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St basil academy

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79 Saint Basil Road Garrison, NY 10524 Saint Basil Academy is a national not-for-profit philanthropic center for children and young adults are nurtured to become healthy members of society with vision and hope. Saint Basil Academy, located in the
Hudson Valley of New York, also serves the faithful of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America and other visitors from around the world. It is also our responsibility to serve and support the congregation of priests, laity and youth in the broader community
thrives, so will our children. Saint Basil Academy is a donor-supported home to children in need and seeks to support relational growth in a nurturing, loving, goal-oriented environment. Residents live full-time on campus and receive individualized care to meet physical, psychological and spiritual goals. The Trainings and Retreats at Saint Basil is Saint
Basil Academy's Orthodox education resource to the residents at our home. We are grateful for our neighbors and our Orthodox communities. Let us connect with one another and serve our communities together. Together we can build and strengthen one another. The Trainings and Retreats at Saint Basil works in
partnership with all our neighbors to support and train clergy, youth and laity. Our chapel schedule and chapel services include liturgy and orthros. These weekly events not only support our residents but are open to the broader community to serve our neighbors in the area. It is located on our campus. All are welcome! For more information about the
Saint Basil Chapel, please contact Deacon Kyriakos Ioannou, Assistant to the Executive Director at ekklesia@sbagoa.org. 8:15 am—Orthros 9:30 am—Divine Liturgy Weekday Feast Days As Announced Great Lent 2025 February 22 Saturday of Souls 10:00 am—Divine Liturgy followed by the Memorial Service March 2 Sunday of Forgiveness (Cheese
Fare) March 3 Great Lent begins (Kathara Deftera) March 7 4:30 pm—First Stasis of the Akathist March 16 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 23 Sunday of the Akathist March 16 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 23 Sunday of the Akathist March 16 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 23 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 23 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 25 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 26 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 26 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 26 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 26 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 26 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 21 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 26 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 27 4:30 pm—Third Stasis of the Akathist March 27 5 Sunday of Saint Gregory of Palamas March 28 Sunday of Saint Gregory of 
Veneration of the Holy Cross 9:30 am—Divine Liturgy followed by Veneration of the Holy Cross March 25 Annunciation March 28 4:30 pm—Fourth Stasis of the Akathist Hymn April 6 Sunday of Saint Mary of Egypt School in Garrison, NY, United StatesSaint Basil AcademyMain
buildingAddress79 Saint Basil RoadGarrison, NY 10524United StatesCoordinates41°23′51″N 73°56′13″W / 41.39750°N 73.93694°M / 41.39750°N 73.93694°M / 41.39750°, -73.93694InformationFunding typePrivateReligious affiliation(s)Greek OrthodoxFounded1944[1]FounderArchbishop Athenagoras (Spyrou)[1]Closed1997 (as a school: it continues to exist as a residential boarding
facility)OversightGreek Orthodox Archdiocese of AmericaCampus RuralCampus size150 acres (61 ha)[1]NRHP reference number82001239Listed1982MPSHudson Highlands MRAWebsiteWelcome to Saint Basil Academy is a residential institution for children and families in need run by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America in
Garrison, New York, United States. Prior to 1997, it operated its own in-house school. It is located at Eagle's Rest, previously the estate of Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees in the early 20th century, between NY 9D and the Hudson River. During Ruppert's lifetime many Yankees players, including Babe Ruth, were frequent visitors. After his
death, the estate remained vacant until 1944, when Archbishop Athenagoras acquired the property for the church and founded the school. In 1982 it was listed on the National Register of Historical importance and its well-preserved early Twentieth-century architecture. The school is under the
management of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America.[2] The property was part of a large tract granted to local landowner Philipse in 1829, and she ultimately divided it three ways, taking the northern third and naming it Eagles' Rest, which was
eventually sold to Louis Fitzgerald, a local businessman who served as an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War.[3] In 1919, his three daughters in turn sold the estate to Ruppert, [3] who made their fortune in his family's brewing business, served in Congress and bought the Yankees. He commenced major building on the property in the early
1920s, tearing down the original mansion for the current Tudorbethan structure, which was finished in 1928.[4] The Yankees and their "Murderers' Row" became champions under Ruppert's ownership, and many players were quests at the estate.[3] Babe Ruth reportedly signed one of his most lucrative contracts there.[5] The brewing business had also
survived Prohibition by making near beer, and since real estate had become cheap after the Crash of 1929, Ruppert began expanding it,[4] acquiring the land between the old and new alignments of NY 9D when the road was relocated east to its present route.[3] In these buildings he kept a small personal zoo, with one of the largest collections of
monkeys, wild birds and peacocks in the world at the time. In the mansion he had a collection of furniture, pottery, jade and Chinese porcelains.[4] The estate employed 40 people.[3] Construction continued through Ruppert's death in 1939, with smaller outbuildings added, bringing the estate to a total of 26 buildings.[3] Many of these are considered
contributing resources to the NRHP listing.[4] After five years of vacancy, the Greek Orthodox Ladies Philoptochos Society bought the property in 1944 for $55,000 ($982,410 in 2008 dollars[6]). Property taxes were increasing on large estates, and as a nonprofit the church was exempt. At first, it was coeducational, but soon it was decided to limit
admission to girls due to the limited space available with only six buildings usable at the time.[1] In addition to its secondary program, the academy was also, at first, a women's junior college, offering a three-year teacher training program, and an orphanage. Graduates went on to work for the church as teachers or secretaries. Later in the 1950s, the
school decided to admit boys again, and in 1959 a former stable had been converted into a boys' dormitory.[1] The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA), which had raised money for the stable conversion, continued its efforts and built a new classroom building, just north of the mansion, which opened in 1962. The Pan-Arcadian
Fraternal Association built a new gymnasium that doubled as an auditorium the next year, inspiring Archbishop Iakovos to call for money for more new dorms.[1] In 1973, the junior college and its programs merged with Hellenic College in Brookline, Massachusetts. Three years later, in 1976, the Philoptochos sold the 250 acres (100 ha) of marshland
along the Hudson River to the Audubon Society,[1] which has made it their Constitution Island Sanctuary for the protection of some of the river's bird species.[7] In 1981, building began on a library and, five years later, on a swimming pool (later enclosed) in 1986. In 1985, architect William Chirgotis designed and funded a new chapel in memory of his
parents. A playground was built with donated money in 1990, and in 1999 a medical and dental facility. Maintenance and renovation projects continue around campus as educational programs for students.[1] After 1997, Saint Basil ceased in-house instruction, so Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery Central School District (HFFMCSD) began educating Saint
Basil students. Saint Basil had requested Garrison Union Free School District, which sends high school students to Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery, be the party educating Saint Basil students, but the Garrison district declined. In 2003, Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery stopped allowing St. Basil students to attend classes at Highland Falls-Fort
Montgomery because St. Basil was not paying tuition for the students.[8] Saint Basil had failed to pay $237,000 to HFFMCSD.[9] Saint Basil then asked Garrison UFSD to take the students for free; Garrison argued against this because Saint Basil was not officially licensed to be in charge of its students.[10] In fall 2003, the New York State Education
Department decided that in the meantime, the Garrison district would be the school district for Saint Basil students up to the 8th grade. Marek Fuchs of The New York State. Garrison chose to educate Saint Basil students up to the extra expenses, "The decision [to have
Garrison educate the students] was an unpopular one in Garrison."[10] In November 2003 the New York State Office of Children and Family Services formally requested that Saint Basil should
not operate anymore.[12] However in April 2004 the New York State Education Department had ruled that the Garrison district was not required to educate Saint Basil students.[9] In September 2004 Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery's high school, James I. O'Neill High School, was still taking students from Saint Basil who were not from families resident
in New York State.[10] As of 2013[update], Saint Basil sent elementary and middle school aged students to Bishop Dunn Memorial School of Haldane Central School District in Cold Spring.[13] In 2016, Bishop Dunn Memorial was still the K-8 used by Saint Basil,
and it sent high school aged children to different high schools.[14] As of 2004[update], most of the students were of races other than non-Hispanic white and originated from urban environments where child abuse
or family problems occurred.[9] List of boarding schools in the United States National Register of Historic Places listings in Putnam County, New York ^ a b c d e f g h "The History of Saint Basil Academy". Saint Basil Academy. 2001–2008. Archived from the original on February 28, 2009. Retrieved February 11, 2009. ^ "St. Basil Academy". Greek
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of his most lucrative baseball contracts. The estate on Route 9D was called Eagle's Rest and had two eagle statues from Grand Central's terminal on the property. ^ 1634-1699: McCusker, J. J. (1997). How Much Is That in Real Money? A Historical Price Index for Use as a Deflator of Money Values in the Economy of the United States: Addenda et
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CLERGY LAITY CONGRESS JULY 2016" (PDF). Saint Basil Academy. Retrieved July 6, 2022. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Eagle's Rest. Officials with St. Basil Academy in Jenkintown have announced the private, all-girls high school will close permanently at the end of this academic year. JENKINTOWN,
Pennsylvania (WPVI) -- Officials with St. Basil Academy in Jenkintown, Pa. have announced the private, all-girls high school leaders say existing financial and enrollment challenges were compounded by the pandemic, leaving them with no other choice but to close. Many
parents and students were shocked by this news, having just started a hybrid model school year. "I was really shocked because I didn't think it was going to close," said freshman Paige Lewandowski, standing outside the school. "All of the teachers and the girls are so nice and it's really close to my house. It was really easy. It's just a really good
community. "RELATED: Businesses near West Chester University bracing for spring with no studentsWest Chester University says remote learning, with some hybrid in-person classes, will continue into 2021. Nearby businesses say they are hurting big time. The school was established by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, a Ukrainian Catholic organization
in 1931. The letter says a fundraising campaign launched last year fell short of its goals, and COVID-19 put more burdens on many families. Action News spoke with shocked alumnae. "I've known for a while they've been trying to raise funds and enrollments not where it needs to be. But I didn't see this coming at all," said Danielle Sperber of Horsham, who
graduated from St. Basil's in 2000. She started a Facebook group to raise funds or provide support to the current students. "We have so many alumni who are in all different careers. Are there people who can help them work through the process of what they're dealing with emotionally?" said Sperber. Neighbors who live next to the school wonder what will
happen with the building and property. The principal told Action News on Thursday it's too early to tell. As the news spread, people shared their memories. "It's just so beautiful how they keep the property and we love them as a neighbor," said Margie Gilbert, who has lived in the neighborhood next to the school for 36 years. "You had to take the exam to
get in so when you did get picked it was an honor to go to that school," said Julie Lauff of Elkins Park, who knew many young women who strived to get in when she was younger. The letter sent Thursday also said the staff is committed to helping current students find alternate schools. A virtual informational meeting for families is planned for Tuesday
evening.Copyright © 2025 WPVI-TV. All Rights Reserved., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,838 active editors 6,991,526 articles in English Metrosideros bartlettii, commonly known as Bartlett's rātā, is a rare species of tree in the family Myrtaceae. It is only found in three patches of dense forest remnants near Piwhane / Spirits Bay in New
Zealand's North Island. It reaches a height of up to 30 metres (3.3 to 4.9 feet) with a trunk diameter of 1 to 1.5 metres (3.3 to 4.9 feet). The species is known for its distinct whitish, paper-like bark and small white flowers. Bartlett's rata was accidentally discovered in 1975 by John Bartlett near Cape Reinga and first described by John Dawson in 1985. Bartlett's
rātā typically begins life growing on another plant, inhabits lowland forests, and grows near wet areas. A 2018 article documented 13 adult trees in the wild, down from 31 in 2000. Its decline has been attributed to land use changes and the introduction of common brushtail possums. In 2013, it was listed as a critically endangered species on the IUCN
Red List, with a decreasing population trend. (Full article...) Recently featured: American logistics in the Western Allied invasion of Germany Guandimiao William D. Leahy Archive By email More featured articles About Entrance to the Lavatory Madeleine ... that a public toilet in Paris (entrance pictured) is a French national heritage site? ... that a
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Legislature? ... that a Choquei Instagram post claiming that Lula had won the 2022 Brazilian election received more than 1.3 million likes before the official result was announced? ... that Gannon University's original American football program lasted only two years due to fan "apathy", despite going undefeated and holding scoreless six of eight opponents
in its first year? ... that the hedonistic pursuit of pleasure may itself prevent pleasure? ... that the arsonist who burned down a golden Buddhist temple secretly removed one nail, then reinserted it, then removed it again? ... that carrot recorders, butternut squash trombones, and aubergine castanets are all instruments in the London Vegetable Orchestra?
