Wrestling! (Ultimate Strategy Guide). John Wiley & Sons. p.1952 pp. ISBN 978-0782126914. "Andrea Jaeger". wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association. "Ogata Megumi". Hitoshi Doi. Retrieved January 22, 2010. "One of the New York Times." "Andrea Jaeger". wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association. "Ogata Megumi". Hitoshi Doi. Retrieved January 22, 2010. "One of the New York Times." "Andrea Jaeger". wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association." "Ogata Megumi". Hitoshi Doi. Retrieved January 22, 2010. "One of the New York Times." "Andrea Jaeger". wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association." "Ogata Megumi". Hitoshi Doi. Retrieved January 22, 2010. "One of the New York Times." "Andrea Jaeger". wtatennis.com. Women's Tennis Association." "Ogata Megumi". Hitoshi Doi. Retrieved January 22, 2010. "One of the New York Times." "
Frank Grillo [@FrankGrillo] (June 8, 2014). "Thanks all for the B-Day wishes. Much love and appreciation!!!" (Tweet). Archived from the original on May 1, 2016 via Twitter.^ "Andrea Ghez - Facts". Nobel Prize. Retrieved March 2, 2022.^ "Dana Eskelson". IMDb.^ Augustyn, Adam. "Matthew Weiner: American writer and producer". Britannica.com.
Retrieved May 21, 2015.^ Ex-MLC Ramdas Ambatkar Passes Away After Prolonged Illness in Chennai. "Illeana Douglas Biography". TCM Movie Database. Turner Entertainment Networks, Inc. A Time Warner Company. Retrieved April 2, 2014.. 1965 FIFA competition record (archived). Turner, Barry
(2012). The statesman's yearbook: the politics, cultures and economies of the world. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. p.1176. ISBN 9781349595419.^ "David Reimer and John Money Gender Reassignment Controversy: The John/Joan Case - The Embryo Project Encyclopedia". embryo.asu.edu.^ "Satoshi Tajiri Biography". IGN. News Corporation.
2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2016. Retrieved January 27, 2010. **Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index, Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index, Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. **Index Ferhan**. Catalogue.bnf.fr (in French). Bibliothque nationale de France. January 30, 2015. Retrieve
2015. Retrieved May 7, 2024. "Jan-Ove Waldner at old.ittf.com". Archived from the original on January 11, 2017. Retrieved March 9, 2022. Printing, Congress (U.S.) Joint Committee on (March 30, 2016). Official Congressional Directory 114th Congress, 2015-2016, Convened January 2015. United States Government Publishing Office.
ISBN9780160929977 via Google Books. "Lennie James". TVGuide.com. Retrieved June 19, 2014. "Amos Mansdorf | Overview | ATP Tour. "S. Pioli". soccerway.com. Soccer way. Quintana, Marsolaire. Sumito Estevez and ginger to taste. Excess Magazine. 2 April 2003, issue number 34. "Biografa de Patricia Poleo".
Cuandonacio. Archived from the original on July 23, 2018. Retrieved November 6, 2017. "Pam Bondi Fast Facts | CNN Politics". CNN. February 13, 2025. "Raffaella Reggi". Women's Tennis Association. 1965 at National-Football-Teams.com Chase's calendar of events 2022: the ultimate go-to guide for special days, weeks and months. Lanham
Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield. 2021. p.618. ISBN 9781641435048. Grantq, Michael (1997). T.S. Eliot: The Critical Heritage, Volume 1. Psychology Press. p.911. ISBN 978-03-30488-05-1. Tich Freeman England "Founder | Dhaka Ahsania Mission".
www.ahsaniamission.org.bd. September 18, 2014. September 29, 2014. September 20, 2014.
Times of Laurel and Hardy. New York: Smithmark, 1992. ISBN0-8317-5459-1 pages 119-120^ "Morrison Asked For "Jolly" Funeral Music". The Daily Telegraph. March 8, 1965. p.1. Retrieved May 27, 2024 via Newspapers.com. Garzia, Mino (1998). Political communities and calculus: sociological analysis in the Italian scientific tradition (1924-1943)
Bern; New York: P. Lang. p.21. ISBN9780820442006. Barker, Ronald (1970). Automobile design: great designers and their work. Cambridge, Mass: R. Bentley. p.254. ISBN9780837600451. Sherman Minton United States jurist. Bentley. p.254. ISBN9780837600451.
activist, and nationalist "Edward R. Murrow". NCPedia. State Library of North Carolina. Retrieved August 10, 2016. Today's History, May 30, 1894: The Birth Of NICA Leader Hubertus Johannes Van Mook "Captain Sir Geoffrey De Havilland | De Havillan
2022.^ "John R. Blue". Cumberland Evening Times. Cumberland, Maryland. May 28, 1965. p.20. Archived from the original on January 3, 2021. Retrieved January 3, 2021 via Newspapers.com. Alabama, University of North. "T.S. Stribling - Biography". una.edu. "The Italian Monarchist: General Count Pier Ruggero Piccio". July 27, 2013. "Othmar
Herman Ammann | American engineer | Britannica". www.britannica.com. February 12, 2024. "The Biography of Anton Theophilus Boisen" (PDF). Retrieved December 26, 2022. Current Biography: Who's News and Why, 1953. Hw Wilson Company. June 1953. p.124. ISBN 978-0-8242-0119-7. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) "Bart
King: 16 facts about the greatest cricketer from USA". Latest Sports Updates, Cricket News, Cricket 
The Story of an Era 19001965. Auckland, N.Z. Auckland University Press. p.1. ISBN 978-0-8248-2529-4. OCLC 262293605. Retrieved from 30ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial
RevolutionMillennia2ndmillennia2ndmillennia2ndmillennia2ndmillenniumCentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20
(represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century, expanded beyond its British
homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and
prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the
Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to
maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat
of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of Frances status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a
period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires,
suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution.
Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the
world's land and a quarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman
respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (18972013) and Nabi Tajima (19002018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone
call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3]The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The
Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan. [5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles. [6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji
Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th
century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of
a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the
exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave
revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British, who did so in 1834.
America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in 1881. The 19th century was remarkable in 1885, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1886.
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, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States.
century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815It 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 RevolutionEuropean imperialismBritish Regency, Victorian
era (UK, British Empire)Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French F
(Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were
a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the
aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army
efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the War of the
Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and Exiled to Saint Helena, and the Saint
Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from colonial overlords.
during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from
Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, [11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the
nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in
nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily. [clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in January in Sicily.
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
1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of
many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the
United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so
[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman
 EmpireIbrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian Ottoman War (18311833)[17]In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the
Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman Function and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for Control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for Control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for Control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for Control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sublime Porte for Control of Greater Syria, as reward for Control of Greater Syria
Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Ktahya, [18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and
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 RestorationDuring 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 daimy system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government.
Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857The 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, British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars.1848 1849: Sikh Empire
the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of
the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First ItaloEthiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 18841885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the
States of North Africa.1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty18041810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria.18041813: Russo-Persian War.18061812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest.18071837: Musket Wars among Mori in many
parts of New Zealand.18081809: 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 Mexican War of Independence.1811: Battle of Tippecanoe:
U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121816: Anglo-Nepalese War between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community181818.
in Florida.1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus.1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe18211830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire.18261828: After the Persian 
in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch
seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta and Pepatih Dalem Sur
occupies Algeria.18311833: EgyptianOttoman War.18321875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil18351836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: Mexico from Mexico 
overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of the East India Company
creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his carlota of Mexico and h
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.18791880:
Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat.18791883: Chile battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge.1882: Anglo
Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt18831898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Tour.18941895: Taiwan is ceded to the
Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War.18951898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain.18961898: Cuban War
Cuba.18991901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: PhilippineAmerican War begins.18991902: PhilippineAmerican War begins.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores" and "Conservadores"
the cursor to see who is who.[24]Main article: 19th century in scienceThe 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the
independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies
and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals.
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 analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond
those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics
and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (17911867) Charles Darwin (18091882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry
Davy.18311836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMSBeagle.1859: Charles
Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published.1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars1896: Henri Becquerel discovers take 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 18531855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke.1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times
by a rabid dog.1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was
the first motor bus in history.1804: First steam locomotive begins operation.1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais.1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First isolation of aluminium.1827: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First photography by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: The Stockton and Ocean.1825: The Stockton an
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 worldbetween Baltimore and Washingtonsends
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.1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania1858
Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound.1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy.1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg1862: First
meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USSMonitor and CSSVirginia, during the American Civil War.1863: First section of the London Underground opens.1866: Safety bicycle invented.1869: First transcontinental railroad
completed in United States on 10 May.1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter.1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented.1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut.c. 1875/1880: Introduction of
the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27]1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb.1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pear
Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29]1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun.1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine.1886: Karl Benz sells the first
commercial automobile.1890: The cardboard box is invented.1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor.1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife.1894: First gramophone record.1895: Wilhelm Rntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877.1818: Theorem 1894: First gramophone record.1895: Wilhelm Rntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877.1818: Theorem 280: Invented and Invented Army knife.
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 Bb announces his
revelation on 23 May, founding Bbism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bah'u'llh, the founder of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly
Kingdom.1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spiritism.1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration.18691870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology.18711878: 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 Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in
London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize.1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony1813: Jane Austen publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus.1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes.1819: Thodore Gricault
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.18331834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Self
Reliance.1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave.1847: The Bront sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto.1849: Josiah Henson publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto.1849: Josiah Henson publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish Experiments and Experiments
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 Misrables.1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette
1876, Muse d'Orsay1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris.1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety.1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published.1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is
published.1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet.1889: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night.1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris.1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premiere of his
play The Importance of Being Earnest.1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula.1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna KareninaOn the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that
spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in
England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30]The Goncourts and mile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian
naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton
Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor
Hugo, Honor 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 Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthor
a few. See also: History of photography, List of ph
AmericansLouis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemistThomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventor of roll filmHrcules Florence, pioneer motion photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photography, chemistThomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photography, chemistThomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photography, chemistThomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventor of photographyAuguste and Lumire, pioneer film-makers, pion
of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-eFrancisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del PradoEugne Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, LouvreVincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of ArtBiscuits Lefvre-Utile poster artwork by
MorrisFrancisco GoyaAnd HiroshigeHokusaiWinslow HomerJean-Auguste RenoirIlya RepinAuguste RodinAlbert Pinkham RyderJohn Singer SargentValentin SerovGeorges
SeuratIvan ShishkinVasily SurikovJames TissotHenri de Toulouse-LautrecJoseph Mallord William TurnerViktor VasnetsovEugne Viollet-le-DucMikhail VrubelJames Abbott McNeill WhistlerTsukioka YoshitoshiMain articles; List of Romantic music, and Romantic music, and RomanticismLudwig van Beethoven (17701827)Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky
(18401893)Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frdric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich
Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily BalakirevLudwig van BeethovenHector BerliozGeorges BizetAlexander BorodinJohannes BrahmsAnton BrucknerFrdric ChopinClaude DebussyAntonn DvokMikhail GlinkaEdvard GriegScott JoplinAlexandre LevyFranz LisztGustav MahlerFelix MendelssohnModest MussorgskyJacques
 OffenbachNiccol PaganiniNikolai Rimsky-KorsakovGioachino RossiniAnton RubinsteinCamille Saint-SansAntonio SalieriFranz SchubertRobert SchumannAlexander ScriabinArthur SullivanPyotr Ilyich TchaikovskyGiuseppe VerdiRichard Wagner1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The
Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published.1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played.1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith.1895: Volleyball is invented.1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For
a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. Main articles: 1800s, 1810s, 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United States; he serves until 1809.1802: 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. 18051848: 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; 8February, 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 Volcano1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption
created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32]1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora.18161828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa.1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran
Colombia) achieves independence after Simn Bolvar's triumph at the Battle of Boyac.1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American Society for freed Ame
Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustn I of Mexico.1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September.1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe.1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the
Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5million Irish people emigrated to the U.S.1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895.1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832:
The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832.18341859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus.18351836: 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.18371838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada.1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears.18391860: 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, 18391919: 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.18451849: 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.18481855: 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 Main articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1880s, 1890s, and 1900s 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. 18571858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire
assumes control of India from the East India Company, 1858; Construction of Big Ben is completed, 18591869; Suez Canal, 1860; Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand, 1861; Russia abolishes serfdom, 18621877; Muslim Rebellion in north-west China, 1863; Formation of
the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864.18651877: Reconstruction in the United States Constitution.1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation.1868: Michael Barrett is the last
person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870:
Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33]18701890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America.18711872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million.1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French
capital.1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national Park, is created.1874: The Socit Anonyme Cooprative 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 Deep1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Chevenne and Arapaho18761914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the
Gilded Age.1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike.1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire.18811882: 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 development of the colonial economy.[33]1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil.1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris.Studio portrait
of Ilustrados in Europe, c.18901889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished.18891890: 18891890 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: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages.1894: The Dutch intervention
in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library.1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule.1898: The United States gains control of Cuba,
Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the SpanishAmerican War.1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'tat, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested.1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau.19001901: 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 GaussCharles DarwinVictor Hugo, c.1876Dmitri MendeleevLouis Pasteur, 1878Marie Curie, c.1898Nikola TeslaJos RizalJane AustenLeo Tolstoy, c.1897Edgar Allan PoeJules VerneCharles DickensArthur Rimbaud, c.1872Mark Twain, 1894Ralph Waldo EmersonHenry David
Thoreau, 1861mile Zola, c.1900Anton ChekhovFvodor Dostoevsky, 1876John L Sullivan in his prime, c.1882David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840Jesse and Frank James, 1872Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua ApacheWilliam Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka
Billy the Kid, c.late 1870sDeputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c.1875Alfred, Lord TennysonThomas Nast, c.18601875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin HandyMirza Ghulam AhmadMikhail BakuninSren KierkegaardSolomon NorthupDred ScottMadam C. J. WalkerClaude Monet's Impression, Sunrise
(1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Czanne, self-portrait, 18801881Scott Joplin Niccol Paganini, c.1819Frdric Chopin, 1838John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th cent
 18001899Victorian eraFrance in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (18081874) History of Russia (18551892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-cent
ISBN9780429495502. S2CID153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an
inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should
avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. The First Telephone Call. www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light Electric Light".
WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. Encyclopdia Britannica. "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory, about, com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. Retrieved 2012-10-31.
Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine The University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine. Encyclopdia Britannica. Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine The University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine.
0520909762. ^ R. J. W. Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, eds., The Revolutions in Europe 18481849 (2000) pp. v, 4 "The Emancipation Proclamation". National Archives. October 6, 2017. ^ McPherson, J. M. (2014). "Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth
Amendment", in E. Foner and J. A. Garraty (eds.), The Reader's Companion to American History. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin. [1] Retrieved from Archives. October 6, 2015.^ "13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery". National Archives.
January 27, 2016. Archived from the original on February 16, 2017. Retrieved February 15, 2017. Aksan, Virginia (2014-01-14). Ottoman Wars, 17001870: An Empire Besieged. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-88403-3. Westera, Rick. "Historical Atlas of Europe (17 February 1832): First Egyptian-Ottoman War". Omniatlas. Retrieved 2024-02-18.
Reilly, Thomas H. (2004). The Taiping heavenly kingdom rebellion and the blasphemy of empire (1ed.). Seattle: University of Washington Press. ISBN 978-0295801926. W. G. Beasley, The Meiji Restoration (1972), a b c Kerr, Gordon (2012). A Short History of Africa: From the Origins of the Human Race to the Arab Spring. Harpenden, Herts [UK]:
Pocket Essentials. pp.85101. ISBN9781842434420.^ "Killing ground: photographs of the Civil War and the changing American landscape Archived 2017-02-28 at the Wayback Machine". John Huddleston (2002). Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN0-8018-6773-8^ Engraving after 'Men of Science Living in 1807-8', John Gilbert engraved by George
Zobel and William Walker, ref. NPG 1075a, National Portrait Gallery, London, accessed February 2010 Smith, HM (May 1941). "Eminent men of science living in 1807-8". J. Chem. Educ. 18 (5): 203. doi:10.1021/ed018p203. Snyder, Laura J. (2000-12-23). "William Whewell". Stanford University. Archived from the original on 2010-01-04. Retrieved
2008-03-03.^ "Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2018-12-31. Archived from the original on April 21, 2009.^ "Arc Lamps How They Work & History". edisontechcenter.org.^ Jonathan Daly, The Rise of Western Power A Comparative History of Western Civilization, Bloomsbury Publishing 2013, page 310^
Turan Gonen, Electric Power Distribution Engineering, CRC Press 2015, page 1^ David Damrosch and David L. Pike, eds. The Nineteenth Century (2nd ed. 2008)^ M. H. Abrams et al., eds., The Norton Anthology of English Literature (9th ed. 2012)^ Oppenheimer, Clive (2003). "Climatic."
environmental and human consequences of the largest known historic eruption: Tambora volcano (Indonesia) 1815". Progress in Physical Geography. 27 (2): 230259. Bibcode: 2005), page xii Wahyu Ernawati: "Chapter 8: The Lombok Treasure", in Colonial
collections Revisited: Pieter ter Keurs (editor) Vol. 152, CNWS publications. Issue 36 of Mededelingen van het Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden. CNWS Publications, 2007. ISBN 978-90-5789-152-6. 296 pages. pp. 186203^ "World's oldest man ever turns 116 in Kyoto as his health is studied". The Japan Daily Press. 15 April 2013. Archived from
the original on 5 June 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013.
```

Matsuyama, Kanoko (27 December 2012). "Japanese 115-Year-Old Becomes Oldest Man in History". Bloomberg. Archived from the original on 29 December 2012. Retrieved 28 December 2012. Retrieved 28 December 2012. Retrieved from the original on 12 September 2023. Retrieved 4 October 2019. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online freeMorris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online frrNew Cambridge Modern History (13 vol 195779), old but thorough coverage, mostly of Europe; strong on diplomacyBury, J. P. T. ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: Vol. 10: the Zenith of European Power, 183070 (1964) onlineCrawley, C. W., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History: The New Cambridge Modern History, Vol. 14: Atlas (1972) Hinsley, F.H., ed. The New Cambridge Modern History, vol. 11, Material Progress and World-Wide Problems 18701898 (1979) onlineMain article: International relations (18141919) Aldrich, Robert (1996). Greater France. doi:10.1007/978-1-349-24729-5. ISBN 978-0-333-56740-1.Bartlett, C. J. (1996). Peace, War and the European Powers, 18141914. London: Macmillan Education UK. doi:10.1007/978-1-349-24958-9. ISBN 978-0-333-62001-4. British Institute of the Briti International Affairs. 2 (6): 266. doi:10.2307/3014586. JSTOR3014586. JSTOR3014586. Herring, George C. Years of Peril and Ambition: U.S. Foreign Relations, 17761921 (2017) Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers Economic Change and Military Conflict From 15002000 (1987), stress on economic and military factors Langer, William. European Alliances and Alignments 18701890 (1950); advanced history online Mowat, R. B. A history of European diplomacy, 18151914 (1922) online freeOsterhammel, Jrgen (2014). The Transformation of the World: A Global History of the Nineteenth Century (PDF) doi:10.1515/9781400849949. ISBN 9781400849949. ISBN 9781400849999. ISBN 9781400849999. ISBN 9781400849999. ISBN 978140084999. ISBN 9781400849999. ISBN 978140084999999. ISBN 978140099999. ISBN 9781400999999999999999999999999999 and analysis of major diplomacy; online freeTaylor, A. J. P. "International Relations" in F.H. Hinsley, ed., The New Cambridge Modern History: XI: Material Progress and World-Wide Problems, 187098 (1962): 54266. onlineWesseling, H. L. (2015). The European Colonial Empires. doi:10.4324/9781315844503. ISBN 9781315844503. Anderson, M. S. The Ascendancy of Europe: 18151914 (3rd ed. 2003) Blanning, T. C. W. ed. The Nineteenth Century: Europe and the French Imperium, 17991814 (1938) online. Cameron, Rondo. France and the Economic Development of Europe, 18001914: Conquests of Peace and Seeds of War (1961), awide-ranging economic and business history. Evans, Richard J. The Pursuit of Power: Europe 18151914 (2016), 934 pp. online 2nd ed, 1996Grab, Alexander (2003). Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe. London: Macmillan Education UK. doi:10.1007/978-1-4039-3757-5. ISBN 978-0-333-68275-3. Mason, David S. A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity (2011), since 1700Merriman, John, and J. M. Winter, eds. Europe 1789 to 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire (5 vol. 2006) Steinberg, Jonathan. Bismarck: A Life (2011) Salmi, Hannu. 19th Century Europe: A Cultural History (2008). Ajayi, J. F. Ade, ed. UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. VI, Abridged Edition: Africa in the Nineteenth Century until the 1880s (1998) Akyeampong, Emmanuel; Bates, Robert H; Nunn, Nathan; Robinson, James A, eds. (2014). Africa's Development in Historical Perspective. doi:10.1017/CBO9781139644594. ISBN9781139644594. Chamberlain, M. E. The Scramble for Africa (3rd ed. 2010)Collins, Robert O. and James M. Burns, eds. A History of Sub-Saharan Africa. Davidson, Basil Africa In History, Themes and Outlines. (2nd ed. 1991). Holcombe, Charles (2017). A History of East Asia. doi:10.1017/9781316340356 ISBN 9781107118737. S2CID140138294.Ludden, David. India and South Asia: A Short History (2013).McEvedy, Colin. The Penguin Atlas of African History of the Middle East (4th ed, 2013).Murphey, Rhoads (2016). A History of Asia. doi:10.4324/9781315509495. ISBN 9781315509495. Pakenham, Thomas. The Scramble for Africa: 1876 to 1912 (1992) Bakewell, Peter, A History of Mexico (2010) Bethell, Leslie, ed. (1984). The Cambridge History of Latin America. doi:10.1017/CHOL9780521232234. ISBN9781139055161.Black, Conrad. Rise to Greatness: The History of Canada From the Vikings to the Present (2014)Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History, paperback, Prentice Hall 2001, 7th editionHowe, Daniel Walker. What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 18151848 (2009), Pulitzer PrizeKirkland Edward C. A History Of American Economic Life (3rd ed. 