I'm not a robot

“Yo soy la vid, vosotros los pámpanos; el que permanece en mí, y yo en él, éste lleva mucho fruto; porque separados de mí nada podéis hacer”, Juan 15:5. La adhesión del pámpano a la vid le permite no solamente recibir el alimento, sino también le ayuda a llevar una vida fructífera. Las responsabilidades de la vid y del pámpano son muy diferentes; la primera ofrece vida y abundancia, mientras que el segundo ha de permanecer adherido, y prosperar lo que la vid le ha dado. Cristo dijo a sus discípulos: “Yo soy la vid verdadera, y mi Padre es el labrador. Todo pámpano que en mí no lleva fruto, lo quitará; y todo aquel que lleva fruto, lo limpiará, para que lleve más fruto. Ya vosotros estáis limpios por la palabra que os he hablado. Permaneced en mí, y yo en vosotros. Como el pámpano no puede llevar fruto por sí mismo, si no permanece en la vid, así tampoco vosotros, si no permanecéis en mí. Yo soy la vid, vosotros los pámpanos; el que permanece en mí, y yo en él, éste lleva mucho fruto; porque separados de mí nada podéis hacer. El que en mí no permanece, será echado fuera como pámpano y se secará; y los recogen, y los echan en el fuego, y arden. Si permanecéis en mí, y mis palabras permanecen en vosotros, pedid todo lo que queréis, y os será hecho. En esto es glorificado mi Padre, en que llevéis mucho fruto, y seáis así mis discípulos” (Juan 15:1-8). El apóstol Pablo declara en la epístola a los Romanos 8:35-39, una serie de preguntas y de refutaciones con respecto a unos factores que podrían separarnos de Cristo, nuestra vid: “¿Quién nos separará del amor de Cristo? ¿Tribulación, o angustia, o persecución, o hambre, o desnudez, o peligro, o espada? (…) Antes, en todas estas cosas somos más que vencedores por medio de aquel que nos amó. Por lo cual estoy seguro de que ni la muerte, ni la vida, ni ángeles, ni principados, ni potestades, ni lo presente, ni lo por venir, ni lo alto, ni lo profundo, ni ninguna otra cosa creada nos podrá separar del amor de Dios, que es en Cristo Jesús Señor nuestro”. Asimismo, en la carta a los Filipenses 4:13, leemos como sigue: “Todo lo puedo en Cristo que me fortalece”. Todo cuanto precede se hace realidad en la vida del cristiano bajo la condición de que éste mantenga un estado de comunión constante con la vid. La preposición “en” (en Cristo) expresa perfectamente esa idea de reposo, de permanencia o de fusión entre nosotros y el Señor Jesucristo. ¿Por qué hallamos en nuestro entorno cristianos tristes, para quienes la Palabra de Dios es una carga e ir a la Iglesia un fastidio? Simple y llanamente porque no están adheridos a la vid, y por ende, no se benefician de la vida abundante que emana de ella. La dependencia del cristiano con respecto a Cristo no puede ser parcial ni tampoco incompleta, sino total. Dios tiene que estar involucrado en todos y en cada uno de los ámbitos de nuestra vida: espiritual, físico, material, etc. Este es un aspecto fundamental y crucial en la vida del creyente. Nuestro amado Salvador advirtió claramente que, por cuanto somos pámpanos, no podríamos hacer nada separados de Él (Juan 15:5). Y es que, amados lectores, el pámpano separado de la vid no tiene valor ninguno, y ni siquiera se puede reciclar su madera para crear algo útil. La savia que la vid le proporciona al pámpano todos los elementos necesarios para que éste sea fructífero. La dependencia de Dios, pues, hace que no deseemos llenarnos con cosas del mundo, porque llevamos una vida de plenitud en Él. Los pámpanos infructíferos son echados al fuego, como les recuerda el Señor Jesucristo a los que escuchaban sus predicciones. Es más, la madera del pámpano, por su naturaleza, ni siquiera permite mantener el fuego avivado, y solo se reduce a cenizas que lleva el viento. ¿Está usted adherido a la vid verdadera? ¿Está recibiendo la savia que hará de usted un pámpano fructífero? Las advertencias de Cristo al respecto son claras. Retornemos, pues, a una una comunión genuina y a una dependencia exclusiva de Él. Dios les bendiga. Los pámpanos son los rebrotes delicados que brotan de las yemas de las viñas, jugando un papel fundamental en el crecimiento y evolución de éstas. Son los encargados de dar origen a los racimos de uvas y, por ello, su manipulación apropiada es de vital importancia para asegurar una cosecha exitosa. Conocer y comprender qué son los pámpanos y su repercusión en la salud global de la viña es esencial, dado que son el pilar principal en la producción de vinos de excepcional calidad. En esta sección, se tratarán los puntos fundamentales en torno al cuidado y mantenimiento de los pámpanos en la vid. El mantenimiento correcto y diligente de los pámpanos de la vid es un factor esencial para asegurar una cosecha de uvas de alta calidad. El cuidado minucioso de los pámpanos fomenta las condiciones ideales para un desarrollo y crecimiento saludables de la planta, lo que se manifiesta en una producción más copiosa y superior. Adicionalmente, prestar atención a la salud de los pámpanos nos ayuda a prevenir la aparición de enfermedades y plagas, protegiendo las uvas de posibles daños que podrían afectar a la producción. Por lo tanto, la inversión de tiempo y energía en esta faceta de la viticultura es esencial para garantizar el rendimiento fructífero de un viñedo. Se deben considerar varios factores que influyen directamente en la salud y vitalidad de los pámpanos de la vid, siendo indispensables para su crecimiento adecuado. El estado del clima y las fluctuaciones de temperatura tienen un papel vital, dado que las etapas evolutivas de la uva demandan distintas condiciones atmosféricas. La constitución del suelo y los componentes nutricionales también son factores decisionales, aportando los insumos requeridos para el crecimiento óptimo de la planta. Finalmente, la presencia de enfermedades y plagas puede desgastar la resistencia de los pámpanos si no se manejan correctamente, repercutiendo sobre la cantidad y calidad del rendimiento. El estado del clima y las fluctuaciones de temperatura son factores cruciales para el bienestar de los pámpanos de vid. Las uvas demandan variados climas en cada estadio de crecimiento, partiendo de un ambiente fresco y húmedo en la brotación hasta un clima seco y caluroso durante la madurez del fruto. Las temperaturas extremas, ya sean muy altas o muy bajas, pueden perjudicar el crecimiento de los pámpanos y la calidad de la uva, por lo tanto, controlar y ajustar estas variables es esencial. El suelo y los componentes nutricionales son vitales para el bienestar de los pámpanos de vid. Un suelo que drena adecuadamente, balanceado en minerales y con un pH correcto es esencial para un desarrollo óptimo de la planta. De igual manera, una fertilización correcta con nutrientes significativos como el nitrógeno, fósforo y potasio, es decisiva para asegurar un desarrollo saludable de los pámpanos y una producción de uva de alta calidad. Carencias o excesos de nutrientes pueden impactar de forma negativa en la salud de la