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World Snooker Championship. In the Singaporean general election, the People's Action Party retains a supermajority of seats. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Samuel Escobar Christfried Schmidt Kari Løvaas Inah Canabarro Lucas Roy Cooper Charles Beare Nominate an
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East Indies after losing many ships and thousands of troops to Allied attacks while attempting to carry two divisions of troops from China to New Guinea. 1977 - The Hotel Polen in Amsterdam was destroyed by fire (pictured), leaving 33 people dead. 1980 - Part of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge in Florida collapsed after a pier was struck by the MV Summit
Venture, killing 35 people. 2001 - Police at the Ohene Djan Stadium in Accra, Ghana, fired tear gas to quell unrest at a football match, leading to a stampede that killed 126 people. Al-Adid (b. 1151)John Dalrymple, 2nd Earl of Stair (d. 1747)Yukiya Amano (b. 1947) More anniversaries: May 8 May 9 May 10 Archive By email List of days of the year About
Monday Okpebholo There have been various leaders of Edo State, both military and civilian, since Nigeria gained independence in 1960. Upon independence in 1960. Upon independence, Nigeria had only three regions, and the area of the future Edo State was located in the Western Region. The Mid-Western Region was separated from the Western Region in August 1963 and had
Dennis Osadebay as its first premier. The modern Edo State and Delta State into Edo State was established on 27 August 1991, following the division of Bendel State into Edo State and Delta State into Edo State was established on 27 August 1991, following the division of Bendel State into Edo State and Delta State into Edo State was established on 27 August 1991, following the division of Bendel State into Edo State and Delta State into Edo State and Delta State into Edo State was established on 27 August 1991, following the division of Bendel State into Edo State and Delta State int
Writing Outline of the Marvel Cinematic Universe Cities in Donetsk Oblast Archive More featured lists The Allies of World War II, formally known as the United Nations from 1942, were an international military coalition formed to oppose the Axis powers. Its principal members were the "Big Four": the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union
and the Republic of China. The Allies became a formalized group upon the Declaration by United Nations on 1 January 1942, which was signed by 26 countries around the world; these ranged from governments in exile from Axis occupation to small states far removed from the war. This became the groundwork for the present-day United Nations
established in the aftermath of World War II. This 1943 propaganda poster, designed by Leslie Ragan and distributed by the United States Office of War Information, depicts the flags of many of the members of the Allies waving amidst smoke, with tanks, battleships and aircraft in the foreground. In white all-caps letters, the poster bears the words
"United" at the top of the poster, and the caption "The United Nations Fight for Freedom" at the bottom. Poster credit: Leslie Ragan; restored by Bammesk Recently featured: Auxiliary Territorial Service Sumatran ground cuckoo Orson Welles Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and
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in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto
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Germany India Indonesia Ireland Italy Japan Malaya Netherlands New Zealand Norway Palestine Mandate Philippines Portugal South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United Kingdom United States Venezuela Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign states Sovereign states Sovereign South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United States Venezuela Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign states Sovereign S
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the Gregorian calendar, the 1945th year of the 20th century, and the 6th year of the 20th century, and the Empire of Japan. It is also the year concentration
camps were liberated and the only year in which atomic weapons have been used in combat. World War II will be abbreviated as "WWII" Main article: January 1 - WWII: Germany begins Operation Bodenplatte, an attempt by the Luftwaffe to cripple Allied air forces in the Low Countries
[1] Chenogne massacre: German prisoners are allegedly killed by American forces near the village of Chenogne, Belgium. January 6 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures are allegedly killed by American forces near the village of Chenogne, Belgium. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets. January 9 - WWII: A German offensive recaptures Esztergom, Hungary from the Soviets Esztergom from the Soviet
 Japan since 1942. January 12 - WWII: The Soviet Union begins the Vistula-Oder Offensive in Eastern Europe, against the German forces in East Prussia. January 16 - WWII: Adolf Hitler takes residence in the Führerbunker in Berlin. January 17 WWII:
The Soviet Union occupies Warsaw, Poland. The Holocaust: Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who has saved thousands of Jews, is taken into custody by a Soviet patrol during the Siege of Budapest and is never again seen publicly. January 18 - The Holocaust: The SS begins the evacuation of Auschwitz concentration camp. Nearly 60,000 prisoners,
mostly Jews, are forced to march to other locations in Germany; as many as 15,000 die. The 7,000 too sick to move are left without supplies being distributed. January 19 - The Holocaust: Soviet forces liberate the Łódź Ghetto; only 877 Jews of the initial population of 164,000 remain at this time.[3] January 20 - Germany begins the Evacuation of East
Prussia. January 21-22 (night) - At the Grünhagen railroad station, located in East Prussia at this date, two trains, heading for Elbing, collide. At dawn the station is reached by Soviet Army infantry and tanks which destroy the station, killing between 140 and 150 people. January 23 - WWII: Hungary agrees to an armistice with the Allies. German Grand
Admiral Karl Dönitz orders the start of Operation Hannibal, the mass evacuation by sea of German troops and civilians from the Courland Pocket, East Prussia and the Polish Corridor, evacuation by sea of German troops and civilians from the Courland Pocket, East Prussia and 350,000 soldiers from advancing Soviet forces. Evacuation of Germans from Grünhagen. January 24 - WWII
AP war correspondent Joseph Morton, nine OSS men, and four SOE agents are executed by the Germans at Mauthausen concentration of all captured Allied commandos or saboteurs without trial, even those in proper uniforms. Morton is the only Allied
correspondent to be executed by the Axis during the war. January 25 - WWII: Hitler appoints Heinrich Himmler as commander of the hastily formed Army Group Vistula (Heeresgruppe Weichsel) to halt the Soviet Red Army's Vistula-Oder offensive into Pomerania, despite Himmler's lack of military experience.[4] January 26 - WWII: 19-year-old U.S. Army
Staff Sergeant Audie Murphy sees action at Holtzwihr, France, for which is awarded the Medal of Honor. January 30 - WWII: MV Wilhelm Gustloff, with over 10,000 mainly civilian Germans from Gotenhafen (Gdynia) is sunk in Gdańsk Bay by
three torpedoes from Soviet submarine S-13 in the Baltic Sea; up to 9,400, 5,000 of whom are children, are thought to have died - the greatest loss of life in a single ship sinking in history. Raid at Cabanatuan: 121 American soldiers and 800 Filipino guerrillas free 813 American prisoners of war from the Japanese-held camp in the city of Cabanatuan, in
the Philippines. Adolf Hitler makes his last public speech, on broadcast radio, expressing the Burma Campaign ends with the British 3rd Commando Brigade defeating the Imperial Japanese Army 54th Division, causing the Japanese Twenty-Eighth Army to withdraw from the
Arakan Peninsula. Main article: February 19 - During the Battle of Iwo Jima, U.S. Marines land on the island. February 19 - During the Battle of Iwo Jima, U.S. Marines land on the island. February 19 - During the Battle of Iwo Jima, U.S. Marines land on the island. February 19 - During the Battle of Iwo Jima, U.S. Marines land on the island. February 19 - During the Battle of Iwo Jima, U.S. Marines land on the island.
method of orally administering the antibiotic penicillin.[5] February 3 - WWII: Battle of Manila: United States forces enter the outskirts of Manila to capture it from the Japanese Imperial Army, starting the battle. On February 4, U.S. Army forces liberate Santo Tomas Internment Camp in the city. The Soviet Union agrees to enter the Pacific War against
Japan, once hostilities against Germany are concluded. February 4-11 - WWII: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Winston Churchill and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin hold the Yalta Conference. February 7 - WWII: General Douglas MacArthur returns to Manila. February 8 - The Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945,
 championed by charismatic native leader Elizabeth Peratrovich, is passed by the territorial Senate, after the legislature defeated a previous bill in 1943. February 9 Walter Ulbricht becomes leader of the German Communists in Moscow. WWII: "Black Friday": A force of Allied Bristol Beaufighter aircraft suffers heavy casualties in an unsuccessful attack on
German destroyer Z33 and escorting vessels sheltering in Førde Fjord, Norway. February 10 - WWII: German troopship SS General von Steuben is sunk by the Soviet submarine S-13; 3,608 drown.[6] February 10-20 - WWII: Operation Kita: The Imperial Japanese Navy returns "Completion Force", containing both its Ise-class battleships, safely from
 Singapore to Kure in Japan despite Allied attacks. February 12 - A devastating tornado outbreak in Mississippi and Alabama kills 45 people and injures 427 others.[7][8] February 13 - WWII: The Budapest Offensive and the Siege of Budapest end with Nazi troops surrendering Budapest (Hungary) to Soviet-Romanian forces. Bombing of Dresden
(Germany) by the British Royal Air Force and United States Army Air Forces; 25,000-35,000 are estimated to have died. February 16 - WWII: The Bombing of Wesel begins, destroying 97% of the town over three days. American and Filipino forces recapture the
Bataan Peninsula. Venezuela declares war on Germany. February 18-March 5 - WWII: American and Brazilian troops kick off Operation Encore in Northern Italy, a successful limited action in the Northern Apennines that prepares for the western portion of the Allied Spring offensive.[9] February 19-20 - 980 (actual figure is disputed)[10] Japanese
soldiers die as a result of being attacked by long saltwater crocodiles in Ramree, Burma.[11] February 19 - WWII: Battle of Iwo Jima - About 30,000 United States Marines land on Iwo Jima. February 21 - The last V-2 rocket is launched from Peenemünde. February 22 - WWII: Italian Front: The Battle of Monte Castello ends after nearly three months of
fighting when the Brazilian Expeditionary Force expels German forces from a pivot point in the (Tuscan) North Apennines where their artillery was impeding the advance of the British Eighth Army toward Bologna. Uruguay declares war on Germany and Japan. February 23 - WWII: Battle of Iwo Jima: A group of United States Marines reach the top of
Mount Suribachi on the island, and are photographed raising the American flag. The photo, Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima (taken by Joe Rosenthal), later wins a Pulitzer Prize. The 11th Airborne Division, with Filipino guerrillas, free the captives of the Los Baños internment camp. The capital of the Philippines, Manila, is liberated by combined American and
Filipino ground troops. The suburb of Intramuros is devastated.[12] The German garrison in Poznań capitulates to Red Army and Polish troops. Bombing of Pforzheim: The heaviest of a series of bombing raids on Pforzheim; Germany by Allied aircraft is carried out by the British Royal Air Force. As many as 17,600 people, or 31.4% of the town's population.
are killed in the raid and about 83% of the town's buildings destroyed, two-thirds of its complete area and between 80 and 100% of the inner city. Turkey joins the war on the side of the Allies. February 27 - The Bombing of Mainz
results in 1,209 confirmed dead; 80% of the city is destroyed. February 28 - In Bucharest, a violent demonstration takes place, during which the Bolşevic group opens fire on the army and protesters. In response, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, USSR vice commissioner of foreign affairs and president of the Allied Control Commission for Romania, travels to
Bucharest to compel Nicolae Rădescu to resign as premier. Main article: March 1 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt gives what will be his last address to a joint session of the United States Secretary of
Commerce, serving under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The rocket-propelled Bachem Ba 349 Natter is first test launched at Stetten am kalten Markt. The launch fails and the pilot, Lothar Sieber, dies.[13] March 3 - WWII: Finland declares war on the Axis powers. United States and Filipino troops take Manila, Philippines. Pawłokoma massacre: A
Polish Home Army unit massacres between 150 and 500 Ukrainian civilians in the Polish village of Pawłokoma. Bombing of the Bezuidenhout: The British Royal Air Force accidentally bombs the Bezuidenhout neighbourhood in The Hague, Netherlands, killing 511 people. March 4 In the United Kingdom, Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth II), joins 11 people.
the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) as a truck driver/mechanic in London. The Swiss cities of Basel and Zürich are accidentally bombed by the United States.[14] March 5 - WWII: Brazilian troops take Castelnuovo (Vergato), in the last operations of the Allied Operation Encore. March 6 A Communist-led government is formed in Romania under Petru
Groza, following Soviet intervention. Resistance fighters accidentally ambush and attempt to execute SS general Hanns Albin Rauter, the arch-persecutor of the Dutch. March 7 - WWII: At the end of Operation Lumberjack, American troops seize the Ludendorff Bridge over the Rhine at Remagen, Germany and begin to cross; in the next 10 days, 25,000
troops with equipment are able to cross. March 8 Josip Broz Tito forms a Provisional Government of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia, in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia authorities kill 117 Dutch men, in reprisal for the attempted murder of Hanns Albin Rauter. Operation Sunrise: Waffen-SS General Karl Wolff meets with Allen Welsh Dulles of the
United States Office of Strategic Services at Lucerne, Switzerland, to negotiate the surrender of the Axis forces in Italy to the Allies. March 9-10 - WWII: Bombing of Tokyo: USAAF B-29 bombers attack Tokyo, Japan, with incendiary bombs, killing 100,000 citizens in the firebombing. It is the single most destructive conventional air attack of the war.