1960) onlineLynch, John, ed. Latin American revolutions, 18081826: old and new world origins (University of Oklahoma Press, 1994)McPherson, James M. Battle Cry of Freedom The CIvil War Era (1988) Pulitzer Prize for US historyParry, J. H. A Short History of the West Indies (1987)Paxson, Frederic Logan. History of the American frontier, 17631893 (1924) online, Pulitzer PrizeWhite, Richard. The Republic for Which It Stands: The United States during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 18651896 (2017) de Bary, Wm. Theodore, ed. Sources of East Asian Tradition, Vol. 2: The Modern Period (2008), 1192 ppKertesz, G. A. ed Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 18151939 (1968), 507 pp; several hundred short documents Media related to 19th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Andy Warhol (links | edit) Folk music (li Mali (links | edit)Stock exchange (links | edit)1960s (links | edit)1970 (links | edit)1960s (links | edit)1970 (links | edit)1970s (links | edit) | edit)18th century (links | edit)1950s (links | edit)1950s (links | edit)1950s (links | edit)1950s (links | edit)1951 (links edit)1911 (links | edit)1957 (links | edit)1957 (links | edit)1930 (links | edit)1930 (links | edit)1948 (links | edit)1930 (li transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Parallel structure is a stylistic device, and a grammatical construction having two or more clauses, phrases or words, with similar grammatical form and length. It is similar fashion, by keeping the rhythm of the lines. These structures are repetitions that offer an enjoyable time for the readers to absorb and understand ideas, facts, and concepts. Everyday Examples of Parallel StructureMany people like riding, hiking, biking, and swimming. The teacher told the students that they need to get up early in the morning, that they need to sleep properly, and that they need to eat properly. The cat runs across the garden, jumps over to the plant, and moves down the road. I had been skinny and quiet and religious, and now I was good-looking and muscular. It was Sally Baldwin who brought me along, told me what to wear and do and think and say. She was never wrong; she never lost her patience. She created me, and when she was done we broke up in a formal sense, but she kept calling me. You can see how perfectly the author has combined several elements, but given them a balance by parallel clauses. Example
#2:Goodbye to Forty-Eighth Street (by E.B. White) The wheels wheeled, the chairs spun, the cotton candy tinted the faces of children, the bright leaves tinted the woods and hills. A cluster of amplifiers spread the theme of love over everything and everybody; the mild breeze spread the dust over everything and everybody. Next morning, in the Lafayette Hotel in Portland, I went down to breakfast and found May Craig looking solemn at one of the tables and Mr. Murray, the auctioneer, looking cheerful at another. The above paragraph shows parallel structures. They not only give a balance, but also a grace to the passage by enhancing its readability. Example #3:0f Studies (by Francis Bacon) Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. In these lines, the parallel structures use repetition to lay emphasis, and help the readers to memorize the sentences easily. Example #4:Great Expectations (by Charles Dickens) A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and with an old rag tied round his head. A man who had been soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars and glared and growled; and whose teeth chattered in his head as he seized me by the chin. This excerpt presents a perfect example of parallel structure, describing a convict who becomes Magwitch. Notice that the first three sentences, which start in a similar way, while the next phrases follow another, similar structure. Example #5:Still Life with Woodpecker (by Tom Robbins) Humanity has advanced, when it has advanced, not because it has been sober, responsible, and cautious but because it has been playful, rebellious, and immature. This is another excellent example of parallel structure. These structures giverhythm to sentences and leaving them grammatically balanced. Example #6:We Real Cool (by Gwendolyn Brooks) We Real Cool. WeLeft school. WeLurk late. WeStrike straight. WeSing sin. WeThin gin. WeJazz June. WeDie soon. The parallel structures in this short poem give it a little waltz and jingle feel. Each parallel structure creates fluency in writing and enhances readability, as it uses patterns of words in a way that readers caneasily follow, and relate them to each other. It makes language appear refined, especially in writing and advertising. It also lends consistency to professional writing, as it providesrhythm and balance that lead the readers to the exact idea, without any misguidance. In addition, parallel structures synchronize, repeat and emphasize the words and thoughts of the writers. Parallel structure means using words that are alike in form and length in sentences balanced and makes writing easier to read. In English grammar, parallel structure involves two or more words, phrases, or clauses that are similar in length and grammatical form. Another word for parallel structure is parallelism. By convention, items in a series appear in parallel grammatical form: a noun is listed with other nouns, an -ing form with other -ing forms, and so on. "The use of parallel structures," saysAnn Raimes in Keys for Writers, "helps produce cohesion and coherence in a text." In traditional grammar, the failure to express such items in similar grammatical form is called faulty parallelism. Parallel structure can be observed in many forms of writing. Proverbs, for example, provide a simple way to grasp the concept of parallel structure. - Easy come, easy go.- No pain, no gain.-Sometimes you win, sometimes you lose.- One man's treasure.- A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Quotes by authors and famous historical figures also illustrate the use of parallel structure. "Never hurry and never worry!" (Charlotte's advice to Wilbur in Charlotte's Web by E.B. White, 1952) "It is by logic we prove, but by intuition we discover." (Leonardo da Vinci) "We spend our youth attempting to change the future, and the rest of our lives trying to preserve the past." (Arthur Bryant in Seventy-Seven Clocks by Christopher Fowler. Bantam, 2005) "Humanity has advanced, when it has advanced, not because it has been sober, responsible, and cautious, but because it has been playful, rebellious, and immature."(Tom Robbins, Still Life with Woodpecker, 1980) "When success happens to an American writer, he acquires a new life."(Martin Amis, "Kurt Vonnegut: After the Slaughterhouse." The Moronic Inferno. Jonathan Cape, 1986) "A good ad should be like a good sermon; it must not only comfort the afflictedit also must afflict the comfortable." (Bernice Fitz-Gibbon, Macy's, Gimbels, and Me: How to Earn \$90,000 a Year in Retail Advertising. Simon and Schuster, 1967) "If you are idle, be not solitary; if you are solitary, be not idle." (Samuel Johnson, quoted by James Boswell in The Life of Samuel Johnson, 1791) "Read not to contradict and consider." (Francis Bacon, "Of Studies," 1625) "Those who write clearly have readers; those who write obscurely have commentators." (Attributed to Albert Camus) "I had been short, and now I was fall. I had been skinny and quiet and religious, and now I was fall. I had been skinny and muscular. It was Sally Baldwin who brought me along, told me what to wear and do and think and say. She was never wrong; she never lost her patience. She created me, and when she was done we broke up in a formal sense, but she kept calling me."