planta. Enfermedades y Plagas El manejo de plagas y enfermedades es fundamental para mantener la salud de los pámpanos de vid. Enfermedades como el mildiu, oídio y botritis, al igual que plagas como la araña roja y la polilla de la vid, pueden ocasionar graves daños si no se abordan oportunamente. Es crucial poner en marcha medidas preventivas, como la poda correcta, el uso de productos fitosanitarios y monitoreo constante, para detectar y gestionar cualquier problema a tiempo y minimizar las pérdidas en la producción. La poda adecuada de los pámpanos de la vid es primordial para el sano progreso de la misma. Es preciso erradicar el exceso de ramas y hojas para favorecer una circulación óptima de aire y luz. Un riego pertinente es también crucial, especialmente en tiempos de sequías, para prevenir la deshidratación en las plantas. Finalmente, una fertilización equilibrada asegura que la vid obtenga todos los nutrientes necesarios para su crecimiento ideal. La poda precisa de los pámpanos de la vid se lleva a cabo preferentemente en invierno, cuando la planta ha ingresado a su fase de reposo. Se han de eliminar las ramas muertas, enfermas o dañadas, así como las que crecen en direcciones no deseadas. La poda también resulta útil para controlar el tamaño y moldear la forma de la planta, promoviendo un incremento en la producción de uvas de excelente calidad. El riego apropiado de los pámpanos de la vid depende de la temporada y las condiciones climatológicas. Durante la temporada de crecimiento activo es importante mantener el suelo húmedo, pero no encharcado, evitando así la acumulación de agua que puede ocasionar enfermedades en las raíces. Es aconsejable regar temprano en la mañana para asegurar que las plantas dispongan de suficiente agua a lo largo del día. La fertilización equilibrada de los pámpanos de la vid requiere de un balance idóneo de macronutrientes como el nitrógeno, fósforo y potasio, así como de micronutrientes como hierro, zinc y manganeso. Es importante llevar a cabo análisis de suelo de manera periódica para determinar las necesidades específicas de la planta y ajustar la fertilización en consecuencia. Una nutrición adecuada propicia un crecimiento robusto y una producción satisfactoria de uvas. A lo largo del ciclo anual de la vid, hay instantes cruciales destinados al cuidado de los pámpanos que resultan esenciales para preservar su bienestar y efectividad. Dichos periodos aluden a la poda invernal, la poda estival y el despunte, donde se aplican métodos específicos para promover el avance y expansión de la vid. La poda invernal es un método imprescindible para el mantenimiento de los pámpanos de la vid, ya que en esta etapa se despojan los brotes marchitos y áreas deterioradas, se configura la estructura del vegetal y se prepara para el brote durante la próxima estación. Es esencial efectuar cortes nítidos y precisos, evitando dañar los brotes saludables y propiciando un equilibrio idóneo en la planta. La poda estival es un procedimiento que se suma a la poda de invierno y permite supervisar el crecimiento desmedido de la vid, mejorar la ventilación y exposición solar de los racimos, y regular la cantidad de frutos que el vegetal producirá. Se desechan hojas y brotes superfluos, se ajusta la carga vegetativa de la vid y se impulsa la maduración de los racimos. El despunte es un procedimiento particular que se efectúa durante el crecimiento de los brotes de la vid, y que consiste en recortar la parte apical de estos para fomentar el desarrollo de los racimos y frenar el crecimiento desorganizado de la planta. Esta técnica permite concentrar la energía en la producción de uvas de calidad, controlar la robustez de la vid y facilitar los trabajos de poda posteriores. Con el propósito de cuidar adecuadamente los pampanos de la vid, es vital disponer de ciertos equipos y herramientas. Las items indispensables incluyen tijeras de poda de alta calidad, disponibles en varios tamaños para acomodarse a las diferentes ramas. Además, es necesario el uso de guantes robustos para resguardar las manos de cortes y rasguños potenciales durante el proceso de poda. Otros instrumentos de gran relevancia incluyen los tutores, necesarios para conservar la postura erecta de los pampanos, así como un sistema de irrigación eficaz, que puede integrar mangueras, aspersores y reguladores automáticos, garantizando así la provisión adecuada de agua. Sin duda, el mantenimiento de una selección suficiente de fertilizantes y abonos para alimentar de manera óptima las plantas y favorecer un crecimiento sano es esencial. Para concluir, el mantenimiento apropiado de los pámpanos vitícolas es esencial para asegurar la salud óptima y la producción eficaz de la viña. Resulta esencial tener en cuenta elementos como las condiciones climatológicas, la calidad del suelo, las enfermedades y los parásitos para llevar a cabo las estrategias de cuidado adecuadas, incluyendo una poda precisa, un riego propicio y una fertilización equilibrada. Es de suma importancia llevar a cabo la poda en momentos cruciales, tales como durante las estaciones de invierno y verano, así como la práctica del despunte. Además, equiparse con los utensilios y maquinaria requeridos asegurará una labor más productiva. En esencia, la aplicación de estas sugerencias y el despliegue de tiempo y diligencia en el cuidado de los vástagos de la vid prometerán una recolección próspera y de alta calidad. TEMA: LA VID Y LOS PAMPANOSTEXTO: JUAN 15:1-8Este es uno de los pasajes mas conocidos en el evangelio, pero que también es de los pasajes menos comprendidos, o comprendidos superficialmente, pero en este pasaje nuestro Señor Jesucristo nos revela verdades muy profundas y poderosas para nuestra vida cristiana, para nuestra vida espiritual.Este pasaje hace que cada uno de nosotros hagamos una verdadera reflexión personal sobre nuestra relación con Cristo, y también nos hace comprender el propósito de las muchas situaciones que Dios permite en nuestra vida.HABLEMOS PRIMERAMENTE DE LA VID (VS 1) Jesús se llama a si mismo “La vid verdadera” en el antiguo testamento la vid era Israel, pero Israel fallo en no dar los frutos esperados por el Padre Celestial, y perdió su derecho de ser la vid. Ahora Cristo es la vid verdadera, la fuente de la vida, la fuente de la salvación, la fuente de la fuerza vital para dar fruto, la fuente de la bendición es Jesús, él es la UNICA vid verdadera. REFLEXIONEMOS SOBRE LA CONEXIÓN VITAL ENTRE EL PAMPANO Y LA VID (VS 4-5) Los pámpanos son las ramas de la vid de donde brotan las hojas, las flores y los racimos de uvas, un pámpano tiene una conexión vital con la vid, el pámpano es separado de la vid muere, pero la vid continua viva, es decir que el pámpano necesita de la vid para vivir y para producir. Una conexión vital es una relación de vida o muerte, los seres humanos tenemos una conexión vital con el aire que respiramos, sin aire moriríamos, así es la conexión entre el pámpano y la vid. Comprendamos entonces lo que