March 11 The Empire of Japan establishes the Empire of Vietnam, a puppet state which will last only until August 23, with Bảo Đại as its ruler. The Sammarinese general election gives San Marino the world's first democratically elected communist government, which will hold power until 1957.[15][16] March 12 - WWII: Swinemünde is destroyed by the
USAAF, killing an estimated 8,000 to 23,000 civilians, mostly refugees saved by Operation Hannibal. March 15-31 - WWII: The Soviet Red Army carries out the Upper Silesian Offensive. March 15 - The 17th Academy Awards ceremony is held, broadcast via radio in the United States for the first time. Best Picture goes to Going My Way. March 16 - WWII
The Battle of Iwo Jima unofficially ends. The Bombing of Würzburg, as part of the Allied strategic bombing campaign against Nazi Germany, destroys 89% of the city and causes 4,000 deaths. March 17 - WWII: Kobe, Japan is fire-bombed by 331 B-29 bombers, killing over 8,000 people. March 18 - WWII: The 40th Infantry Division, spearheaded by the
185th US Infantry Regiment, lands unopposed in Tigbauan forcing the Japanese forces to surrender and General Macario Peralta and Gen. Eichelberger to declare the Liberation of Panay, Romblon and Guimaras.[17] 1,250 American bombers attack Berlin.[18] Battle of Kolberg concludes with the Baltic seaport (designated a key Festung (fortress) by
the Germans) taken by Polish and Soviet forces and ethnic Germans evacuated or expelled.[19] March 19 - WWII: Adolf Hitler issues the "Nero Decree" ordering that all industries, military installations, machine shops, transportation facilities and communications facilities in Germany be destroyed ahead of Allied advances, but Albert Speer, placed in
charge of the implementation, deliberately disobeys it. Off the coast of Japan, bombers hit the aircraft carrier USS Franklin, killing about 800 of her crewmen and crippling the ship. March 21 - WWII: British troops liberate Mandalay, Burma. Bulgarian and Soviet troops
successfully defend the north bank of the Drava River, as the Battle of the Transdanubian Hills concludes. March 22 The Arab League is formed, with the adoption of a charter in Cairo, Egypt. The Cathedral and the historic centre of Hildesheim in Germany are destroyed in a bombing of the city. March 24 WWII: Operation Varsity - Two airborne divisions
capture bridges across the river Rhine to aid the Allied advance. The cartoon character Sylvester the cat debuts in Life with Feathers. March 26 - WWII: The Battle of Iwo Jima officially ends, with the destruction of the remaining areas of Japanese resistance, although there are Japanese holdouts here until 1949. March 27 - WWII: The United States Army
Air Forces begins Operation Starvation, laying naval mines in many of Japan's seaways. Argentina declares war on Germany and Japan. March 29 WWII: The Red Army almost destroys the German 4th Army, in the Heiligenbeil Pocket in East Prussia. The "Clash of Titans": George Mikan and Bob Kurland duel at Madison Square Garden in New York, as
Oklahoma State University defeats DePaul 52-44 in basketball. March 30 - WWII: The Red Army pushes most of the Axis forces out of Hungary into Austria. American official Alger Hiss is congratulated in Moscow for his part in bringing the positions of the Western powers and the Soviet Union closer to each other, at the Yalta Conference. Main article:
April 1945 April 7 - Japanese battleship Yamato explodes after persistent attacks from U.S. aircraft during the Battle of Okinawa. April 1 - WWII: Battle of Okinawa. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 1 - WWII: Battle of Okinawa. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 10 - WWII: Battle of Okinawa. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun, commits suicide. April 30 - Adolf Hitler, along with his wife of one day Eva Braun with his wife of one 
concentration camp, Ohrdruf extermination camp in Germany. The Soviet Red Army enters Bratislava and pushes to the outskirts of Vienna, taking it on April 13, after several days of intense fighting. April 6 - WWII: Sarajevo is liberated from Nazi Germany and the Independent State of Croatia (a fascist puppet state) by Yugoslav Partisans. The Battle of
Slater's Knoll on Bougainville Island concludes with a decisive victory for the Australian Army's 7th Brigade. Allied forces reach Merkers Salt Mines in Thuringia where gold reserves of the Nazi German Reichsbank and art treasures are stored. April 7 - WWII: The only flight of the German ramming unit known as Sonderkommando Elbe takes place,
resulting in the loss of some 24 B-17s and B-24s of the United States Eighth Air Force. Japanese battleship Yamato and nine other warships take part in Operation Ten-Go, a suicide attack on Allied forces engaged in the Battle of Okinawa with the loss of
2,055 of 2,332 crew, together with five other Japanese warships. Kantarō Suzuki becomes Prime Minister of Japan. April 8 - The SS begins to evacuate the Buchenwald concentration camp; inmates in the Buchenwald Resistance call for American aid, and overpower and kill the remaining guards. April 9 WWII: The Battle of Königsberg, in East Prussia
ends with Soviet forces capturing the city. Abwehr conspirators Wilhelm Canaris, Hans Oster and Hans von Dohnányi are hanged at Flossenberg concentration camp, along with pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer. Johann Georg Elser, would-be assassin of Adolf Hitler, is executed at Dachau concentration camp. April 10 - WWII: Visoko is liberated by the 7th, 9th
and 17th Krajina Brigades from the Tenth Division of Yugoslav Partisan forces. April 11 - Buchenwald concentration camp is liberated by the United States upon the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Little White House in Warm Springs, Georgia
of an intracerebral hemorrhage. President Truman is sworn in later this evening in the White House. A devastating tornado outbreak occurs across the United States, which kills 128 people and injures over 1,000 others. This is heavily overshadowed by the death of President Roosevelt. [20][21] WWII: The U.S. Ninth Army under General William H.
Simpson crosses the Elbe River astride Magdeburg, and reaches Tangermünde — only 50 miles from Berlin. Richard Strauss completes composition of the Netherlands, where German forces are trapped in the Atlantic Wall fortifications along the coastline. [22]
Razing of Friesoythe: The 4th Canadian (Armoured) Division deliberately destroys the German town of Friesoythe, on the orders of Major General Christopher Vokes. April 15 - WWII: The Bergen-Belsen concentration camp is liberated by British and Canadian First Army reaches the coast in the northern Netherlands, and captures
Arnhem. April 16 - WWII: The Battle of Berlin begins, opening with the Red Army launching the Battle of the Oder-Neisse and the Battle of the Seelow Heights. Canadian forces take Harlingen and occupy Leeuwarden and Groningen in the Netherlands. MV Goya is sunk by Soviet submarine L-3 in the Battle of the Oder-Neisse and the Battle of the Oder-Neisse and the Battle of the Seelow Heights.
civilians as part of Operation Hannibal; 7,000-8,000 drown. Death marches from Flossenbürg concentration camp begin. April 17 - WWII: Battle of Montese: Brazilian forces liberate the town of Montese; Brazilian forces liberate the town of Montese.
Ernie Pyle is killed by Japanese machine gun fire on the island of Ie Shima off Okinawa. April 19 - Rodgers and Hammerstein's Carousel, a musical play based on Ferenc Molnár's Liliom, opens on Broadway, and becomes their second long-running stage classic. It includes the standard "You'll Never Walk Alone". April 20 - WWII: On his 56th birthday, Adolf
Hitler leaves his Führerbunker, to decorate a group of Hitler Youth soldiers in Berlin. It will be his last trip to the surface from his underground bunker. The German city of Nuremberg of the Australian First Tactical Air Force based on the island of
Morotai in the Dutch East Indies tender their resignations to protest their belief that they are being assigned to missions of no military importance and in which they are not specialists; a subsequent inquiry effectively vindicates them. [23] April 22 - WWII: Heinrich Himmler, through Folke Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, puts forth an offer of German
 surrender to the Western Allies, but not the Soviet Union. Adolf Hitler finally concedes that "everything is lost"[24] at a meeting in the Führerbunker after learning that SS-Obergruppenführer Felix Steiner cannot mobilize enough men to launch a counterattack on the Soviet forces which are surrounding Berlin. April 23 - WWII: Hermann Göring sends the
Göring telegram to Hitler, seeking confirmation that he should take over leadership of Germany, in accordance with the decree of June 29, 1941. Hitler regards this as treason. The main Flossenbürg concentration camp is liberated by the United States Army. April 24 - WWII: Battle of Berlin: Red Army troops complete encirclement of Berlin. [25]
 Retreating German troops destroy all the bridges over the Adige in Verona, including the historic Ponte di Castelvecchio and Ponte Pietra. April 25 Founding negotiations for the United Nations begin in San Francisco. WWII - Elbe Day: United States and Soviet troops link up at the river Elbe, cutting Germany in two. April 25-26 - WWII: The last major
strategic bombing raid by RAF Bomber Command, the destruction of the oil refinery at Tønsberg in southern Norway, is carried out by 107 Avro Lancasters. April 26 - WWII: Battle of Bautzen: The last "successful" German panzer-offensive in Bautzen ends with the city recaptured. The British 3rd Infantry Division, under General Whistler, captures
Bremen.[26] Nazi surrenders mean the British and Canadians now control the German border with Switzerland, from Basel to Lake Constance. April 27 The last German formations withdraw from Finland to Norway. The Lapland War and thus, World War II in Finland, comes to an end and the Raising the Flag on the Three-Country Cairn photograph is
taken. The provisional government of Austria headed by Karl Renner asserts its independence from Germany. [27] U.S. Ordnance troops find the coffins of Frederick William I of Prussia, Freder
followers are hung by their heels at a gas station in the public square of Milan, Piazzale Loreto, following their execution by Italian partisans after an attempt to flee the country. The Canadian First Army captures Emden and Wilhelmshaven. April 29 At the royal palace in Caserta, Lieutenant-Colonel Viktor von Schweinitz (representing General Heinrich
von Vietinghoff) and SS-Obersturmbannführer Eugen Wenner (representing Waffen-SS General Karl Wolff) sign an unconditional instrument of surrender for all Axis powers forces under his command to lay down their arms. [29] Dachau
concentration camp is surrendered to U.S. forces, who kill SS guards at the camp and the nearby hamlet of Webling [30] Brazilian forces by hamlet of Webling from German forces. Operation Manna: British Avro Lancaster bombers drop food into the Netherlands to prevent the starvation of the civilian population. Soviet soldiers
hoist the Red flag over the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. Adolf Hitler and his wife of one day, Eva Braun, commit suicide as the Red Army approaches the Führerbunker in
Berlin. Großadmiral Karl Dönitz succeeds Hitler as Reichspräsident (President of Germany), in accordance with Hitler's political testament the day earlier. American forces enter the Bavarian capital of Munich. Main article: May 1945 May - Marines of 1st Marine Division fighting on
Okinawa. May 8 - American soldiers fighting in the Pacific theater listen to radio reports of Victory in Europe Day. May 9 - Prague is liberated by the Red Army. May 1 - WWII: Reichssender Hamburg's Flensburg radio station announces that Hitler
has died in battle, "fighting up to his last breath against Bolshevism." Joseph Goebbels carries out his sole official act as Chancellor of Germany, dictating a letter to the Soviet commander in Berlin advising of Hitler's death and requesting a ceasefire. When the latter is refused, he and his wife Magda kill their six children and commit suicide themselves.