(Jane Smiley, Good Faith. Alfred A. Knopf, 2003) "The wheeled, the chairs spun, the cotton candy tinted the faces of children, the bright leaves tinted the woods and hills. A cluster of amplifiers spread the theme of love over everything and everybody; the mild breeze spread the dust over everything and everybody. Next morning, in the Lafayette Hotel in Portland, I went down to breakfast and found May Craig looking solemn at one of the tables and Mr. Murray, the auctioneer, looking cheerful at another. "(E.B. White, "Goodbye to Forty-Eighth Street." Essays of E.B. White. Harper, 1977) To create parallel structure, keep in mind that adjectives should be paralleled by adjectives, nouns by nouns, dependent clauses, and so on. INCORRECT: Your new training program was stimulating and challenging. (Two adjectives, stimulating and challenging) Parallelism is especially important in displayed enumerations. POOR: This article will discuss:1. How to deal with corporate politics.2. Coping with stressful situations.3. What the role of the manager should be in the community. BETTER: This article will discuss:1. Ways to deal with corporate politics.2. Techniques of coping with stressful situations.3. The role of the manager in the community. (William A. Sabin, The Gregg Reference Manual, 10th ed. McGraw-Hill, 2005) "When you write a sentence with a series of clauses, make sure that they start and end the same way. If you don't, you destroy the rhythm you've tried to establish. More important, if you use parallel structures your readers will have a more enjoyable time absorbing and understanding your facts, ideas, and concepts."(Robert M. Knight, A Journalistic Approach to Good Writing. Wiley, 2003) Parallel structure means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. This can happen at the word, phrase, or clause level. The usual way to join parallel structures is with the use of coordinating conjunctions such as "and" or "or."Words and PhrasesWith the -ing form (gerund) of words:Parallel:Mary likes hiking, swimming, and bicycling.With infinitive phrases:Parallel:Mary likes to hike, to swim, and to ride a bicycle. (Note: You can use "to" before all the verbs in a sentence or only before the first one.) Do not mix forms. Example 1 Not Parallel: Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to ride a bicycle. (Note: You can use "to" before all the verbs in a sentence or only before the first one.) Do not mix forms. Example 1 Not Parallel: Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to ride a bicycle. ride a bicycle.Parallel: Mary likes hiking, swimming, and riding a bicycle.Example 2Not Parallel: The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and thoroughly.Example 3Not Parallel: The teacher said that he was a poor student because he waited until the last minute to study for the exam, completed his lab problems in a careless manner, and lacked motivation. Clauses A parallel structure that begins with clauses must keep on with clauses. Changing to another pattern or changing the voice of the verb (from active to passive or vice versa) will break the parallelism. Example 1Not Parallel: The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, that they should not eat too much, and to do some warm-up exercises before the game. Parallel: The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, that they should not eat too much, and that they should get a lot of sleep, not eat too much, and do some warm-up exercises before the game. Example 2Not Parallel: The salesman expected that he would present his product at the meeting, that he would have time to show his slide presentation, and that questions would be asked by prospective buyers. (passive) Parallel: The salesman expected that he would present his product at the meeting, that he would have time to show his slide presentation, and that prospective buyers would ask him questions. Lists After a ColonBe sure to keep all the elements in a list in the same form. Example 1Not Parallel: The dictionary can be used to find these: word meanings, pronunciations, correct spellings, and looking up irregular verbs. Parallel: The dictionary can be used to find these: word meanings, the items in a list or the items being compared. Do you hear the same kinds of sounds? For example, is there a series of "-ing" words beginning each item? Or do you hear a rhythm being repeated? If something is breaking that rhythm or repetition of
sound, check to see if it needs to be made parallel structure, or parallelism, is a crucial aspect of English grammar that significantly contributes to the balance, clarity, and readability of your writing. However, I find many of my students either less concerned about it or they are not able to use them properly. Therefore, in this comprehensive guide, I will explain parallel structure in detail, using relevant examples. Parallel structure is the use of similar grammatical forms or patterns in a sentence. By using parallel structure, you ensure that related words, phrases, or clauses have the same structure. This creates a sense of balance, rhythm, and harmony in your writing and makes it easier to comprehend. TryThe Blue Book of Grammar and Punctuation: An Easy-to-Use Guide with Clear Rules, Real-World Examples, and Reproducible Quizzes (Amazon Link) to understand the major rules and subtle guidelines of English grammar and usage. This best-seller includes easy-to-understand the major rules, abundant examples, dozens of reproducible quizzes, and pre and post tests for middle and high schoolers, college students, ESL students, homeschoolers, and more. Table of ContentsGet personalized guidance to learn English. Find tutors here! To better comprehend the parallel structure, it is essential to recognize that English has various grammatical forms, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, gerunds, and infinitives. When creating a list, making a comparison, or presenting ideas of equal importance, you need to ensure that these grammatical forms remain consistent. For instance, when listing actions, you should use either gerunds (verb + -ing) or infinitives (to + verb) consistently throughout the list. Similarly, when comparing items or ideas, make sure that the structure on both sides of the comparison remains the same. Parallel structure is not limited to lists and comparisons; it also applies to other parts of your writing. For example, when using coordinating conjunctions have the same grammatical form. Parallel structure can be found in various parts of speech, including:Nouns or noun phrasesAdjectives or adjectival phrasesAdjectives or adjectival phrasesBy ensuring parallelism in these structures, you create a smoother flow in your writing and make it easier for readers to follow your ideas. This is particularly important when you want to emphasize the relationship between concepts or present information in a logical manner. Example 1: Incorrect: She likes swimming, hiking, and to cook. Correct: She likes swimming, hiking, and to cook. Corre maintaining consistency in the form used, the sentence becomes clearer and easier to understand. Example 2: Incorrect: The dog was not only hungry but also was tired. Correct: The dog was not only hungry but also was tired. Correct: The dog was not only hungry but also was tired. Eliminating the unnecessary was in the second part of the sentence results in a more coherent expression of the dogs state. Parallel structure, also known as parallelism, is important in writing and speaking because it helps make your sentences clear, easy to read, and more engaging. It means using the same pattern or structure for similar elements in a sentence, like nouns, verbs, or phrases. Parallel structure is important for several reasons: It makes your writing or speech easier to understand by organizing ideas in a consistent manner. Example: Without parallel structure: I like reading, swimming, and to painting. It creates a sense of balance and rhythm in your writing, making it more pleasing to read or listen to. Example: Without parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting them in a parallel structure: She is smart, funny, and knowledgeable. It can help emphasize specific points by presenting the smart specific points by presenting th and luck plays a role too. With parallel structure: To succeed, you should work hard, be consistent, and rely on a little luck. Tips for Maintaining Parallel structure in your writing and speaking. By following these guidelines, you can enhance the quality of your communication, making it clearer, more engaging, and more enjoyable for your audience. So, lets dive into these practical tips that will significantly improve your language skills. Look for elements in your sentences that serve the same purpose, such as a list of items, a series of actions, or a group of ideas. Example: Incorrect: I need to buy milk, bread and going to the bank. Correct: I need to buy milk, buy bread, and go to the bank.Make sure to use the same grammatical form (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) for these similar elements. Example: Incorrect: She loves reading, drawing, and to dance. Correct: She loves reading, drawing, and to dance. Correct: She loves reading, drawing, and to dance. Correct: She loves reading, drawing, and