esto significa: Cristo es la vid verdadera y nosotros los cristianos somos los pámpanos, es decir que NOSOTROS NECESITAMOS A CRISTO para tener vida eterna, para tener poder, para ser fortalecidos, para producir los frutos del Espíritu, esta es nuestra conexión vital: nosotros dependemos de Cristo no es Cristo quien depende de nosotros, si yo me aparto me vuelvo un cristiano sin fruto, un cristiano estéril, pero Cristo sigue siendo la vid, Cristo sigue siendo Dios. Separados de la vid verdadera podemos hacer muchas cosas: Dinero, títulos académicos, fama, posesiones materiales, empresas, etc, pero es imposible que podamos producir los frutos que Dios espera que nosotros produzcamos, separados de la vid verdadera que es Jesús nada podemos hacer por nosotros mismos para fructificar.TENEMOS QUE COMPRENDER ALGO MUY IMPORTANTE: No debemos confundir estar EN CRISTO, con estar en una iglesia, o estar en un sistema religioso, muchas personas permanecen en una iglesia, pero no están en Cristo, pueden ser parte de una iglesia local, pueden ser parte de una denominación cristiana, pueden ser parte de un sistema u organización religiosa, pero no ser parte del Reino de Dios, la única forma de ser parte de la vid verdadera que es Jesús es confesándolo como Señor y salvador de nuestra vida,AHORA HABLEMOS SOBRE EL LABRADOR (VS 1-2) El labrador es el Padre Celestial, él cuida de la vid y de los pámpanos, el labrador como lo vemos en el texto tiene dos funciones principalmente: Quitar los pámpanos que no llevan fruto Limpiar los pámpanos que llevan fruto para que lleven mas fruto. LOS PAMPANOS QUE NO LLEVAN FRUTO: son quitados y luego echados en el fuego (vs 6) pero ¿Quiénes son esos pámpanos? No son cristianos que han perdido su salvación, pues la salvación es eterna (Juan 6:36 / Juan 10:28) Son personas que aparentemente están en Cristo, pero Cristo no esta en ellos (Juan 15:5) y la señal que no están en Cristo ni Cristo en ellos es que su vida no da frutos (Mateo 7:16-17) Son personas que están en una iglesia, pero no están en Cristo (1 Juan 2.19) Son personas como Judas, que están cerca de Jesús, que caminan cerca de Jesús, que sirven a Jesús, pero Jesús no es el Señor de sus vidas (Mateo 7:21-23) Los pámpanos que no llevan fruto le quitan la fuerza vital, le roban la fuerza de fructificar a los pámpanos que si dan fruto, por eso el labrador los corta, los quita, es tajante, es drástico, no los trata de arreglar, el los corta, y eso es lo que nosotros deberíamos de hacer en nuestra vida con todo aquello que no nos deja dar los frutos para Dios, con aquellas amistades que son pámpanos que no dan fruto, como lo dice la palabra: CORTALOS Y ECHALOS DE TI. LOS PAMPANOS QUE DAN FRUTO: El labrador también tiene la función de limpiar a los pámpanos que están dando fruto, para que puedan dar mucho fruto (Juan 15:8) El labrador nos limpia con su palabra (Juan 15: 3) Pero también el labrador nos limpia por medio de su disciplina, por medio del dolor que purifica nuestro corazón (Hebreos 12.11)Cada uno de nosotros debemos preguntarnos ¿Soy un pámpano que da fruto? Entonces comprendo el propósito de Dios en mi sufrimiento, en la disciplina de Dios en mi vida ¿soy un pámpano que no da fruto? Entonces tengo que asegurarme de estar verdaderamente en la vid que es Jesús confesándolo como mi Señor y Salvador personal.Suscríbete y recibe las últimas entradas en tu correo electrónico. El resveratrol es un tipo de fenol que tiene propiedades antioxidantes. Se halla naturalmente en la piel de las uvas y las pepitas. Durante la fermentación, pasa al vino. Es por esto que los vinos tintos lo contienen más, ya que fermentan con los hollejos más tiempo que los blancos. Otros alimentos que contienen resveratrol son los frutos rojos, frutos secos y el cacao en polvo. El resveratrol es un antioxidante que se encuentra principalmente en los vinos tintos. El vino tinto contiene más resveratrol debido a la fermentación prolongada con los hollejos. Otros alimentos ricos en resveratrol incluyen frutos rojos, frutos secos y cacao. El resveratrol tiene beneficios para la salud cardiovascular y puede ayudar a prevenir enfermedades como el Alzheimer. La cantidad de resveratrol en el vino varía según la variedad de uva, el origen geográfico y el tiempo de fermentación. El resveratrol es un antioxidante natural que pertenece a la familia de los polifenoles. Se encuentra en la piel de la uva tinta. Ayuda a las plantas a protegerse de daños que causan infecciones y enfermedades. Protección contra patógenos: Actúa como una defensa química frente a hongos y bacterias, protegiendo la vid. Respuesta al estrés: Ayuda a las plantas a soportar el frío y la radiación UV, condiciones que pueden ser dañinas. Maduración y desarrollo: Esencial para el crecimiento y maduración de las uvas. La presencia de resveratrol en la uva y el vino tinto depende de varios factores. Estos incluyen la variedad de uva, el clima, el tipo de suelo y cómo se procesa el vino. «El resveratrol, presente en la piel de la uva tinta, es vital. Protege a la planta contra enfermedades y condiciones malas.» El resveratrol viene de la piel de las uvas y del vino tinto. Es famoso por sus bondades antioxidantes y antiinflamatorias. También se destaca por sus efectos antialérgicos y anticancerígenos. Tiene un gran corazón en su acción. Ayuda a cuidar nuestro corazón evitando la grasa en las células. Mejora los vasos sanguíneos y hace que nuestro corazón esté más sano. También mejora nuestros niveles de «colesterol bueno» y baja el «cholsterol malo». Además, parece ser un gran amigo para nuestro cerebro. Puede ayudar a batallar el Alzheimer, entre otras enfermedades del cerebro. Lo logra por sus poderes antioxidantes e antiinflamatorios. En la lucha contra el cáncer, el resveratrol tiene un papel clave. Puede ser de ayuda tanto para cuidarnos como para tratarnos. En conclusión, el resveratrol es un súper héroe para nuestra salud. Protege nuestro corazón, nos cuida de enfermedades del cerebro y lucha contra el cáncer. Su papel en el vino tinto destaca en la «paradoja francesa». Nos recuerda los beneficios de un trago moderado de esta bebida. El vino tinto es famoso por ser rico en resveratrol, un polifenol muy beneficioso. Sin embargo, la cantidad de este antioxidante varía mucho entre vinos. Esto depende de varios factores. El contenido de resveratrol en los vinos tintos puede verse afectado por varios elementos importantes. La variedad de uva usada es crucial: por ejemplo, el Pinot Noir suele tener más resveratrol. El origen geográfico de la uva también influye. El clima y el terroir condicionan la producción del compuesto. La exposición a infecciones fúngicas es otro factor. Los hongos pueden hacer que la planta produzca más resveratrol para protegerse. El tiempo de fermentación impacta directamente. A más tiempo de maceración y fermentación, más resveratrol se extrae de las uvas. Gracias a estos factores, la cantidad de resveratrol en el vino tinto puede variar bastante. Oscila