Karl Dönitz appoints Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk as the new de facto Chancellor of Germany, in the Flensburg Government. Troops of the Yugoslav 4th Army, together with the Slovene 9th Corpus NOV, enter Trieste. Mass suicide in Demmin: An estimated 700-2,500 suicides take place, after 80% of the town has been destroyed by the Soviets during
the past three days. May 2 - WWII: The Soviet Union announces the fall of Berlin. The famous picture of Raising a Flag over the Reichstag was taken at this date. Lübeck is liberated by the British Army. The surrender of Axis troops in Italy comes into effect. A Holocaust death march from Dachau to the Austrian border is halted under two kilometers west.
of Waakirchen by the segregated, all-Nisei 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the U.S. Army in southern Bavaria, saving several hundred prisoners. [31][32] Troops of the New Zealand Army 2nd Division enter Trieste a day after the Yugoslavs; the German Army in Trieste surrenders to the New Zealand Army. Following the death or resignation of the Hitler
Cabinet in Germany, the Schwerin von Krosigk cabinet first meets. Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg is evacuated at about this date. Expatriate American poet Ezra Pound is arrested by the Italian resistance movement but soon released by them as of no interest; on May 5 he turns himself in to the United States Army and is imprisoned as
a traitor. May 3 - WWII: The prison ships Cap Arcona (5,000 dead), Thielbek (2,750 dead) and Deutschland (all survive) are sunk by the British Royal Air Force in Lübeck Bay. Rocket scientist Wernher von Braun and 120 members of his team surrender to U.S. space program). German Protestant theologian
Gerhard Kittel is arrested by the French forces in Tübingen, Germany. Operation Dracula: British troops liberate the Burmese capital of Rangoon from Japanese forces. May 4 - WWII: German surrender unconditionally to Field Marshal Bernard
Montgomery, effective on May 5 at 08:00 hours British Double (and German) Summer Time. The Netherlands is liberated by British and Canadian troops.[33] Denmark is liberated by British and Canadian troops.[34] Admiral Karl Dönitz orders all U-boats to cease offensive operations and return to bases in Norway.[35] The Holy Crown of Hungary is found in Mattsee, Austria, by the
United States Army 86th Infantry Division. The U.S. government keeps the crown in Fort Knox for safekeeping from the Soviets until it is returned to Hungary on January 6 1978.[36] German auxiliary cruiser Orion is sunk on her way to Copenhagen carrying refugees, with a loss of over 3,800 lives. May 5 - WWII: Prague uprising: Prague rises up against
occupying Nazi forces, encouraged by radio broadcasts (giving rise to the Battle for Czech Radio). The US 11th Armored Division liberates the prisoners of Mauthausen concentration camp, including Simon Wiesenthal. Canadian soldiers liberate the city of Amsterdam from Nazi occupation. A Japanese fire balloon kills six people, Elsie Mitchell and five
children, near Bly, Oregon, when it explodes as they drag it from the woods. These are the only people killed by an enemy attack on the American mainland during WWII. May 6 WWII: Mildred Gillars ("Axis Sally") delivers her last propaganda broadcast to Allied troops (the first was on December 11, 1941). Holocaust: Ebensee concentration camp in
Austria is liberated by troops of the 80th Division (United States). May 6-7 - The government of the Independent State of Croatia, the Nazi-affiliated fascist puppet state established in occupied Yugoslavia, flees Zagreb for a location near Klagenfurt in Austria, but is captured in the Bleiburg repatriations that then leads to mass executions.[37][38] May 7 -
WWII: At 02:41, General Alfred Jodl signs the unconditional German Instrument of Surrender in SHAEF HQ at Reims, France, to end Germany's participation in the war. Surrender is effective on May 8 at 23:01 hours Central European Time (00:01 hours May 9 German Summer Time).
the rump Flensburg Government, makes a broadcast announcing the German surrender and American journalist Edward Kennedy breaks an Allied embargo on news of the signing. [39] Numerous RAF Lancasters land in Germany to repatriate British prisoners of war. Some 4,500 ex-POWs are flown back to Great Britain over the next 24 hours. May 8 -
WWII: Victory in Europe Day (VE Day) is observed by the western European powers as Nazi Germany surrenders, marking the end of WWII in Europe. Shortly before midnight (May 9 Moscow time) the final German Instrument of Surrender is signed at the seat of the Soviet Military Administration in Berlin-Karlshorst, attended by Allied representatives.
Canadian troops move into Amsterdam, after German troops surrender. The Surrender of the Dodecanese is signed in Symi. The Prague uprising ends with a ceasefire. The Eighth British Army, together with Slovene partisan troops and a motorized detachment of the Yugoslav 4th Army, arrives in Carinthia and Klagenfurt. The Croatian Armed Forces of
the Independent State of Croatia are ordered by their commanders not to surrender to the Yugoslav Partisans, but to attempt to retreat to Austria and surrender to the United States Army near Radstadt.[40] May 8-29 - Sétif and Guelma massacre:
in Algeria, thousands die as French troops and released Italian POWs kill an estimated 6,000 to 40,000 Algerian citizens. May 9 - WWII: The Soviet Union marks VE Day as the Red Army enters Prague.[41] Vidkun Quisling and other members of the collaborationist Quisling regime in Norway surrender to the Resistance (Milorg) and police at Møllergata
19 in Oslo, as part of the legal purge in Norway after World War II. General Alexander Löhr, Commander of German occupied Channel Islands: British forces take the surrender of the occupying troops, with Royal Navy ships HMS Bulldog
arriving in St Peter Port, Guernsey, and HMS Beagle in St Helier, Jersey. May 10 - WWII: Liberation of the occupying troops and leaving them under the orders of Dame Sibyl Hathaway. May 12 - Argentinian labour leader José Peter declares the
Meat Industry Workers Federation dissolved. May 14-15 - WWII: Battle of Poljana: The last battle of Poljana near Slovenja Gradec, Slovenia (intermingled with fleeing civilians) attempt
to surrender to the British Army at Bleiburg, but are directed to surrender to Yugoslav Partisans, who open fire on them. The remainder, after orders are given by Tito, are force-marched through Croatia and Serbia, interned or massacred, with thousands dying.[42][43] May 16 - WWII: Liberation of the German-occupied Channel Islands: Occupation of
Alderney ends, with British forces taking the surrender of the occupying troops, the civilian population having been evacuated. May 23 The Flensburg Government is dissolved by the Allies, and German President Karl Dönitz and German
respectively the last German Head of state and Head of government until 1949. Heinrich Himmler, former head of the Nazi SS, commits suicide in British custody. May 28 - U.S.-born Irish-raised William Joyce ("Lord Haw-Haw") is captured on the German border. He is later charged in London with high treason for his earlier English-language wartime
broadcasts from German radio, convicted, and then hanged in January 1946. May 29 German communists, led by Walter Ulbricht, arrive in Berlin. Dutch paintings he has sold to Hermann Göring (Koch) are later proved to be his own fakes. May 30 - The
Iranian government demands that all Soviet and British troops leave the country. Main article: June 5 - The Allied Control Council, the military occupation governing body of Germany, formally takes power. June 7 - King Haakon
VII of Norway returns to Norway five years to the day after leaving for exile in Britain. June 11 William Lyon Mackenzie King is re-elected as Canadian prime minister. The Franck Committee recommends against a surprise nuclear bombing of Japan. [44] June 12 - The Yugoslav Army leaves Trieste, leaving the New Zealand Army in control. June 21 - WWII:
The Battle of Okinawa ends, with U.S. occupation of the island until 1972. June 24 - WWII: A victory parade is held in Red Square in Moscow. June 25 - Seán T. O'Kelly is elected the second President of Ireland. June 26 - The United Nations Charter is signed in San Francisco. June 29 - Czechoslovakia cedes Carpathian Ruthenia to the Soviet Union. June
30 - John von Neumann's First Draft of a Report on the EDVAC is distributed, containing the first published description of the logical design of a computer, with stored-program and instruction data stored in the same address space within the memory (von Neumann architecture). Main article: July 1945 July 16 - Trinity test at night in New Mexico. July 1
WWII: Germany is divided between the Allied occupation forces. WWII: Australian and other Allied forces launch an invasion of the east coast of Japanese-occupied Borneo near Balikpapan. July 2 - The 1945 Sheikh Bashir rebellion breaks out in Burao and Erigavo in British Somaliland, led by Sheikh Bashir, a Somali religious leader.[45] July 4 - Brazilian
cruiser Bahia is sunk by an accidentally induced explosion, killing more than 300 and stranding the survivors in shark-infested waters. July 5 The 1945 general election is held, though some constituencies delay their polls for local holiday reasons. Counting of votes and declaration of results are delayed until July 26 to allow for voting by the large number
of service personnel still overseas. John Curtin, 14th Prime Minister of Australia, dies in office from heart failure at the age of 60. He is briefly replaced by his deputy Frank Forde, who serves as the 15th Prime Minister until a Labor Party leadership election is held to replace Curtin. WWII: The Philippines are declared liberated. July 6-7 - Schio massacres
54 prisoners, mostly fascist sympathisers, are killed by members of the Italian resistance movement in Schio. July 8 - WWII: Harry S. Truman is informed that Japan will talk peace if it can retain the reign of the Emperor. [44] July 12 - Ben Chifley is elected leader of the Labor Party, and consequently becomes the 16th Prime Minister of Australia, defeating
Frank Forde as well as Norman Makin and H.V. Evatt. As a result, Forde becomes the shortest serving Prime Minister in Australian history; nevertheless, he retains his post as Deputy Leader. July 14 - WWII: Italy declares war on Japan. July 16 The Trinity Test, the first of an atomic bomb, using about six kilograms of plutonium, succeeds in unleashing an
explosion equivalent to that of 22 kilotons of TNT. A train collision near Munich, Germany kills 102 war prisoners. July 17-August 2 - WWII: Potsdam Conference - At Potsdam, the three main Allied leaders hold their final summit of the war. President
Harry S. Truman approves the order for atomic bombs to be used against Japan. [44] July 23 - WWII: French marshal Philippe Pétain, who headed the Vichy government during WWII, goes on trial for treason. July 26 Winston Churchill resigns as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, after his Conservative Party is soundly defeated by the Labour Party in
the 1945 general election. Clement Attlee becomes the new Prime Minister. It is the first time that Labour has governed Britain with a majority in the House of Commons. [46] The Potsdam Declaration demands Japan's unconditional surrender; Article 12, permitting Japan to retain the reign of the Emperor, has been deleted by President Truman. [44] July
27 - WWII: Bombing of Aomori - Two USAAF B-29s drop a total of 60,000 leaflets on the city of Aomori, Japan, warning civilians of an air raid and urging them to leave immediately. July 28 WWII: Japan ambiguously rejects the Potsdam Declaration.[44] A North American B-25 Mitchell crashes into The Empire State Building, killing 14 people.[47] July 29
The BBC Light Programme radio station is launched in the United Kingdom, aimed at mainstream light entertainment and music. WWII: Bombing of Aomori: The Japanese city of Aomori is firebombed by 63 USAAF B-29 heavy bombers, killing 1,767 civilians and destroying 18,045 homes. July 30 - WWII: Heavy cruiser USS Indianapolis is hit and sunk by
torpedoes from the Japanese submarine I-58 in the Philippine Sea. Some 900 survivors jump into the sea and are adrift for up to four days. Nearly 600 die before help arrives. Captain Charles B. McVay III of the cruiser is later court-martialed and convicted; in 2000, he is posthumously exonerated. [48] Main article: August 1945 August 9 - The mushroom
cloud from the nuclear bomb dropped on Nagasaki rising 18 km into the air. August 18 - Surrender of the Japanese Army in Central China (Memorial in Wuhan). August 6 - WWII: Atomic bombing of Hiroshima: United States Boeing B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay drops a uranium-235 atomic bomb, codenamed "Little Boy", on the Japanese city of Hiroshima:
at 8:15 a.m. local time, resulting in between 90,000 and 146,000 deaths. August 7 - U.S. President Harry Truman announces the successful atomic bombing of Hiroshima, while he is returning from the Potsdam Conference aboard the U.S. Navy heavy cruiser USS Augusta (CA-31), in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. August 8 The United Nations Charter
is ratified by the United States Senate, and this nation becomes the third to join the new international organization. WWII: The Soviet Union declares war on Japan. August 9 - WWII: Atomic bombing of Nagasaki: United States B-29 Bockscar drops a plutonium-239 atomic bomb, codenamed "Fat Man", on the Japanese city of Nagasaki at 11:02 a.m. local
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time, resulting in between 39,000 and 80,000 deaths. The Soviet-Japanese War opens: The Soviet Union begins its army offensive against Japan, in the northern part of the Japanese-held Chinese region of Manchuria. [49] August 10 - WWII: Japan offers to surrender to the Allies, "provided this does not prejudice the sovereignty of the Emperor". August 11 - WWII: Japan offers to surrender to the Allies, "provided this does not prejudice the sovereignty of the Emperor". August 11 - WWII: Japan offers to surrender to the Allies, "provided this does not prejudice the sovereignty of the Emperor".