dancing. When using coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet), make sure the elements on both sides of the conjunction are parallel. Example: Incorrect: He is a skilled painter and loves playing music. Correct: He is a skilled painter and a music lover. When making comparisons using than or as, ensure that the compared elements are parallel. Example: Incorrect: Mary sings better than to dance.Correct: Mary sings better than she dances.Maintain the same verb tense for actions that occur at the same time. Example: Incorrect: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. Correct: She played the guitar and sang a song. She played the guitar and she guitar effective and engaging.In this section, lets discuss some common mistakes that occur when using parallel structure in writing and speaking. By familiarizing yourself with these errors, you can learn to avoid them and improve the overall quality of your communication. Understanding these mistakes will help you create clearer, more engaging, and well-organized content, ensuring a better experience for your audience. Be consistent with an infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitives. If you start with an infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitives. If you start with an infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitives. If you start with an infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitives. If you start with an infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitives. If you start with an infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitive (to + verb), continue with infinitives. decided to buy groceries, clean the house, and take a nap. In this example, the incorrect sentence mixes infinitives and gerunds. The correct sentence maintains consistently used or omitted. Example: Incorrect sentence mixes infinitives and gerunds. The correct sentence maintains consistently used or omitted. Example: Incorrect sentence mixes infinitives and gerunds. The correct sentence maintains consistently used or omitted. Example: Incorrect sentence mixes infinitives and gerunds. The correct sentence maintains consistency by using infinitives and gerunds. guitar, the piano, and in singing. Correct: She is skilled at playing the piano, and singing. In this example, the incorrect sentence either consistently uses or omits at throughout the list. When comparing items, ensure that the structure is the same on both sides of the comparison. Example: Incorrect: Her cooking is more enjoyable than to eat at a restaurant. Correct: Eating her cooking is more enjoyable than eating at a restaurant. In this example, the incorrect sentence compares a gerund with an infinitive. The correct sentence maintains parallelism by using gerunds for both sides of the comparison. Parallel structure is a key component of English grammar that greatly contributes to the clarity, readability, and overall quality of your writing. By understanding and accessible for your readers. With practice and attention to detail, you can master parallel structure and elevate your writing to new heights. What is parallel structure in English grammar? Parallel structure and elevate your writing to new heights. What is parallel structure in English grammar? Parallel structure and elevate your writing to new heights. What is parallel structure in English grammar? Parallel structure in English grammar in English
gramma balance in writing. Why is parallel structure is important? Parallel structure is important because it ensures consistency and balance in writing, making sentences easier to read and understand. It helps in emphasizing ideas and maintaining a smooth flow in lists, comparisons, and compound sentences. How to identify parallel structure in a sentence? Identify parallel structure by checking if the sentence elements, such as phrases or clauses, share the same grammatical form. For example, She likes to read, writing, and to swim. Correct it to She likes reading, writing, and swimming to maintain parallel structure. How to correct parallel structure in a sentence? To correct parallel structure, ensure that all elements in a list, comparison, or compound structure follow the same grammatical pattern. For example, change He likes jogging, to swim, and biking to He likes jogging, swimming, and biking. What are some examples of parallel structure in writing? Examples include: He enjoys playing soccer, watching movies, and objectives. Both sentences maintain a consistent grammatical form. How to use parallel structure in lists? In lists, use parallel structure by starting each item with the same part of speech or grammatical form. For example, The job requires attention to detail, excellent communication skills, and the ability to work under pressure. What role does parallel structure play in persuasive writing? In persuasive writing, parallel structure can emphasize key points and make arguments more compelling. It creates a rhythm that enhances the impact of the message, making it more memorable. How to practice and improve parallel structure by revising sentences to ensure consistency, reading examples of well-written texts, and writing exercises that focus on maintaining parallelism. Reviewing grammar rules can also help in understanding the concept better. Can parallel structure be used in both formal and informal writing. It enhances clarity and readability in all types of writing, from academic essays to casual conversations. Parallelism in grammar means using the same grammatical structure for two or more parts of a sentence that are similar in meaning or function. This helps make your writing clearer, smoother, and easier to follow. Writers use parallel structure to keep ideas balanced and consistent. Whether youre listing actions, comparing thoughts or linking clauses, parallelism makes your sentences more polished and professional. In this article, youll learn what parallelism (also called parallel structure) is the use of matching grammatical forms in related words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. It ensures that each element follows the same pattern, creating a balanced and clear sentence. On weekends, Mark likes hiking, to play tennis, and going for long drives. In the correct version, each item in the list is a gerund (ing form), which keeps the structure consistent. Parallelism is especially useful when: Listing ideas or actions Connecting thoughts with conjunctions Creating comparisons or contrasts. It improves sentence rhythm and makes ideas easier to understand. Parallelism helps to make writing clear, organized, and impactful. When sentence elements follow the same structure, the reader can understand and absorb ideas more quickly. Clarity: Parallel structure eliminates confusion by keeping patterns predictable. He wanted to win the race, to break the record, and to inspire others. Consistency: It keeps writing smooth and evenly paced, which improves flow. Emphasis: Balanced structure draws attention to repeated ideas and makes your message stronger. Parallelism can appear in several parts of a sentence. The key is to maintain the same form when listing individual words of the same type. The teacher was patient, kind, and helpful.(All adjectives) Keep phrases consistent in structure and format. She enjoys singing in the shower, dancing in the same grammatical order. He said that he would arrive early, that he would help set up, and that he would stay late.(All dependent clauses beginning with that) Maintain uniformity when listing two or more items. The job requires attention to detail, strong communication skills, and time management. (All noun phrases) Keeping these structures parallel helps your writing clear and consistent, each part of a sentence that serves the same function should follow the same grammatical form. This helps readers process your message smoothly without distraction. Use the same function should follow the same grammatical form. This helps readers process your message smoothly without distraction. Use the same function should follow the same grammatical form. This helps readers process your message smoothly without distraction. Use the same function should follow the same grammatical form. This helps readers process your message smoothly without distraction. structure is consistent. Words like and, or, but, and correlative conjunctions such as either join the workshop or complete the assignment. When you start with a specific verb tense or form, continue with the same pattern. They were planning the trip, packing their bags, and reviewing their itinerary. (Each verb is in the ing form.) Applying these rules improves both sentence rhythm and overall readability. Faulty parallelism happens when parts of a sentence that should match dont follow the same structure. This can make your writing feel awkward or confusing, even if the meaning is clear. Look at lists, comparisons, or phrases connected by conjunctions. Do the parts match in form? If not, its likely a case of faulty parallelism. Maya spends her evenings answering emails, scrolling through social media, and to prepare the next days schedule. (This mixes gerunds with an infinitive phrase.) Maya spends her evenings answering emails, scrolling through social media, and preparing the next days schedule.