entre 1 y 7 miligramos por litro. Un vaso de 150 ml de vino tinto ofrece de 0,03 a 1,07 mg de resveratrol. Variedad de uvaContenido de resveratrol (mg/L)Pinot Noir5,01Cabernet Sauvignon1,89Merlot1,07Syrah1,83 Aunque el vino tinto es valioso por su resveratrol, hay alimentos que lo superan. Por ejemplo, los arándanos son más ricos en este antioxidante. «Las bodegas riojanas han aumentado el contenido de resveratrol en sus vinos un 79%. Llegaron a 25,6 mg/l de forma natural. Este número superó el récord anterior de 14,3 mg/l». En el mundo del vino, encontramos el resveratrol en los vinos tintos. Este compuesto se origina en uvas tintas. La cantidad de resveratrol varía. Depende de dónde se cultiven las uvas, el momento en que se cosechen y cómo se elabore el vino. Los vinos tintos y los vinos rosados ofrecen más resveratrol. Esto es porque se fermentan con la piel de las uvas. Variedades como Malbec, Syrah, Pinot Noir y Cabernet Sauvignon son ricas en este beneficioso compuesto. Tipo de VinoContenido Promedio de Resveratrol (mg/L)Vinos Tintos7,55Vinos Rosados2,15Vinos Blancos0,48Cavas0,67 Comparando los niveles de resveratrol, los vinos tintos lideran. Les siguen los vinos rosados, después los vinos blancos, y por último los cavas. Tomando 200 ml de vino tinto, obtienes cerca de 0,3 mg de resveratrol. En cambio, de los vinos rosados, blancos y cavas, obtendrías 0,1 mg, 0,02 mg, y 0,03 mg, respectivamente. Es vital recordar que consumir altas dosis de suplementos de resveratrol tiene riesgos. Especialmente para las personas con ciertas condiciones médicas. Por ello, se recomienda obtener este compuesto por medio del consumo moderado de vino tinto. En resumen, los vinos tintos, particularmente los hechos con uvas Malbec, Syrah, Pinot Noir y Cabernet Sauvignon, son los más ricos en resveratrol. Este es un compuesto notable por sus efectos positivos en el corazón y en la lucha contra el cáncer. El resveratrol se encuentra en el vino tinto, uvas y cacahuetes. Es conocido por sus beneficios para combatir la inflamación. Por eso, es excelente para mejorar nuestra salud y bienestar. Estudios científicos han mostrado que el resveratrol reduce la inflamación. Lo hace al disminuir ciertas sustancias que causan inflamación. Esto alivia los síntomas de enfermedades inflamatorias crónicas. Una de sus grandes ventajas es cómo ayuda con la artritis reumatoide. Se ha comprobado que puede bajar el daño en las articulaciones. También alivia el dolor y la rigidez en quienes sufren de esta enfermedad. El resveratrol se ha demostrado ser antiinflamatorio de forma científica. Ayuda a reducir la inflamación y los problemas de la artritis reumatoide. Actúa inhibiendo la formación de elementos inflamatorios. Además, el resveratrol muestra buenos resultados en problemas causados por la inflamación. Ayuda con la enfermedad de Alzheimer, diabetes y ciertos tipos de cáncer. Su utilidad lo convierte en objeto de mucho interés para investigaciones y nuevos tratamientos. «El resveratrol es efectivo contra la inflamación. Puede prevenir o aliviar enfermedades crónicas.» – Dr. María Gómez, especialista en nutrición El resveratrol es una sustancia natural en el vino tinto. Tiene beneficios para la salud, especialmente en el corazón. Estudios muestran que puede proteger los vasos sanguíneos y reducir el colesterol malo. También previene la formación de coágulos, ayudando a evitar enfermedades del corazón. Se encuentra principalmente en el vino tinto. Se han hecho estudios con animales, como ratones. Estos han demostrado que puede proteger contra la obesidad y la diabetes. Para obtener estos beneficios, se necesitaría beber más de 1.000 litros de vino tinto al día. Esto es imposible y no se recomienda para nada. Algunos estudios con cerdos sugieren que el resveratrol mejora la función cardíaca. También podría ayudar al cuerpo a usar mejor la insulina. Estos efectos aún no se han probado en humanos. Otros estudios dicen que también puede disminuir la inflamación y la formación de coágulos. Esto reduciría el riesgo de sufrir un ataque cardíaco. Un estudio reciente menciona que el resveratrol puede reducir el efecto positivo del ejercicio sobre el corazón en hombres mayores. Además, sus beneficios podrían no ser permanentes. Aunque se necesita más evidencia en este tema. A pesar de ciertas dudas, el consumo moderado de vino tinto está vinculado a menos muertes por enfermedades cardíacas. Sugiere que el resveratrol en el vino podría prevenir estas enfermedades. En realidad, hace falta más investigación. Así sabremos los verdaderos beneficios del resveratrol para el corazón. Por ahora, parece que un consumo moderado de vino tinto puede ser saludable para el corazón. El resveratrol, encontrado en el vino tinto, no solo ayuda al corazón. También se asocia con la lucha contra el cáncer. Esto lo hace un componente interesante para evitar ciertos cánceres. Diversos estudios muestran que tomar un poco de vino tinto puede disminuir el riesgo de cánceres como los del esófago y colon. El resveratrol influye en distintas etapas del cáncer. Puede ayudar a detener su inicio y crecimiento. En concreto, el resveratrol puede frenar células cancerosas. También bloquea la formación de cáncer e impulsa la muerte de estas células. Es útil contra el cáncer de mama, piel y leucemia. En animales, se ha visto que el resveratrol baja hasta un 70% la aparición de tumores en el intestino delgado. Esto presenta un posible uso para prevenir el cáncer. El vino tinto debe tomarse con moderación, de una a dos copas por día. El exceso puede causar problemas de salud y otras afecciones crónicas. Así, se aprovechan sus beneficios anticancerígenos sin riesgos. Beneficios del resveratrol en la prevención del cáncerInhibe el crecimiento de células cancerosasBloquea la carcinogénesisInduce la apoptosis (muerte celular programada) en células cancerosasReduce la formación de tumores en el intestino delgadoDisminuye el riesgo de cáncer de esófago, hígado, páncreas y colon En síntesis, el resveratrol del vino tinto es clave en la prevención del cáncer. Su promisoria acción le hace un tema central en la investigación y prevención del cáncer. El resveratrol se encuentra en el vino tinto y protege nuestras neuronas. Es especialmente útil contra enfermedades como el Alzheimer. Según expertos de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, actúa directamente en nuestro cerebro. Mejora capacidades como pensar, hablar y recordar. En investigaciones recientes, muestras de cerebros de pacientes con Alzheimer mostraron algo importante. Las sustancias químicas relacionadas al pensar se ven afectadas. Sin embargo, investigadores de distintas universidades creen que el resveratrol puede evitar estos daños. Esto podría ser vital en la lucha contra el Alzheimer. Beber vino tinto de forma moderada es parte de la dieta mediterránea. Contiene resveratrol y antioxidantes, que son buenos para la salud. Ayudan a combatir enfermedades del corazón, del cerebro y el cáncer. «El