WWII: The Allies reply to the Japanese surrender offer by stating that Emperor Hirohito will be subject to the authority of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. The Holocaust: Kraków pogrom - Róża Berger is shot dead by Polish militia. August 11-25 - Soviet troops complete the occupation of Sakhalin. August 13 - The Zionist World Congress
approaches the British government to discuss the founding of the country of Israel. August 14 - WWII: Emperor Hirohito accepts the terms of the Tokyo Imperial Palace. At 19:00 hrs in Washington, D.C. (23:00 GMT), U.S. President Harry S. Truman announces the Japanese
 surrender. August 15 WWII: Bombing of Kumagaya, Japan, by the United States using conventional bombs, beginning at 00:23. Hirohito surrender broadcast on the radio a little after noon (12:00 Japan Standard Time is 03:00 GMT). This is probably
the first time an Emperor of Japan has been heard by the common people. Delivered in formal classical Japanese, without directly referring to surrender and following official censorship of the country's weak position, the recorded speech is not immediately easily understood by ordinary people. The Allies call this day Victory over Japan Day (V-J Day). This
ends the period of Japanese expansionism, and begins the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization is founded, as a
specialized agency of the United Nations. August 17 Philippines President José P. Laurel issues an Executive Proclamation putting an end to the Second Philippines President of the Philippine
the Republic of Indonesia, with Sukarno as president and Mohammad Hatta as vice-president, igniting the Indonesian National Revolution against the Dutch Empire. August 18 - WWII: Death of Subhas Chandra Bose: Indian nationalist leader Subhas Chandra Bose is killed as a result of his overloaded Japanese plane crashing in Japanese Taiwan. August
 19 - Chinese Civil War: Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek meet in Chongging to discuss an end to hostilities between the Communists and the Nationalists. August 23 - Soviet-Japanese War: Joseph Stalin orders the detention of Japanese War: 
 dynastic and monarchic rule in the country and 143 years of the Nguyễn dynasty. August 30 - WWII: Vietnam, and thus the southern provinces become South Vietnam. This ends the August Revolution. August 31 WWII: Allied troops arrest German
 field marshal Walther von Brauchitsch. A team at American Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York, led by Yellapragada Subbarow, announces they have obtained folic acid in a pure crystalline form.[50] This vitamin is abundant in green leaf vegetables, liver, kidney, and yeast.[51] Main article: September 1945 September 2 - Japan signs
the Instrument of Surrender aboard the USS Missouri. September 9 - Japanese troops formally relinquish control of Southern Korea over to the United States, effectively ending Japan's 35-year rule over Korea. September 2 - World War II ends: Japanese general Tomoyuki Yamashita surrenders to Philippine and American forces at Kiangan, Ifugao. The
final official Japanese Instrument of Surrender is accepted by the Supreme Allied Commander, General Douglas MacArthur, and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for the United States, and delegates from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, China, and others from a Japanese delegation led by Mamoru Shigemitsu, on board the
 American battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. General Douglas MacArthur is given the title of Supreme Commander Allied Powers, and is also tasked with the occupation of Japan. [52] The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is officially established, by Ho Chi Minh. [52] September 4 - WWII: Japanese forces surrender on Wake Island, after hearing word of
their country's surrender. September 5 Iva Toguri D'Aquino, a Japanese American suspected of being wartime radio propagandist "Tokyo Rose", is arrested in Yokohama. Russian code clerk Igor Gouzenko comes forward with numerous documents implicating the Soviet Union in many spy rings in North America, both in the United States and in Canada.
September 8 - U.S. troops arrive in Southern Korea, while the Soviet Union occupies the north, with the dividing line being the Nationalist Government of
China Chiang Kai-shek officially accepts the Japanese capitulation at Nanking.[52] Japanese troops in Keijō (present day Seoul) formally relinquish control over Southern Korea to the United States, effectively ending Japanese troops in Keijō (present day Seoul) formally relinquish control over Southern Korea to the United States, effectively ending Japanese troops in Keijō (present day Seoul) formally relinquish control over Southern Korea to the United States, effectively ending Japanese troops in Keijō (present day Seoul) formally relinquish control over Southern Korea.
 September 11 Hideki Tojo, Japanese prime minister during most of World War II, attempts to commit suicide to avoid facing an Allied war crimes tribunal. Radio Republik Indonesia starts broadcasting. The Batu Lintang camp in Sarawak, Borneo is liberated by Australian forces. September 12 Operation Tiderace: The Japanese Army formally surrenders to
the British in Singapore. The office of governor-general of Korea is disbanded by the United States Army Military Government in Korea, formally ending Japan's 35-year rule in Korea, formally ending Japan's 35-year
Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru demand that all British troops depart India. September 24 - Postwar anti-Jewish violence in Slovakia: The Topolcany pogrom is carried out in Czechoslovakia. Main article: October 18 - Nuremberg trials begin, after Buchenwald closes. October - Arthur C. Clarke puts forward the idea of a
geosynchronous communications satellite, in a Wireless World magazine article. October 1-15 - Operation Backfire: Three A4 rockets are launched near Cuxhaven, in a demonstration to Allied forces. October 4 - The Partizan Belgrade sports club is
 founded in Belgrade, Serbia. October 5 - Hollywood Black Friday: A strike by the Set Decorator's Union in Hollywood results in a riot. October 8-15 - Hadamar Trial: Personnel of the Hadamar Euthanasia Centre, now in the American zone of Allied-occupied Germany, are the first to be tried for systematic extermination in Nazi Germany. October 9 -
 Former prime minister Pierre Laval is sentenced to death, for collaboration with the Nazis in Vichy France. [52] October 10 - The Nazi Party is dissolved by the Allied Powers. October 16 - The Food and
 Agriculture Organization is established at a meeting in Quebec City, as a specialized agency of the United Nations. October 17 - A massive number of people, headed for the General Confederation of Labour (Argentina), gather in the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires to demand Juan Perón's release. This is known to the Peronists as the Día de la lealtad
(Loyalty Day) and considered the founding day of Peronism. October 18 - Isaías Medina Angarita, president of Venezuela, is overthrown by a military coup.[52] October 20 - Mongolians vote for independence from China.[52] October 21 - Women's
 suffrage: Women are allowed to vote in the French Legislative Election for the first time. October 22 - Rómulo Betancourt is named provisional president of Venezuela.[52] The International Court of Justice ("World Court") is established by the United Nations
Charter. Norwegian Nazi leader Vidkun Quisling is executed by firing squad, for treason against Norway.[52] October 25 WWII: Japanese armed forces in Taiwan surrender to the Allies. Getúlio Vargas is deposed as president in Brazil; José Linhares is named temporary president.[52] Osijek prison massacre by Yugoslav secret police. October 27-
November 20 - Indonesian National Revolution: Battle of Surabaya - Pro-independence Indonesian soldiers and militia fight British and British Indian troops in Surabaya. October 29 Getúlio Vargas resigns as president of Brazil. At Gimbels Department Store in New York City, the first ballpoint pens go on sale at $12.50 each. October 30 - The undivided
country of India joins the United Nations. Main article: November 1 International Labour Organization's new constitution comes into effect. Telechron introduces the model 8H59 Musalarm, the first clock radio. November 5 - Colombia joins the United Nations. November 6 - Indonesians reject an offer of autonomy from the Dutch.[52]
 November 9 - Soo Bahk Do and Moo Duk Kwan martial arts are founded in Korea. November 10 - Indonesian National Revolution: Battle of Surabaya - Following the killing of British officer Brigadier A. W. S. Mallaby on October 30, the British Indian Army (in support of its allied Dutch colonial administration) begins an advance on Surabaya in the Dutch
East Indies against Indonesian nationalists; although most of the city is retaken in 3 days of heavy fighting, the strength of the resistance leads to today being celebrated as Heroes' Day (Hari Pahlawan) in Indonesia. November 11 - 1945 Yugoslavian parliamentary election: Marshal Josip Broz Tito and the People's Front win a decisive majority (90%) in the
 Yugoslavian Assembly. [52] November 15 Harry S. Truman, Clement Attlee and Mackenzie King share nuclear information with the U.N. and call for a United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. [44] An offensive is begun in Manchuria by the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalists) against further infiltration by the Chinese Communist Party. [52] November
16 Charles de Gaulle is unanimously elected president of France by the provisional government. [52] The United States controversially imports 88 German scientists to help in the production of rocket technology. The foundation of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is agreed at a meeting in London. November 18
The Tudeh party starts a bloodless coup, and will form Azerbaijan within days. Soviet troops prevent Iranian troops from getting involved. November 20 - The Nuremberg. [52] November 26 - U.S. Ambassador to China Patrick J. Hurley resigns
 after he is unable to broker a deal between Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung.[52] November 28 The 1945 Balochistan earthquake causes a tsunami and kills 4,000. British fascist John Amery pleads guilty to treason, and is condemned to death.[55] November 29 The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is declared (this day is celebrated as Republic
Day until the 1990s). Marshal Tito is named president. Assembly of the world's first general purpose electronic Computer (ENIAC), is completed in the United States, covering 1,800 square feet (170 m2) of floor space, and the first set of calculations is run on it. Main article: December 1945
 December 2 General Eurico Gaspar Dutra is elected president of Brazil. French banks (Bank of France, BNCI, CNEP, Crédit Lyonnais, and Société Générale) are nationalized. December 3 - Communist demonstrations in Athens presage the Greek Civil War. December 4 - The United States Senate approves the entry of the United States into the United
 Nations by a vote of 65-7. December 5 - Flight 19 of United States Navy Grumman TBF Avenger torpedo bombers disappears on a training exercise from Naval Air Station Fort Lauderdale. December 21. December 27 - Twenty-one nations
 ratify the articles creating the World Bank.[56] A team at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (led by Charles D. Coryell) discovers chemical element 61, the only one still missing between 1 and 96 on the periodic table, which they will name promethium.[57] Found by analysis of fission products of irradiated uranium fuel, its discovery is not made public until
1947. The Australian government introduces an Assisted Passage Migration Scheme to encourage the immigration of British subjects, at a fare of £10, hence they become known as "Ten Pound Poms".[58] The first geothermal milk pasteurization is done in Klamath Falls, Oregon, United States. Stephen Stills Sir Rod Stewart Javed Akhtar Tom Selleck Bob
Marley Edwin Catmull Ana Lúcia Torre Björn Ulvaeus Bob Seger Yochanan Vollach Priscilla Presley Laurent Gbagbo John Carlos Wolfgang Schüssel Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia Dame Helen Mirren Patrick Modiano David Sanborn Steve Martin Vince McMahon Wyomia Tyus Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva January 1 Pietro Grasso, Italian politician
 Jacky Ickx, Belgian racing driver January 3 - Stephen Stills, American rock singer-songwriter (Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young) January 5 Lynn Di Nino, American artist Júlio Isidro, Portuguese television presenter Robert Pindyck, American economist January 7
 Shulamith Firestone, Canadian American feminist, writer (d. 2012) Raila Odinga, prime minister of Kenya January 10 - Sir Rod Stewart, British rock singer January 15 Vince Foster, American deputy White House counsel during the first term of President Bill
Clinton (d. 1993) Princess Michael of Kent, German-born member of the British Royal Family January 20 - Robert Olen Butler, American writer January 21 - Subhash