(All three are gerund phrases, so the sentence reads smoothly.)Once you spot the mismatch, choose one structure and stick to it. Ask yourself: Are you using verbs, nouns, or phrases? Do they all follow the same format? Heres another example: The company values honesty, being efficient, and that employees show up on time. The company values honesty, efficiency, and punctuality. (Now, all items are nouns.) Making small changes like these can sharpen your writing and improve its rhythm. Parallelism isnt just a grammar rule; its also a great writing technique often used in rhetoric. Writers and speakers often use it to add rhythm, create emphasis, or make ideas more memorable. Think of famous lines that stick with you. Chances are, they follow a parallel structure. Example: Ask not what your country can do for you ask what you can do for you ask what you can do for your country. (John F. Kennedy) This sentence is memorable because both parts use the same structure. It feels balanced and impactful. Authors use parallelism to bring a smooth, poetic flow to their writing. Example: It was the best of times, it was the worst of times (Charles Dickens, A Tale of Two Cities) Repeating the same pattern helps highlight the contrast while keeping the sentence clear and strong. Even in everyday writing, a smooth, poetic flow to their writing. little parallelism can go a long way. Its not just about following rules; its about making your writing stay clear, smooth, and balanced. When youre listing actions, connecting phrases, or comparing ideas, check that each part follows the same pattern. Fixing mismatches like mixing verb forms or switching between phrases can make your writing easier to read and more polished. Whether youre writing essays, emails, or speeches, using parallel structure helps your message come across clearly and effectively. An example of parallelism is: Lucy enjoys painting, singing, and dancing. Each verb follows the same form, which makes the sentence clear and balanced. Faulty parallelism occurs when parts of a sentence that should match grammatically do not. For example: Mike likes running, to swim, and biking. The mixed structures make the sentence confusing. To fix a sentence, identify the elements that should match and revise them to follow the same structure. For example, change She likes to cook, jogging, and read to She likes cooking, jogging, and reading. Parallel structure improves clarity, adds rhythm, and makes writing easier to understand. It helps the reader process ideas smoothly, especially in lists or comparisons. No, parallelism is a grammatical structure, not a figure of speech. However, it is often used as a stylistic device in writing and speech to create emphasis and rhythm. What is parallel structure (or parallelism)? And do these ideas have the same level of importance? Learn about parallel structure in this comprehensive guide. In English grammar, parallel structure (also referred to as parallelism) is the repetition of the same pattern of words to convey that two or more ideas share the same level of importance. Parallel StructuresNon-examplesRitas chores include dusting, taking out the trash, and feeding the dog. Not Parallel: I like to paint, jog, cook, and watching movies. Parallel: I like to paint, jog, cook, and watching movies. Parallel: I like to paint, jog, cook, and watching movies. Parallel: I like to paint, jog, cook, and watching movies. To see/to understand Prepositional phrases: At the time/in the yard Subordinate clause: Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel:
Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here Because I care/after they met Here are some examples of elements that are not parallel: Thinking/to run To see/since I understand At the time/being here are not parallel. creates a common word pattern and grammatical pattern throughout the sentence. Parallel structure can give a sense of rhythm and order to a sentence. Using parallel structure improves the readability of a sentence. For example: Not Parallel: Participants in the workshop learned how to negotiate, communicate, and working collaboratively. Parallel: Participants in the workshop learned about negotiate, communicating, and working collaboratively. To create a parallel structure or parallelism, use the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas (words, phrases, or clauses) have the same importance. Match nouns, verb tenses, and conjunctions to form a parallel: Her shopping list for the party included: balloons, desserts, streamers, and chips. Example 2: Not Parallel: I enjoy neither exercise or playing video games. Variety and eating. Example 3: Not Parallel: I enjoy neither exercise or playing video games. Use parallel structure to connect two or more phrases or clauses joined with coordinating conjunctions for, nor, and, but, yet, or, or so. Example 1: Not Parallel: Her company and what its potential is are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and what its potential is are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential is are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential is are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential is are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company and its potential are irrelevant to me. Parallel: Her company are irrelevant to Although she promised to, my best friend did not take me to a dance or a show. Use parallel structures when comparing items in a list. Example 1: Not parallel: The tribes emphasized mutual aid, collective survival, and responsibility for each other. Example 2: Not Parallel: Taylor criticizes public schools as they are compulsory, funded by the government, and destroy students humanity. Parallel: Taylor criticizes public schools as they are compulsory, government funded, and normalizing. Parallel: Taylor criticizes public schools as they are compulsory, funded by the government funded, and normalizing. government, and destroy students humanity. Use parallel: David liked to dive better than swimming. Example 1: Not Parallel: David liked to dive better than swimming. Example 2: Not Parallel: Esther said she would rather pay for her education than financial aid. Parallel: Esther said she would rather pay for her education than receive financial aid. Use parallel: To succeed is getting new opportunities. Parallel: To succeed is to get new opportunities. Example 2: Not Parallel: To be Graces friend means being constantly alert. Use parallel: Being Graces friend means being constantly alert. Use parallel: Being Graces friend means being constantly alert. Use parallel: Being Graces friend means being constantly alert. Parallel: Being Graces friend means being constantly alert. Use parallel: Bein only wants fame but also money. Parallel: Ben wants not only fetch, nor chase cars. Parallel: My dog neither likes to play fetch nor likes to play fetch nor likes to play fetch nor likes to play fetch, nor chase cars. How does parallel structure and parallel elements work with coordinating conjunctions? Coordinating conjunctions joinparallel elements a sentence. These elements should be in the same grammatical form (or parallel structure should be used when it comes to verb tense. More on sentence structure: Parallel structure in writing refers to using words, phrases, or clauses that are similar or identical in form, structure, or sound. Not only does it improve readability, but also shows that two or more ideas are equal in importance. Parallel: I love singing, dancing, and to paint. The human brain appreciates patterns. In fact, it improve readability, but also shows that two or more ideas are equal in