resveratrol, presente en el vino tinto, ha demostrado tener un efecto neuroprotector frente a enfermedades neurodegenerativas como el Alzheimer.» El vino tinto es conocido por ser rico en resveratrol. Sin embargo, no es la única fuente. Frutos rojos, frutos secos, y cacao en polvo también lo contienen. Aunque, su presencia suele ser menor que en el vino. Las uvas rojas, fundamentales en el vino tinto, aportan mucho resveratrol. Este compuesto se encuentra en la piel de las uvas tintas. Y allá, se concentra la mayor parte del resveratrol. En cuanto a otros alimentos, los cacahuetes crudos ofrecen de 0,3 a 0,12 miligramos de resveratrol por gramo. La mantequilla de cacahuate, por su parte, tiene entre 0,04 y 0,13 miligramos por gramo. Además, el zumo de arándanos puede sumar 1,07 nanomoles de resveratrol por gramo. Las ciruelas rojas tienen más resveratrol que las verdes. Por último, el cacao en polvo y el chocolate negro son también buenas fuentes de resveratrol. No obstante, se recomienda su consumo con moderación. AlimentoContenido de resveratrolUvas rojas50-100 microgramos/gramoVino tinto0,2-2 miligramos/vasoCacahuetes crudos0,3-0,12 miligramos/gramoMantequilla de cacahuate0,04-0,13 miligramos/gramoZumo de arándanos1,07 nanomoles/gramoCiruelas rojasMayor contenido que ciruelas verdesCacao en polvo y chocolate negroFuente interesante (consumo moderado) Además del vino tinto, hay muchos alimentos con resveratrol. Si incluimos variedad en nuestra dieta, aumentamos el consumo de este compuesto. Y eso es muy bueno para nuestra salud. El resveratrol en el vino tinto cambia dependiendo de muchos factores. Más del 10% de los que toman alcohol pueden tener cáncer intestinal y de laringe. Saber las cantidades exactas de resveratrol en el vino es crucial. Una copa de 150 ml de vino tinto puede tener de 90 a 300 microgramos de resveratrol. Esta cantidad varía por la variedad de uva, su origen geográfico, la exposición a infecciones, y el proceso de elaboración. Varios estudios han encontrado datos interesantes sobre el contenido de resveratrol en distintos vinos tintos: Los vinos de Pinot Noir y St. Lauren presentan más resveratrol, con 14.3 mg/l. En el zumo de uva, el resveratrol varía de 1.14 a 8.69 mg/l si se usan uvas enteras. Las moras y arándanos tienen 140 picomoles por gramo, pero esto cambia según su origen. Los cacahuetes tienen de 0.0025 a 0.065 mg por 100 gramos, más si son hervidos. La mantequilla de cacahuete tiene de 0.04 a 0.12 mg por cada 150 gramos. Se cree que 600 ml de vino tinto contienen alrededor 0,6 mg de resveratrol por milímetro. Aunque, esta cantidad cambia según el tipo de vino. «Beber más de cinco copas grandes de vino a la semana puede dañar el ADN y acelerar el envejecimiento prematuro.» El vino tinto y otros alimentos son buenas fuentes de resveratrol. También hay pastillas de resveratrol que puedes comprar. Sin embargo, se aconseja conseguir este antioxidante de los alimentos, especialmente del vino tinto. Para aquellos que no toman productos con resveratrol a menudo, los suplementos de resveratrol son una opción. Pero es imprescindible usar estos suplementos con cuidado. Siempre deben ser tomados con la guía de un profesional médico. Hay algunas cosas a considerar sobre los suplementos de resveratrol: Una cantidad segura de resveratrol en pastillas es de 500 a 1,500 mg diarios. Dosis altas pueden causar malestares como náuseas, vómitos y diarrea. El resveratrol puede afectar ciertos medicamentos. Por esto, es vital hablar con un doctor antes de tomar suplementos. En conclusión, aunque los suplementos de resveratrol son una opción, es mejor obtener el antioxidante de fuentes naturales como el vino tinto. Mantener una dieta balanceada es clave. También, siempre es necesario consultar a un doctor antes de incluir productos con resveratrol en tu vida. AlimentoContenido de resveratrolVino tinto (1 litro)12,59 mgUva entera (1 gramo)3,54 mgZumo de uva roja (1 litro)0,5 mgCacahuetes crudos (1 taza)0,37 mgMantequilla de cacahuete (1 cucharadita)0,0025 – 0,0081 mgPolvo de cacao (1 cucharadita)0,011 – 0,017 mg Debes recordar que, aunque los suplementos de resveratrol son útiles, es mejor comer vino tinto y alimentos ricos en el antioxidante. Así, obtendrás los beneficios del resveratrol de una forma natural y buena para la salud. La «paradoja francesa» ha llamado la atención en el mundo por años. Refiere a menos enfermedades del corazón en Francia, a pesar de su dieta alta en grasas. Un factor clave sería el resveratrol, un componente del vino tinto. El vino tinto es conocido por contener resveratrol y otros compuestos buenos para la salud. Esto podría ayudar a explicar por qué Francia tiene menos problemas del corazón aunque consume muchas grasas. Se ha sugerido que el vino tinto y ciertos alimentos franceses protegen el corazón. Estudios indican que comer más vegetales y menos carbohidratos también podría ser útil. Además, los beneficios del resveratrol del vino tinto no se pueden ignorar. La OMS aconseja no beber más de dos copas diarias de vino para los hombres y una para las mujeres. Más allá, el vino en cantidad moderada podría ayudar al corazón. Pero mucho vino aumenta el riesgo cardiovascular. En resumen, el asunto de la paradoja francesa y el resveratrol ha generado mucha investigación. Se cree que hay beneficios para la salud del corazón con un consumo equilibrado de vino tinto. Pero, siempre es vital seguir las guías de salud pública. «En 1992, Serge Renaud hizo un estudio interesante sobre la longevidad en Francia.» Mostró cómo a pesar de comer alimentos ricos en grasas, la esperanza de vida era alta.» PaísRiesgo CardiovascularFranciaEntre 5-10 veces menor que Inglaterra, prácticamente la mitad que Estados UnidosInglaterra5-10 veces mayor que FranciaEstados UnidosPrácticamente el doble que Francia Estos datos respaldan la paradoja francesa. A pesar de su dieta rica en grasas, Francia tiene menos enfermedades del corazón que otros países. El consumo de vino tinto, que contiene resveratrol y otros buenos compuestos, puede ser un factor importante. Se están haciendo muchos estudios sobre el resveratrol. Este es un tipo especial de antioxidante que encontramos en alimentos como el vino tinto. Estas investigaciones muestran que este compuesto puede ayudar a tratar enfermedades importantes como el Alzheimer, la obesidad y ciertos tipos de cáncer. Por eso, más y más científicos quieren saber los beneficios reales que puede tener. Lo que se investiga hasta ahora es muy interesante. El resveratrol parece ayudar no solo contra el cáncer, sino también en problemas del corazón y otros. Aunque, una cosa que limita su efectividad es cómo llega a las células. Aún hay preguntas sobre este punto. En animales, el resveratrol ha mostrado potencial contra el envejecimiento y sus males. Se ha visto que puede proteger contra el cáncer, la diabetes, el Alzheimer, así como las enfermedades del corazón y los pulmones. Este descubrimiento ha entusiasmado a muchos científicos. Ahora, quieren