Ghai, Indian film director, producer and screenwriter January 25 - Leigh Taylor-Young, American actress January 26 Jacqueline du Pré, English cellist (d. 1987) Graham Williams, New Zealand rugby union player (d. 2018) January 27 - Harold Cardinal, Cree political leader, writer and lawyer (d. 2005) January 28 Karen Lynn Gorney, American actress
(Saturday Night Fever) Chuck Pyle, American country-folk singer-songwriter (d. 2015) January 29 Jim Nicholson, Northern Irish politician Tom Selleck, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31 - Joseph Kosuth, American actor (Magnum, P.I.) January 31
 Philip Waruinge, Kenyan boxer February 4 - John P. Jumper, United States Air Force general February 5 - Sarah Weddington, American attorney (d. 2021) February 7 - Gerald Davies, Welsh rugby player February 9 Mia Farrow, American actress Yoshinori Ohsumi,
 Japanese cell biologist [59] February 10 - Koo Bon-moo, South Korean business executive (d. 2018) February 12 Luiz Carlos Alborghetti, Italian-Brazilian radio commenter, showman and political figure (d. 2009) Maud Adams, Swedish actress David D. Friedman, American economist February 13 - Simon Schama, English historian[60] February 14 Adiss
 Harmandian, Lebanese-Armenian pop singer (d. 2019) Hans-Adam II, Prince of Liechtenstein February 15 - Douglas Hofstadter, American cognitive scientist February 22 - Oliver, American singer (Good Morning Starshine) (d. 2000) February 24
 - Barry Bostwick, American actor February 25 - Roy Saari, American swimmer (d. 2008) February 26 - Marta Kristen, Norwegian actress (Lost In Space) February 28 Alexey Ekimov, Russian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate[62] Bubba Smith, American football
 player and actor (d. 2011) March 1 - Dirk Benedict, American actor March 3 - George Miller, Australian film director March 4 Dieter Meier, Swiss singer, writer Tommy Svensson, Swedish football manager, player March 7 - Arthur Lee, American musician (d. 2006) March 8 Micky Dolenz, American actor, director and rock musician (The Monkees) Anselm
 Kiefer, German painter March 9 Katja Ebstein, German singer Dennis Rader, American serial killer March 10 - Nobuhiko Higashikuni, Japanese Imperial prince (d. 2015) Anatoly Fomenko, Russian mathematician March 14 - Michael Martin Murphey, American country singer-songwriter March
16 - Douglas Ahlstedt, American tenor March 17 Hassan Bechara, Lebanese wrestler (d. 2017) March 18 Michael Reagan, American television personality, political commentator and Republican strategist Marta Suplicy, Brazilian politician and psychologist March 20 Jay Ingram, Canadian television host, author and journalist Bobby Jameson, American
 singer-songwriter (d. 2015) Pat Riley, American basketball coach March 21 - Charles Greene, American Olympic athlete (d. 2022) March 26 - Mikhail Voronin, Russian gymnast (d. 2004) March 27 - Władysław Stachurski, Polish football player, manager (d. 2013) March 28 Rodrigo Duterte, 16th President of the Philippines Raine Loo, Estonian actress
 March 29 Walt Frazier, African-American basketball player Willem Ruis, Dutch game show host (d. 1986) March 30 - Eric Clapton, English rock guitarist and singer-songwriter[63] March 31 Nana Ampadu, Ghanaian musician (d. 2021)[64] Edwin Catmull, American computer scientist, President of Walt Disney Animation Studios[65] April 2 - Linda Hunt
 American actress[66] April 4 - Daniel Cohn-Bendit, French political activist[67] April 5 Cem Karaca, Turkish musician (d. 2004) Tommy Smith, English footballer (d. 2019) April 12 - Lee Jong-wook, South Korean Director-General of the World Health Organization (d. 2006) April 13 Lucha Corpi, Mexican poet Tony Dow, American actor, producer and
director (d. 2022) Lowell George, American rock musician (Little Feat) (d. 1979) April 14 Ritchie Blackmore, English rock guitarist Tuila'epa Sa'ilele Malielegaoi, 6th Prime Minister of Samoa April 24 - Larry Tesler, American computer
 scientist (cut, copy, paste) (d. 2020) April 25 - Björn Ulvaeus, Swedish rock songwriter (ABBA) April 29 - Tammi Terrell, African-American soul singer (d. 1970) April 30 - Lara Saint Paul, Eritrean-born Italian singer (d. 2018) May 1 - Rita Coolidge, American pop singer May 3 - Jeffrey C. Hall, American geneticist and chronobiologist, Nobel Prize laureate
May 4 David Magson, mathematician and businessman Narasimhan Ram, Indian journalist May 6 - Bob Seger, American rock singer May 7 - Robin Strasser, American actress May 8 - Keith Jarrett, American musician[68] May 9 - Jupp Heynckes, German footballer and manager May 11 - Hilda Pérez Carvajal, Venezuelan biologist May 13 - Tammam
Salam, 34th Prime Minister of Lebanon May 14 - Yochanan Vollach, Israeli footballer and president of Maccabi Haifa, CEO May 15 - Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza, heir to the Portuguese crown May 17 - Tony Roche, Australian tennis player May 19 - Pete Townshend, English rock guitarist, lyricist (The Who) May 20 - Anton Zeilinger, Austrian quantum
physicist, Nobel Prize laureate[69] May 21 Richard Hatch, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 22 - Victoria Wyndham, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 23 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 23 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 23 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 23 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 23 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 24 - Priscilla (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 25 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 26 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 26 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 27 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 27 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 27 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 27 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, German physicist, astronaut May 28 Lauren Chapin, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, American actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, American Actor (Battlestar Galactica) (d. 2017) Ernst Messerschmid, American Actor (Battlestar 
 Presley, American actress, businesswoman May 28 Patch Adams, American physician, comedian, social activist, clown and author John Fogerty, American rock singer (Creedence Clearwater Revival) May 29 Gary Brooker, English rock keyboardist and singer-songwriter (Procol Harum) (d. 2022)[70] Jean-Pierre Van Rossem, Belgian businessman, fraudster
and politician (d. 2018) May 30 Andrea Bronfman, American philanthropist (d. 2006) Gladys Horton, American film director (d. 1982) Laurent Gbagbo, President of Côte d'Ivoire June 1 - Frederica von Stade, American mezzo-soprano June 2 - Jon Peters, American film producer
 June 3 - Hale Irwin, American professional golfer June 4 - Anthony Braxton, American composer and musical instrumentalist June 5 John Carlos, American athlete Théophile Georges Kassab, Catholic prelate (d. 2013) Nechama Rivlin, Israeli socialite, 10th First lady of Israel (d. 2019) June 6 - David Dukes, American actor (d. 2000) June 7 - Wolfgang
 Schüssel, Chancellor of Austria June 9 - Nike Wagner, German woman of the theater June 10 - Benny Gallagher, Scottish singer-songwriter and multi-instrumentalist, half of duo Gallagher and Lyle June 11 - Adrienne Barbeau, American actress, television personality and author (Maude) June 12 - Pat Jennings, Northern Irish footballer June 14 - Jörg
 Immendorff, German painter June 15 Françoise Chandernagor, French writer Miriam Defensor Santiago, Filipino politician (d. 2016) June 17 P. D. T. Acharya, Secretary General, Indian Lok Sabha Art Bell, American radio talk show host (Coast to
Coast AM) (d. 2018) Ken Livingstone, British politician Eddy Merckx, Belgian cyclist June 19 Radovan Karadžić, Serbian politician Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar politician and poet, Nobel Peace Prize recipient June 20 - Anne Murray, Canadian singer June 21 Roberto D'Angelo, Italian slalom canoeist Luis Castañeda Lossio, Peruvian politician Thiagarajan
 Indian actor, director and producer Nirmalendu Goon, Bangladeshi poet Marijana Lubej, Slovenian sprinter June 22 Juma Kapuya, Tanzanian politician Dieter Versen, German football defender (d. 2025) June 23 Ana Chumachenco, Italian violinist Kim Småge, Norwegian novelist, crime fiction writer, writer of short stories and children's writer June 24
George Pataki, Governor of New York Betty Stöve, Dutch tennis player[71] Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian physician, politician June 25 Lali Armengol, Spanish playwright, professor and theater director[72] Mohammed Bakar, Malaysian footballer Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick, American politician Baba Gana Kingibe, Nigerian politician Guillermo Mendoza,
 Mexican cyclist Chaiyasit Shinawatra, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army June 26 - Paul Chun, Hong Kong actor June 27 Jose Miguel Arroyo, First Gentleman of the Philippines Ami Ayalon, Israeli politician Norma Kamali, American fashion designer Catherine Lacoste, French amateur golfer Lu Sheng-yen, Taiwanese leader of the True Buddha
School June 28 Ken Buchanan, Scottish undisputed world lightweight boxing champion (d. 2023) Raul Seixas, Brazilian rock singer (d. 1989) June 29 - Chandrika Kumaratunga, 5th President of Sri Lanka June 30 Kevin Jackman, Australian rules footballer Jerry Kenney, American Major League Baseball infielder Sean Scully, Irish-American-based painter,
printmaker James Snyder Jr., American author, attorney and politician July 1 Jane Cederqvist, Swedish freestyle swimmer Visu, Indian writer, director, stage, actor and talk-show host (d. 2020) Billy Rohr, American author, attorney and politician July 3 - Thomas
 Mapfumo, Zimbabwean musician July 4 Tiong Thai King, Malaysian politician Steinar Amundsen, Norwegian sprint canoeist July 5 Nurul Islam Nahid, Bangladeshi politician Miroslav Mišković, Serbian business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, businesswoman Moncef Marzouki
 Tunisian politician; 4th President of Tunisia Li Chi-an, North Korean football striker Matti Salminen, Finnish bass singer July 8 - Micheline Calmy-Rey, Swiss Federal Councilor July 9 Dean Koontz, American writer Mohammad Reza Nematzadeh, Iranian politician, engineer July 10 Zlatko Tomčić, Croatian politician Daniel Ona Ondo, Gabonese politician
 Virginia Wade, English professional tennis player Ron Glass, African-American actor (d. 2016) July 11 - Richard Wesley, American playwright, screenwriter July 12 Leopoldo Mastelloni, Italian actor, comedian and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 14 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 14 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 15 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player Ron Glass, African-American political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 15 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 16 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 18 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 19 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 19 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 19 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 19 - Antun Vujić, Croatian political analyst, lexicographer and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player and singer Thor Martinsen, N
 author July 15 Hong Ra-hee, South Korean billionaire businesswoman, philanthropist Jürgen Möllemann, German politician (d. 2003) Jan-Michael Vincent, American actor (d. 2019) July 16 Victor Sloan, Irish artist Çetin Tekindor, Turkish actor Roy Ho Ten Soeng, Dutch politician Jos Stelling, Dutch film director, screenwriter July 17 Eduardo Olivera,
Mexican modern pentathlete Kim Won-hong, North Korean politician, military leader Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia July 19 Oleg Fotin, Russian swimmer Richard Henderson, Scottish molecular biologist, Nobel Prize laureate[73] Uri Rosenthal, Dutch politician July 20 Kim Carnes, American singer-songwriter (Bette Davis Eyes) Lothar Koepsel
 German sailor Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, Zimbabwean politician and diplomat July 21 John Lowe, English darts player Barry Richards, South African businessman July 26 Helen Mirren, British actress July 28 - Jim Davis, American cartoonist (Garfield) July 30 Patrick
 Modiano, French novelist, Nobel Prize laureate August 4 - Alan Mulally, American businessman, CEO of the Ford Motor Company August 5 - Loni Anderson, American actress (WKRP in Cincinnati) August 8 - Julie Anne Robinson
 British theatre, television, film director and producer August 9 - Posy Simmonds, English cartoonist August 12 Ron Mael, American musician (Sparks)[75] J. D. McClatchy, American poet and literary critic (d. 2018) Eliana Pittman, Brazilian singer,
actress Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda (d. 2023) Wim Wenders, German film director, producer August 15 Bobby Treviño, Mexican baseball player (d. 2018) Miyuki Matsuhisa, Japanese artistic gymnast Khaleda Zia, Bangladesh politician, Prime Minister of Bangladesh politi
 English rock singer (Deep Purple) August 22 David Chase, American writer, director and television producer (The Archies) August 25 - Daniel Hulet, Belgian cartoonist (d.