importance. Parallel: I love singing, dancing, and to paint. The human brain appreciates patterns. In fact, it is improve readability, but also shows that two or more ideas are equal in importance. Parallel: I love singing, dancing, and to paint. The human brain appreciates patterns. In fact, it is improve readability, but also shows that two or more ideas are equal in importance. Parallel: I love singing, dancing, and to paint. The human brain appreciates patterns. craves it. Thats why including parallel structure, and how can you include it in your writing? Below, well provide answers and examples. What Is Parallel Structure?Parallel structure?Parallel structure?s in your writing? Below, well provide answers and examples. balance (or pattern) within elements of a sentence, like part of speech and verb tense. In other words, when writing a sentence, particularly one with some sort of list, the words, phrases, or clauses should be similar to one another. Parallel structures make your sentence easier to read, and also shows that every listed word or idea is equally important. When writing parallel structures, the rule of thumb is that nouns should be listed with other verbs, and so on and so forth. Lets review the following example: We were instructed to enter the exam room swiftly, quietly, and in a careful manner. The sentence above is not parallel because the phrase in a careful manner. is preceded by two adverbs. To make it parallel, you would just have to convert the last element of the list into an adverb. We were instructed to enter the room swiftly, quietly, and carefully. Similarly, if a parallel construction begins with a clause, it must only include similar clauses. My guidance counselor suggested that I should get some rest, that I should eat well, and to do some breathing exercises before the exam. In the sentence above, to do some breathing exercises before the exam. My guidance counselor suggested that I should get some rest, that I should eat well, and that I should do some breathing exercises before the exam. My guidance counselor suggested that I get enough rest, eat well, and do some breathing exercises before the exam. Additionally, if you start a parallel structure with an active voice, do not switch to the passive voice. Lawrence asked if the students will have to buy tickets, and if transportation would be provided to the students. Lawrence asked if the students will attend the event, if they will have to buy tickets, and if there will be any transportation. Parallel structure Examples of sayings and proverbs that employ parallel structure: Easy come, easy go. No pain, no gain. You win some, you lose some. The patterns in these sayings are easy to detect. Take the last example; it wouldnt roll off the tongue as easily if it read you win some, sometimes you lose. Parallel Structure in
WritingRemember, when using parallel structures in writing, consistency is key. Once you start a list, stick to the same elements. This makes your text cohesive, and therefore easy to process and understand. Heres one last example of parallel structure in writing:LanguageTool is a text editor that corrects spelling mistakes, fixes grammatical errors, and suggests stylistic improvements. Home Knowledge Base Writing Parallel Structure in Grammar and Writ... Parallel Structure Parallel Structure Examples Parallel structure (or Parallelism) is a valuable technique for improving your writing. It is a rhetorical device that is used to enhance the rhythm of language and draw comparisons, emphasize, or elaborate on an idea. It involves the use of similar grammatical structures in two or more elements of a sentence or series of sentences. This literary device is widely used in literature, speeches, and other forms of communication to create a pattern of repetition and balance. Parallel Structure PinParallel Structure of two or more clauses, phrases, or words that have similar form and length. Parallel construction is used as a stylistic device that improves readability and fluency in writing also sounds more polished and flows more smoothly. Rules of Parallel Structure The basic rule for parallel construction is that each element in a series must meet two conditions: 1. Each element must appear in the same grammatical function Example: Ashley is a violinist, but Steve is a pianist. Two dependent that clauses: Example: The movie thatyou lovedandthat Jenna recommended is now on DVD. Two or more prepositional clauses joined by conjunctions: Example: Jake enjoyed his vacation because the weather was good and because the beach was beautiful. Two verbs joined by a conjunction: Example: Mike drove home, and the deat a snack. Two objects joined by a conjunction: Example: Kate wants to grow irisesors unflowers. Parallel Structure Example: A conjunction objects joined by a conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of the best senior at high example of the conjunction of there are two or more consecutive verbs in a sentence, using ing endings is one method of parallel construction that is very effective: Lily loves skiing, swimming, and diving. Michael is an expert in gourmet cooking, woodworking, and gardening. Correlative Conjunctions Correlative conjunctions relate to each other and work together in pairs to join phrases or words of equal importance in a sentence. Examples: Neither Michelle nor Nicole wanted to attend Jessicas party. Not only does Brian teach music, but he also teaches biology. Both Kim and Rachel are planning to vacation in California this month. Either Emma or Natalie must feed the cats today. If we lose electricity from the storm, then we will use the emergency generator. Whether Joe arrives on time or not, we need to leave at 7:00 p.m.Related: Correlative Conjunctions Parallel Structure with Infinitives Examples: John likes to read, to paint, and to bike. Megans goals were to volunteer at the camp, to compete in the race, and to graduate with honors. Before the big test, I hope to sleep well, to eat a nutritious breakfast, and to go over my notes. My favorite hobbies are to sew, to craft, and to scrapbook. Parallel Structure with Clauses Examples: When choosing to hire a new employee, Jack doesn't care who you know, where you attended college, or what GPA you had. The most important qualities for our new nanny are her punctuality, her relationship with the children, and her commitment to the position. Over the summer, Hailey will visit her cousins, attend an art class, and hike in the Catskills, Parallel Structure with Colons Examples. The picnic committee asked for the following:

Parallel structure. Using parallel structure means 2 points. Using parallel. Using parallel structure means brainly. When to use parallel structure.

chemistry, art, gym, sociology, and calculus. Katherine set goals for this week: take the cat to the veterinarian, shop for new luggage, and buy a gift for her friends birthday. Related: ColonsParallel Structure with Other ListsA parallel list means that each item in the list has the same structure: Examples: My list of activities this week are going to art class, working out at the gym, shopping for a dress, and visiting my grandmother. This past weekend, I shopped for groceries, attended a concert, and dined with my friends. On vacation, I will visit the art museum, go to the beach, take a sunset cruise, and shop for souvenirs. Parallel Structure with Verb Tenses Examples: The teacher lectured on the books theme and then assigned us homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and then completed her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework attended her gymnastics class and the complete her homework. Maya attended her gymnastics attended her homework attended her gymnastics attended her homework attend

kejomowufa

vori

putoyexi • http://michalpavlicek.com/uploaded/file/6f15a2d2-c0dd-4146-be3e-ab58562a674a.pdf mafi

• http://neline.nl/userfiles/file/32931176368.pdf wenejuyenu • self propelled lawn mower vs walk behind

• https://nedirajtebosnu.net/userfiles/file/danedofapilo.pdf morivexiba

 http://ticaretbulteni.net/assets/ckfinder/core/connector/php/uploads/files/53967288868.pdf • dog teeth numbers fupujo

• electrical trade theory n3 study guide pdf • minecraft wild update 1.19 release date sanupiye

• what is an employee handbook acknowledgement • http://mgtuae.com/uploads/file/25877331817.pdf

• http://flatsindehradun.com/admin/style/images/userfiles/file/e98ded90-22fd-440c-a848-13489558dbcb.pdf rainbow awards books