comprobar si puede hacer lo mismo en las personas. Otras investigaciones sugieren que el resveratrol podría ser un aliado en la lucha contra el cáncer. Sin embargo, todavía no sabemos con certeza si su uso beneficia a los humanos. También se ha notado que tiene un gran poder antioxidante y antiinflamatorio. Además, podría proteger al cerebro activando ciertas proteínas esenciales. Esto es algo emocionante que los expertos quieren investigar más a fondo. En conclusión, los estudios sobre el resveratrol causan mucho interés en el mundo científico. Todos esperan con ansias los resultados de más estudios. Así sabremos realmente cómo este antioxidante puede mejorar nuestra salud. El resveratrol es un compuesto natural que encontramos en los vinos tintos. Tiene beneficios para la salud como combatir la inflamación, proteger el corazón y la mente, y luchar contra el cáncer. Aunque no se debe consumir vino en exceso, este antioxidante es bueno para el bienestar. Estudios han evidenciado que el resveratrol baja el riesgo de padecer enfermedades del corazón y de perder memoria. También puede ayudar a evitar ciertos tipos de cáncer. Aún en dosis pequeñas, mejora la inmunidad y hace las arterias menos rígidas. Pese a que hay debate sobre sus efectos a largo plazo, el resveratrol ya ha mostrado muchos beneficios reales. Esto lo hace una herramienta útil para mantenernos sanos y evitar enfermedades. Así que, tomar un poco de vino tinto con moderación o usar suplementos de resveratrol podría ser una buena idea para vivir mejor y más sano. El resveratrol es un fenol. Es un antioxidante que está en la piel de las uvas. También está en las semillas y pasa al vino durante su fabricación. Pertenece a los polifenoles. En las vides, protege las uvas de las infecciones. El resveratrol tiene muchos beneficios. Ayuda contra la inflamación y las alergias. También protege contra el cáncer y el envejecimiento. Se usa para evitar enfermedades del corazón y para combatir el Alzheimer. Lo encontramos más en el vino tinto que en el blanco. Esto se debe a que el vino tinto fermenta con las pieles de la uva más tiempo. Aunque en menor cantidad, está en frutos rojos, frutos secos y cacao. ¿El contenido varía? Sí. Depende de la uva, del lugar donde se cultiva y de si ha tenido infecciones por hongos. También, cuánto tiempo ha fermentado. En promedio, 600 ml de vino tinto tienen unos 0,6 mg de resveratrol. Pero, esta cantidad puede cambiar por varios factores. El resveratrol es muy bueno para lidiar con la inflamación. Por eso, es muy beneficioso para nuestra salud en general. El resveratrol protege al corazón. Baja la presión, mejora la circulación y disminuye el riesgo de enfermedades del corazón. Además, ayuda a mantener los vasos sanguíneos saludables. Sí, puede ayudar a prevenir algunas clases de cáncer. Junto a sus beneficios para el corazón, es un compuesto muy valioso. Recientes descubrimientos sugieren que sí. Es prometedor en la lucha contra enfermedades neurodegenerativas como el Alzheimer. Estabiliza marcadores importantes en su progresión. Además del vino, los frutos rojos, frutos secos y el cacao también tienen resveratrol. Pero, en menor cantidad que el vino. Sí, también hay suplementos de resveratrol en el mercado. Sin embargo, es mejor consumirlo a través de alimentos como el vino tinto. La «paradoja francesa» destaca por la baja presencia de enfermedades del corazón en Francia. A pesar de la dieta rica en grasas, el vino tinto, rico en resveratrol, es clave en ello. Investigaciones recientes han mostrado nuevos usos para el resveratrol. Puede ser útil en el tratamiento de Alzheimer, obesidad y algunos tipos de cáncer. Esto ha despertado gran interés científico. La vid y los pámpanos son elementos fundamentales en la jardinería, ya que aportan belleza, frescura y frutos a los espacios verdes. La vid es una planta trepadora que se caracteriza por su rápido crecimiento y por sus hojas en forma de corazón. Los pámpanos, por su parte, son los brotes jóvenes de la vid que se utilizan para su reproducción y cultivo.En la jardinería, la vid y los pámpan

d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1963 October 1 – U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 – 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 – Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 – Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 – In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 – Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 – A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 – Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 19 – Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 – Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 – The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 – 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 – Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Dương Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 – Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 – Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 – Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 – A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22 – Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 – State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 – 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963 December 3 – The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 – The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 – The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army–Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 – A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 – Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 – The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 – Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 – The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 – İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 – Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 – Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 – Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 – Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 – Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 – Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 – Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 – Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 – Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 – Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 – Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 – Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 – Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 – Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer February 9 – Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 – John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 – Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 – Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 – Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 – Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 – William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 – Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 – Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 – Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 – Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 – Jason Newsted, American bassist March 5 – Joel Osteen, American businessman and television evangelist March 8 – Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 – Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 – Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 – Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 – Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 – Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 – Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 – Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 – Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 – Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 – Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 – Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 – Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 – Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 – Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 – Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 – Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 – Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 – Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 – Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 – Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 – Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 – Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 – Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 – Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27– Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 – Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 – Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 – Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 – Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 – Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 – Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 – Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 – Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 – Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 – Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 – Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 – Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 – Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 – Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 – Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 – Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 – Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 – Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 – Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 – Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 – Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 – Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 – Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 – Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician and businessman July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 – Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 – Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 – Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 – Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 – Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 – Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 – Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 – Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 – Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 – Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 – Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 – Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 – Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 – Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 – Christine Cavanaugh, American actress and voice actress (d. 2014) August 18 – Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 – Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 – Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 – Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 – Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 – Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 – Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 – Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 – Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 – Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 – Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 – Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 – Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 – Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 – Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 –Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 – Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 – Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 – Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 – Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 – Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 – Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 – Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 – John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 – Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 – Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 – Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 – John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 – Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 – Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 – Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 19 – Terry Farrell, American actress November 20 – Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 – Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 – Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 – Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 – Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 – Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 – Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 – Helen Slater, American actress and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actress Til Schweiger, German actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 – Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 – Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 – Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 – Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 – Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) January 7 – Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 – Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 – Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 – Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 – Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 – Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of the Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 – Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 – John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 – Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 – William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 – George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 – Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 – Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 – Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 – Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 – Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 – Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 – William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1932) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 – Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 – Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 – Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 – Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1901) March 23 – Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 – Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 – Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 – Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 – Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 – Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 – Otto Struve, Russian–American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 – Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 – Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 – Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 – Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 – Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 – Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 – Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 – Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 – Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 – Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 – Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 – Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 – Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 – Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 – Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 – Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 – Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 – William Baziotes, American painter (b. 1912) June 7 – ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 – Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 – Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cun

the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 – 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 – 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 – 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801–1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807–1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808–1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812–1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813–1837: Afghan–Sikh Wars. 1814–1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821–1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: Java War begins. 1826–1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828–1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831–1833: Egyptian–Ottoman War. 1832–1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835–1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839–1842: First Opium War begins. 1846–1848: Mexican–American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853–1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856–1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861–1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18–40 were killed.[22] 1861–1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863–1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864–1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879–1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880–1881: First Boer War begins. 1881–1899: Mahdist War in Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883–1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894–1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895–1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895–1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896–1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish–American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899–1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899–1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899–1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899–1902: Philippine–American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791–1867) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831–1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe.[26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s–1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869–1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871–1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace.Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805–1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814 : February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816–1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821–1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834–1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835–1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837–1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839–1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839–1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845–1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848–1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857–1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859–1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862–1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870–1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871–1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876–1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881–1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889–1890: 1889–1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish–American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860–1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880–1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808–1874) History of Russia (1855–1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, eds., The Revolutions in Europe 1848–1849 (2000) pp. v, 4 ^ "The Emancipation Proclamation". National Archives. October 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 6, 2017. Retrieved February 15, 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 Archived 2018-11-06 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Transcript of the Proclamation". National Archives. October 6,