- Mustafa Balel, Turkish writer September 5 K. N. T. Sastry, Indian film critic, director and writer (d. 2018) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 5 K. N. T. Sastry, Indian film critic, director and writer (d. 2018) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 5 K. N. T. Sastry, Indian film critic, director and writer (d. 2018) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 5 K. N. T. Sastry, Indian film critic, director and writer (d. 2018) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 5 K. N. T. Sastry, Indian film critic, director and writer (d. 2018) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 6 - Victor Ramahatra, 5th Prime Minister of Madagascar September 7 - Jacques Lemaire, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart, Scottish singer-songwriter (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al Stewart (Year of the Cat) September 8 Rom (Pigpen) Al
15 - Jessye Norman, American soprano (d. 2019) September 16 - Pat Stevens, American voice actress (d. 2010) September 17 Phil Jackson, American soprammer and businessman (d. 2021)[77] P. F. Sloan, American singer-songwriter (d. 2015)
 September 21 Shaw Clifton, Northern Ireland-born General of the Salvation Army Kay Ryan, American poet September 22 - Gonzaguinha, Brazilian singer, composer (d. 1991) September 24 - John Rutter, English choral composer, conductor September 22 - Gonzaguinha, Brazilian singer, composer (d. 1991) September 24 - John Rutter, English choral composer, conductor September 24 - John Rutter, English choral composer, conductor September 25 - Gonzaguinha, Brazilian singer, composer (d. 1991) September 26 - Bryan Ferry, English choral composer, conductor September 27 - Jack Goldstein
 Canadian artist (d. 2003) September 29 - Nadezhda Chizhova, Russian athlete September 30 Ehud Olmert, 12th Prime Minister of Israel Ralph Siegel, German record producer, songwriter (d. 1979) Ram Nath Kovind, 14th President of
 India October 2 Regina Torné, Mexican actress, singer and television presenter Don McLean, American Pie") October 6 - Ivan Graziani, Italian singer-songwriter (d. 1997) October 9 Vijaya Kumaratunga, Sri Lankan actor and politician (d. 1988)
 Archbishop Nikon of Boston, Albanian bishop (d. 2019) October 12 Aurore Clément, French actress Dusty Rhodes, American wrestler (d. 2015) October 18 Norio Wakamoto, Japanese voice actor Yıldo, Turkish showman, footballer October 19 Angus Deaton, Scottish-born economist, recipient of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences John
Lithgow, American actor (Third Rock from the Sun) October 22 - Yvan Ponton, Canadian actor, sportscaster October 23 - Kim Larsen, Danish rock musician (d. 2018) October 24 Eugenie Scott, American Executive Director of the National Center for Science Education Sean Solomon, American Principal Investigator of NASA's MESSENGER mission to
Mercury and director of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism at the Carnegie Institution for Science October 25 Peter Ledger, Australian artist (d. 1994) David Schramm, American astrophysicist and educator (d. 1997) Keaton Yamada, Japanese voice actor October 26 Pat Conroy, American author (d. 2016) Jaclyn Smith, American actress,
 businesswoman (Charlie's Angels) October 27 Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, 35th President of Brazil Carrie Snodgress, American actress (d. 2004) October 30 - Henry Winkler, American actor, producer and director (Happy Days) Gerd Müller November 3 - Gerd
Müller, German footballer (d. 2021) November 5 - Jacques Lanctôt, Canadian terrorist November 10 - Madeleine Juneau, Canadian museologist November 11 - Daniel Ortega, 58th and 62nd President of
Nicaragua November 12 - Neil Young, Canadian singer-songwriter, musician November 15 - Anni-Frid Lyngstad, Norwegian-born rock singer (ABBA) November 17 Elvin Hayes, American basketball player Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of Algeria November 18 Wilma Mankiller, Chief of the Cherokee Nation (d. 2010) Mahinda Rajapaksa, Sri Lankan
politician, 6th President of Sri Lanka November 21 - Goldie Hawn, American actress Kalervo Kummola - Finnish ice hockey executive, businessman, and politician November 23 - Dennis Nilsen, Scottish serial killer (d. 2018)[78] November 24 - Nuruddin Farah, Somali novelist November 25 - Mary Jo
Deschanel, American actress November 26 - John McVie, English rock musician (Fleetwood Mac) November 27 Barbara Anderson, American actor (d. 2013) November 27 Barbara Anderson, American actor (d. 2013) November 27 Barbara Anderson, American actor (d. 2013) November 28 - John McVie, English rock musician (Fleetwood Mac) November 27 Barbara Anderson, American actor (d. 2013) November 28 - John McVie, English rock musician (Fleetwood Mac) November 29 Barbara Anderson, American actor (d. 2013) November 20 Barbara Anderson, American Anderson, American Anderson, American Anderson, American Anderson, American Anders
December 8 - Julie Heldman, American tennis player [80] December 10 - John Ankerberg, American Christian television host, author and speaker December 12 René Pétillon, French satirical, political cartoonist (d. 2018) Portia Simpson-Miller, 2-time Prime Minister of Jamaica Kathy Garver
 American actress, author and online radio hostess Donald Pandiangan, Indonesian archery athlete (d. 2008) Heather North, American actress (d. 2017) December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2004) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2017) December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis, Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian, author and biographer (d. 2018) Thaao Penghlis Australian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand popular historian actor December 15 Michael King, New Zealand pop
- Ernie Hudson, African-American actor December 18 - Carolyn Wood, American professional swimmer December 19 - Elaine Joyce, American actress, game show panelist December 20 Peter Criss, American actress, game show panelist December 21 - Mari Lill, Estonian actress
December 22 - Diane Sawyer, American news journalist December 23 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 24 Lemmy, British singer, bassist (Motörhead) (d. 2015)[81] Nicholas Meyer, American news journalist December 24 Lemmy, British singer, bassist (Motörhead) (d. 2015)[81] Nicholas Meyer, American news journalist December 23 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 24 Lemmy, British singer, bassist (Motörhead) (d. 2015)[81] Nicholas Meyer, American news journalist December 24 Lemmy, British singer, bassist (Motörhead) (d. 2015)[81] Nicholas Meyer, American news journalist December 25 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 26 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 27 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 28 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American news journalist December 29 - Donald A. Ritchie, American new
December 25 - Noel Redding, English musician (d. 2003)[82] December 30 - Davy Jones, English-born pop singer, actor (The Monkees) (d. 2012) December 31 Barbara Carrera, Nicaraguan-American actress Vernon Wells, Australian actor[83] Connie Willis, American fiction writer Ricardo Jiménez
Oreamuno Else Lasker-Schüler January 2 - Sir Bertram Ramsay, British admiral (b. 1883) January 3 - Edgar Cayce, American mystic (b. 1877) January 4 - Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno, 3-time President of Costa Rica (b. 1898) Edith
 Frank, German-Dutch mother of Anne Frank (b. 1900)[84] Herbert Lumsden, British general (killed in action) (b. 1897)[85] Vladimir Vernadsky, Soviet mineralogist, geochemist (b. 1863) January 7 Alexander Stirling Calder, American Sculptor (b. 1870) Thomas McGuire, American World War II fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1920) Prince Rainer of Saxe
Coburg and Gotha (killed in action) (b. 1900) January 12 - Teresio Olivelli, Italian Roman Catholic soldier and venerable (b. 1916) January 15 - Pedro Abad Santos, Filipino politician, brother of José Abad Santos (b. 1876)
January 16 - José Fabella, Filipino physician (b. 1888) January 19 Petar Bojović, Serbian field marshal (b. 1858) Gustave Mesny, French Army general (b. 1860) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedrocchi, Italian artist, writer (killed on active service) (b. 1907) January 21 - Federico Pedro
January 31 - Eddie Slovik, American soldier (executed for desertion) (b. 1920)[86] Anne Frank José María Moncada Aleksey Nikolayevich Tolstoy February 1 Ivan Bagryanov, 30th Prime Minister of Bulgaria (executed) (b.
 1891) Dobri Bozhilov, 29th Prime Minister of Bulgaria (executed) (b. 1884) Bogdan Filov, Bulgaria archaeologist, historian and politician, 28th Prime Minister of Bulgaria (executed) (b. 1883) Petar Gabrovski, acting Prime Minister of Bulgaria (executed) (b. 1883) Petar Gabrovski, acting Prime Minister of Bulgaria (executed) (b. 1884) Bogdan Filov, Bulgaria (executed) (b. 1884) Prime Minister of Bulgaria (execut
 1895) February 2 Adolf Brand, German campaigner for homosexuality (air raid victim) (b. 1874) Alfred Delp, German Jesuit priest and philosopher of the German Resistance, 20 July plotter (executed) (b. 1884) Gustav Heistermann von
Ziehlberg, German general, 20 July plotter (executed) (b. 1898) Joe Hunt, American tennis champion (military aircraft crash) (b. 1919) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) Joe Hunt, American tennis champion (military aircraft crash) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch, French World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) February 5 Denise Bloch World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1898) Februa
Violette Szabo, French/British World War II heroine (executed) (b. 1921) February 8 - Robert Brasillach, French writer (executed) (b. 1891) February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French architect, designer (b. 1886) February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Stevens, French writer (executed) (b. 1909)[88] February 8 - Robert Mallet-Steven
 humanitarian and WWII heroine (air raid victim) (b. 1893) February 18 - Ivan Chernyakhovsky, Soviet general (died of wounds) (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 21 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 22 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 22 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (in internment camp) (b. 1902) February 22 - Sara Josephine Baker, American physician (b. 1906) February 23 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (b. 1906) February 24 - Eric Liddell, British Olympic athlete (b. 1906) February 24
1873) February 23 José María Moncada, 19th President of Nicaragua (b. 1870) Aleksei Nikolaevich Tolstoy, Russian writer (b. 1883)[89] February 24 - Josef Mayr-Nusser, Italian Roman Catholic layman, martyr and blessed (b. 1910) February 24 - Josef Mayr-Nusser, Italian Roman Catholic layman, martyr and blessed (b. 1870) Aleksei Nikolaevich Tolstoy, Russian writer (b. 1883)[89] February 25 - Mário de Andrade, Brazilian writer, photographer (b. 1893) February 26 - Millard Harmon, American
general (b. 1888)[90] David Lloyd George Hans Fischer March 2 - Emily Carr, Canadian painter (b. 1871) March 3 Gheorghe Avramescu, Romanian general (in custody) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (died of wounds) (b. 1884) Aleksandra Samusenko, Soviet WWII tank commander (d
actress (b. 1872)[92] Mark Sandrich, American film director (b. 1800) March 1 - Friedrich Fromm, German Nazi official (executed) (b. 1888) March 14 - Antônio Francisco Braga, Brazilian composer (b. 1868) March 15 - Sava Caracaş, Romanian general (b. 1872)[92]
 Roman Catholic priest and blessed (b. 1908) Takeichi Nishi, Japanese equestrian gold medalist (1932), tank commander at Battle of Iwo Jima (killed in action) (b. 1902) March 23 - Élisabeth de Rothschild, French WWII heroine (b. 1902) March 23 - Élisabeth de Rothschild, French WWII heroine (b. 1902) March 26 David Lloyd George, British politician and statesman, 51st Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1863)
Tadamichi Kuribayashi, Imperial Japanese Army general, commander of the battle of Iwo Jima (b. 1891) March 27 - Halid Ziya Uşaklıgil, Turkish author (b. 1892) Ichimaru Toshinosuke, Japanese naval aviator, commander at Battle of Iwo Jima (b. 1891) March 27 - Halid Ziya Uşaklıgil, Turkish author (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Soviet Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Boris Shaposhnikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union (b. 1891) Bo
 1867) March 29 - Ferenc Csik, Hungarian swimmer (air raid victim) (b. 1813) March 30 - Maurice Rose, American general (b. 1899)[94] March 31 Hans Fischer, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (suicide) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1876) Maria Skobtsova, Soviet Orthodox nun and saint (killed by poison) (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, publicist (b. 1881) Torgny Segerstedt, Swedish newspaper editor, 
1891) Natalia Tulasiewicz, Polish teacher and Roman Catholic blessed (murdered in concentration camp) (b. 1906) Franklin D. Roosevelt Benito Mussolini Adolf Hitler April 3 - Raoul Dutheil, French footballer (b. 1903) April 7 Seiichi Itō, Japanese admiral (lost in action) (b. 1890) Aruga Kōsaku, Japanese admiral (lost in action) (b. 1897) April 9 Dietrich
 Bonhoeffer, German theologian (executed) (b. 1906) Wilhelm Canaris, German admiral, head of the Abwehr (executed) (b. 1887) Hans von Dohnanyi, Hungarian-born German lawyer, member of the German Resistance, 20 July Plotter (executed) (b. 1903)[95] April
10 Gloria Dickson, American actress (fire victim) (b. 1917) Hendrik Nicolaas Werkman, Dutch artist and printer (b. 1882) April 11 - Frederick Lugard, British colonial administrator (b. 1882) April 13 - Ernst
 Cassirer, German philosopher (b. 1874) April 15 - Joachim Albrecht Eggeling, German SS general (suicide) (b. 1884) April 18 Sir Ambrose Fleming, British electrical engineer and physicist (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 15 - Joachim Albrecht Eggeling, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) William, Prince of Albania (b. 1876) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Walter Model, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1800) April 21 - Wal
1891) April 22 - Käthe Kollwitz, German artist (b. 1867) April 23 - Klaus Bonhoeffer, German resistance fighter, 20 July Plotter (executed) (b. 1899) April 28 Executed: Hermann Fegelein, German SS general (b. 1906) Benito Mussolini, Italian politician, journalist, 27th Prime
Minister of Italy and Duce of Fascism (b. 1883) Clara Petacci, mistress of Benito Mussolini (b. 1892) Alessandro Pavolini, Italian Fascist politician (b. 1893) April 29 - Achille Starace, Italian Fascist politician (b. 1889) April 30 Luisa Ferida,
 Italian actress (executed) (b. 1914) Adolf Hitler, Austrian-born German politician, Führer of Germany (suicide) (b. 1889) Eva Braun, wife of Adolf Hitler (suicide) (b. 1912) Joseph Goebbels Prince Waldemar of Prussia Prussia Prussia Prince Waldemar of Prussia P
Magda Goebbels, wife of Joseph Goebbels (suicide) (b. 1895) Hans Krebs, German general (suicide) (b. 1896) Hans Krebs, German general (suicide) (b. 1897) Hans Krebs, German general (suicide) (b. 1898) Hans Krebs, 
 physician, politician (b. 1878) May 4 - Fedor von Bock, German field marshal (b. 1880)[97] May 6 - Xhem Hasa, Albanian nationalist (b. 1801) May 8 Francis Bruguière, American photographer (b. 1875) Julius Hirsch, German footballer (killed in Auschwitz concentration camp) (b. 1892)[98] Wilhelm
 Rediess, SS and Police Leader of Nazi-occupied Norway (suicide) (b. 1893) Josef Terboven, Reichskommissar of Nazi-occupied Norway (suicide) (b. 1893) May 9 - Gustav Becking, German musicologist (b. 1894) May 10 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader
(suicide) (b. 1898) May 11 - Kiyoshi Ogawa, Japanese kamikaze pilot (b. 1922) May 14 Joseph Barthélemy, French jurist, politician and journalist (b. 1856) May 15 Kenneth J. Alford, British soldier and composer (b. 1881)[99] Charles Williams, British author (b. 1886)
May 16 - Kaju Sugiura, Japanese admiral (killed in action) (b. 1896) May 18 - William Joseph Simmons, American founder of the second Ku Klux Klan (b. 1890) May 19 - Prince Kan'in Kotohito, Japanese prince, member of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Office (b.
1865) May 23 - Heinrich Himmler, German politician, Reichsführer-SS (suicide) (b. 1892) May 24 - Robert Ritter von Greim, German field marshal (suicide) (b. 1889) Ishii Kikujirō, Japanese diplomat and politician (killed in bombing raid)
 (b. 1866)[100] May 31 Odilo Globocnik, Austrian Nazi leader (suicide) (b. 1904) Curt von Gottberg, German SS general (suicide) (b. 1878) June 7 - Kitaro Nishida, Japanese philosopher (b. 1870) June 8 Robert Desnos, French poet, resistance fighter (typhoid) (b. 1900)
 Karl Hanke, German Nazi general and last Reichsführer-SS (killed) (b. 1803) June 11 - Lurana W. Sheldon, American author (b. 1862) June 13 - Minoru Ota, Japanese admiral (suicide) (b. 1891) June 15 Carl Gustaf Ekman, Prime Minister of Sweden (b. 1872) Amélie Rives Troubetzkoy, American author (b. 1863) Aris Velouchiotis, Greek World
War II resistance leader (b. 1905) June 16 Nikolai Berzarin, Soviet Red Army general (b. 1904) Nils Edén, 15th Prime Minister of Sweden (b. 1871) June 18 Florence Bascom, American geologist and educator (b. 1862) Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., American general (killed in action at Okinawa) (b. 1886) Friedrich, Prince of Wied, German prince (b. 1872)
 June 20 Robert Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe, British politician (b. 1858) Luís Fernando de Orleans y Borbón, Spanish prince (b. 1888) June 22 Isamu Chō, Japanese general (ritual suicide) (b. 1887) June 24 - José Gutiérrez Solana, Spanish painter (b. 1886) June 27 - Emil Hácha, 3rd
 President of Czechoslovakia, State President of Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (b. 1872) June 30 Germogen (Maximov), Russian Orthodox Metropolitan (b. 1861) Gabriel El-Registan, Soviet poet (b. 1866) July 2 - Óscar R. Benavides, Peruvian field
 marshal, diplomat, politician and President of Peru (b. 1876) July 5 - John Curtin, 14th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1885) July 7 - Peter To Rot, Papuan Roman Catholic layman, martyr and blessed (b. 1912) July 9 - Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti, Italian politician, diplomat (b. 1876) July 12 Boris Galerkin, Russian mathematician (b. 1871)[101] Wolfram von
Richthofen, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1895) July 13 - Alla Nazimova, Russian-born American actress (b. 1879) July 24 - Arnold von Winckler, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1856) July 25 - Malin Craig, United States Army general (b. 1871) July 24 - Arnold von Winckler, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1895) July 17 - Ernst Busch, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1871) July 24 - Arnold von Winckler, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1895) July 25 - Malin Craig, United States Army general (b. 1871) July 24 - Arnold von Winckler, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1895) July 27 - Ernst Busch, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1895) July 27 - Malin Craig, United States Army general (b. 1871) July 28 - Arnold von Winckler, German field marshal (brain tumor) (b. 1895) July 27 - Malin Craig, United States Army general (b. 1871) July 28 - Malin Craig, United States Army general (b. 1871) July 29 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 29 - Malin Craig, United States Army general (b. 1871) July 29 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 29 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 29 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Paul Valéry, French poet (b. 1871) July 20 - Pau
1875) July 28 - Margot Asquith, Countess of Oxford and Asquith (b. 1864) July 29 - Maria Pierina De Micheli, Italian Roman Catholic religious sister, mystic and blessed (b. 1890) July 31 - Artemio Ricarte, Filipino general (b. 1866) Florencio Harmodio Arosemena August 1 - Blas Cabrera Felipe, Spanish physicist (b. 1878) August 2 - Pietro Mascagni,
 Italian composer (b. 1863) August 3 - Roman Kochanowski, Polish painter, illustrator (b. 1857) August 5 - Nat Jaffe, American swing jazz pianist (b. 1918) August 8 - Joseph Pujol, Le Pétomane, French flatulist (b. 1857) August 7 - Jacques Vaillant de
Guélis, British/French WWII hero (injuries received in automobile accident) (b. 1907) August 10 - Robert H. Goddard, American rocket scientist (b. 1882) August 12 - Karl Leisner, German Roman Catholic priest and blessed (b. 1915)
August 15 Korechika Anami, Japanese general (ritual suicide) (b. 1887) Matome Ugaki, Japanese admiral (killed in action) (b. 1890) August 16 - Takijirō Ōnishi, Japanese admiral (ritual suicide) (b. 1897)[103] Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, Indian
 educationist (b. 1872) August 24 - Shizuichi Tanaka, Japanese general (suicide) (b. 1887) August 25 - Willis Augustus Lee, American admiral, Olympic shooter (b. 1890) August 27 - Blessed María Pilar Izquierdo Albero, Spanish Roman Catholic religious
professed (b. 1906) August 29 - Fritz Pfleumer, German engineer, inventor (b. 1881) August 30 - Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, 6th President of Panama (b. 1872) Béla Bartók September 6 Witold Leon Czartoryski, Polish
 nobleman (b. 1864) John S. McCain Sr., American admiral (b. 1884) September 9 - Aage Bertelsen, Danish painter (b. 1873) September 12 - Hajime Sugiyama, Japanese general (suicide) (b. 1888) September 9 - Aage Bertelsen, Danish painter (b. 1873) September 12 - Hajime Sugiyama, Japanese general (suicide) (b. 1884) September 12 - Hajime Sugiyama, Japanese general (suicide) (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1858)[104] André Tardieu, 3-time prime minister of France (b. 1873) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1884) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1888) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1888) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer, German physician and bacteriologist (b. 1880) September 15 Richard Friedrich 
1876) Anton Webern, Austrian composer (b. 1883) Zhang Mingqi, Qing dynasty politician (b. 1875) September 16 - John McCormack, Irish tenor (b. 1884) September 18 José Agripino Barnet, Cuban politician and diplomat, acting President of Cuba (b. 1864) Blind Willie Johnson, American gospel blues singer (b. 1897) September 20 Augusto Tasso
 Fragoso, Brazilian soldier, statesman and Interim President of Brazil (b. 1869) Eduard Wirths, German doctor, chief SS doctor at Auschwitz concentration camp (suicide) (b. 1881)[105] Kiyoshi Miki, Japanese philosopher (b. 1897)
 Pierre Laval October 1 - Walter Bradford Cannon, American physiologist (b. 1871)[106] October 6 - Leonardo Conti, German physician, Nazi officer (suicide) (b. 1897) October 10 - Joseph Darnand, Vichy French politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 12 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (b. 1869)[107] October 10 - Joseph Darnand, Vichy French politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 12 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (b. 1869)[107] October 13 - Joseph Darnand, Vichy French politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 14 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (b. 1869)[107] October 15 - Joseph Darnand, Vichy French politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 16 - Joseph Darnand, Vichy French politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 17 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 18 - Felix Salten, Austrian author (b. 1869)[107] October 18 - Joseph Darnand, Vichy French politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politician (executed) (b. 1897) October 19 - Dmytro Antonovych, Soviet politicia
1877) October 13 - Milton S. Hershey, American chocolate tycoon (b. 1857) October 15 - Pierre Laval, French politician, 2-time Prime Minister of France (executed) (b. 1868) October 19 Plutarco Elías Calles, Mexican general, politician and 40th President of Mexico (b. 1877) N. C.
 Wyeth, American illustrator (b. 1882) October 21 Henry Armetta, Italian actor (b. 1888) Felicija Bortkevičienė, Lithuanian politician and publisher (b. 1870)[109] Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi collaborator (executed) (b. 1887) October 25 - Robert Ley,
German Nazi politician (suicide) (b. 1870) October 26 Adolf von Brudermann, Austro-Hungarian general (b. 1874) Paul Pelliot, French explorer (b. 1879) Ignacio Zuloaga, Basque Spanish painter (b. 1870) Sigurður Eggerz November 8 - August von
 Mackensen, German field marshal (b. 1849) November 11 - Jerome Kern, American composer (b. 1885)[110] November 13 - Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (b. 1865)[111] November 17 - Frederick Francis IV, Grand Duke of
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin (b. 1882) November 20 - Francis William Aston, British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1877) November 21 Robert Benchley, American novelist (b. 1873)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1889)[112] Ellen Glasgow, American novelist (b. 1873)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1874)[113] Alexander Patch, United States Army lieutenant general, World War II army commander (b. 1884)[113] Alexander Patch (b. 1884
1889) Jimmy Quinn, Scottish footballer (b. 1878)[114] November 23 - Charles Coborn, British singer (b. 1872) November 27 - Josep Maria Sert, Spanish Catalan muralist (b. 1874) November 28 - Dwight F. Davis, American tennis player (b. 1879) November 27 - Josep Maria Sert, Spanish Catalan muralist (b. 1876) George S. Patton December 1 - Anton
 Dostler, German general (b. 1891) December 4 Thomas Hunt Morgan, American biologist, geneticist, embryologist and Nobel Prize in Physiology recipient (b. 1864) December 4 Thomas Hunt Morgan, American biologist, geneticist, embryologist and Nobel Prize in Physiology recipient (b. 1879)[115] December 4 Thomas Hunt Morgan, American biologist, geneticist, embryologist and Nobel Prize in Physiology recipient (b. 1864) December 4 Thomas Hunt Morgan, American biologist, geneticist, embryologist and Nobel Prize in Physiology recipient (b. 1864) December 4 Thomas Hunt Morgan, American biologist, geneticist, embryologist and Nobel Prize in Physiology recipient (b. 1879)[115] December 3 - Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury (b. 1864) December 8 - Gabriellino D'Annunzio, Italian
 actor, director and screenwriter (b. 1886) December 12 - Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe (b. 1868) December 13 Juana Bormann, German Warden at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp (executed) (b. 1923) Josef Kramer, German
commandant of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp (executed) (b. 1919) December 14 - Forrester Harvey, Irish actor (b. 1884) December 16 Giovanni Agnelli, Italian entrepreneur, founder of Fiat (b. 1866) Fumimaro Konoe, Japanese general, politician and 23rd
Roger Keyes, 1st Baron Keyes, British admiral (b. 1872) December 28 - Theodore Dreiser, American novelist (b. 1871)[118] Physics - Wolfgang Pauli Chemistry - Artturi Ilmari Virtanen Physiology or Medicine - Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernst Chain, Howard Florey Literature - Gabriela Mistral Peace - Cordell Hull ^ Girbig, Werner (1975). Six Months to
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Stone Books. Retrieved March 28, 2016. ^ MacDonogh, Giles (2007). After the Reich: The Brutal History of the Allied Occupations. New York: Basic Books. p. 93. ^ Ernest F. Fisher Jr., The Mediterranean Theater of Operations: Cassino to the Alps (Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1977), p. 524 ^ Duncan, George R. "Massacres and Atrocities
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weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennia 2n
Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began
in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 29th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and
much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma
Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every
turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the
United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia
The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the
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Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what

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became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British
controlled a fifth of the world's land and a quarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving
man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the
first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.
[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji
 Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention to the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances was also shown and the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances was also shown and the first Sino-Japanese War. Advances was al
 century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million. [7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a
 million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of
 the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti,
Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth
Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a settlement foundation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia (North America and Australia).
significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century,
approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British
 Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the
creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire)
Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, France) Republic (France) Republic (France
 Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major
conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the
 French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the 
successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion had massive French invas
Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and Exiled to Saint Helena, and the 
to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th
century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic
of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, [11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including
modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848.
old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According
forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost
every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win
the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the United States, largely over concerns related to
slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution
[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in
the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire 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 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, 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 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 
 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 and
Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Ru
 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 Independence.
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 between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War between Nep
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: 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. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil
1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1849-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew
of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian
unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexica and his consort Carlota
of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War results in the dissolution of the Paraguayan War results in the Austrian-Hungarian
Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1871: 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. 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. 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. 1896-1801: 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. 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 whose particles are the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented.
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 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. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the
French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London
 Underground opens. 1866: 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. 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
 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 country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Auster
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, 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, 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 stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel
Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis
Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published. 1889: Moulin Rouge published. 
 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 opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century opens with romanticism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the
 subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural
diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur
Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harries
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 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 American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis Civil War Edward S. Curtis
 Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Radar 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 Eugènee
 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 Abbott McNeill Whistler
Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romantic music from the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century.
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 Antonin 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 Antonin Claude Debussy Antonin 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 Antonin Claude Debussy Antonin 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 Antonin Ros
Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football 1867: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first testport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1877: The first testport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published.
cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The
Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French
and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British 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 American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823:
founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw
1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt page 1832. The Drived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas Revolution in Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas Revolution in Re
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 Kingdom, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated
concessions from China resulting in the start 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
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 is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Expedition of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the International Red Cross is followed by the Int
First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the United States
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 of the Cultivation System and beginning of a commune, 18 March 1871.
 '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 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: 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 country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: 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-American
 War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April
1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39]
Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 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 in film 19th century in film 19t
era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502
S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth
century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic 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
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Distribution Engineering, CRC Press · 2015, page 1 ^ David Damrosch and David L. Pike, eds., The Norton Anthology of English Literature (9th ed. 2012) ^ Oppenheimer, Clive (2003). "Climatic, environmental and human
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