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Até quantos anos a criança tem que usar cadeirinha

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De acordo com o Ministério da Saúde, acidentes de trânsito são a principal causa de morte de crianças de um a 14 anos no Brasil. Todos os anos, cerca de 3,6 mil crianças dessa faixa etária morrem e outras 111 mil são hospitalizadas por causa desse tipo de acidente. Por isso, se certificar que os pequenos estarão em segurança durante qualquer tipo de
trajeto é essencial. No país, o uso da cadeirinha ou assento de elevação é obrigatório entre as crianças, até que possam usar apenas o cinto de segurança - mas, afinal, até que idade os pequenos precisam desse equipamento para andar de carro? Mãe colocando a filha na cadeirinha (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal, até que idade os pequenos precisam desse equipamento para andar de carro? Mãe colocando a filha na cadeirinha (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal, até que idade os pequenos precisam desse equipamento para andar de carro? Mãe colocando a filha na cadeirinha (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal, até que idade os pequenos precisam desse equipamento para andar de carro? Mãe colocando a filha na cadeirinha (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que crianças de segurança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que criança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que criança - mas, afinal (Foto: Thinkstock) — Foto: Crescer Até 2020, a lei previa que criança - mas, afinal (Foto:
até sete anos e meio fossem transportadas em cadeirinha ou assento de elevação. Descumprir o regulamento para transporte de crianças até 10 anos era considerado infração gravíssima, tendo como penalidade uma multa de R$ 293,47 e atribuição de 7 pontos à CNH. Com o Projeto de Lei 3267/19, que altera o Código de Trânsito Brasileiro, incluindo a
Lei da Cadeirinha, crianças de 4 até 10 anos ou que tenham menos de 1,45 metro passaram a ser obrigatoriamente transportadas no banco traseiro em assento de elevação, utilizando o cinto de segurança. Originalmente, o projeto de lei abrandava a multa por descumprimento da regra, mas foi resgatada durante as mudanças a condição de "gravíssima"
da infração. Dessa forma, infratores continuam sendo punidos com multa de R$ 293,47 e atribuição de 7 pontos à CNH. Além disso, a resolução não faz mais parte do CONTRAN e passou a integrar o Código Brasileiro de Trânsito. O restante do texto não sofreu alteração. Até 1 ano ou 13kg: bebê conforto, instalado de costas para o banco dianteiro. O
equipamento precisa ser instalado com uma inclinação de 45º.De 1 a 4 anos ou entre 9kg e 18kg: cadeirinha, voltada para a frente do veículo. Ela só deverá ser trocada quando o seu filho atingir 4 anos ou entre 9kg e 18kg: cadeirinha, voltada para a frente do veículo. Ela só deverá ser trocada quando o seu filho atingir 4 anos ou entre 9kg e 18kg: cadeirinha, voltada para a frente do veículo.
do veículo e cinto de segurança de três pontos. A ideia é deixar a criança numa altura que permita o posicionamento correto do cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro ou dianteiro com cinto do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro do carro: pelo centro do peito e sobre os quadris. A partir dos 10 anos: banco traseiro do carro: pelo centro do carro: pelo
 veículo, para ter certeza de que ele é compatível com o cinto de segurança e ficará firme no banco. Cheque se o produto tem o selo do Inmetro e se é indicado para a idade e o peso do seu filho. Além disso, conforme a criança cresce, é preciso trocar a cadeirinha. O ideal é investir em uma nova, mas, se for usar de segunda mão, certifique-se de que o
 dispositivo nunca tenha passado por acidentes, nem tenha peças quebradas ou cinto desfiado. Transporte de crianças em moto A antiga lei previa 7 anos como a idade mínima para transportadas dessa forma. Saiba como assinar a Crescer para ter
 acesso a nossos conteúdos exclusivos A Nova Lei de Trânsito, em vigor no Brasil desde abril de 2021, manteve a obrigatoriedade do uso de dispositivos de retenção para transporte de crianças. Entenda todos os fatos!De acordo com a organização não governamental e sem fins lucrativos, CRIANÇA SEGURA, o uso correto do dispositivo de retenção
 adequado a idade e peso da criança, reduz em 71% o risco de morte causada por acidentes de trânsito. Sendo esse tipo de acidente, o maior causador de fatalidades em crianças com até 14 anos no Brasil. Anterior a nova lei de trânsito em vigor atualmente, havia uma certa especulação que o marco da "Lei da Cadeirinha" seria eliminada do código de
trânsito. O que é sabido, é que o governo federal teve a real intenção de remover a multa dos motoristas que fossem flagrados levando crianças no carro sem a cadeirinha adequada ao seu grupo de massa correspondente. Logicamente, isso repercutiu muito mal ao governo, pois a medida foi considerada irresponsável e levava perigo aos pequenos. Após
negociações, a Nova Lei de Trânsito continuou multando motoristas por transporte de crianças no banco traseiro, com idade inferior a 7 anos e meio. É obrigatório o transporte de crianças no banco traseiro, com idade inferior a 10 anos e
que não tenham atingido 1,45 m de altura. A mudança foi referente ao transporte de crianças em motocicletas, agora apenas crianças com 10 anos ou mais podem ser transportadas em motos. Incidindo infração gravíssima e multa caso o regulamento seja descumprido. Antes de abril de 2021, era permitido transportar na garupa da motos crianças a partir
de 7 anos.De acordo com a resolução nº 819/2021 do Contran (Conselho Nacional de Trânsito), existem 4 tipos de dispositivos de retenção para o transporte de crianças (DRC), que variam de acordo com o grupo de massa da criança e sua idade. Essa é a regra para utilização de dispositivos de retenção veicular (bebê conforto, cadeirinha, assento de
 elevação e cinto de segurança): Bebê conforto Crianças de 0 a 1 ano de idade, ou com até 13 kgGrupo de massa 0 e 0+Cadeirinha Crianças com idade acima de 4 anos até 7 anos e meio de idade, que tenha até 1,45m de altura e peso de 15 a 36 kgGrupo de
massa 1,2 e 3Cinto de segurançaCrianças com idade acima de 7 anos e meio, menor ou igual 10 anos, ou com altura acima de 1,45m de alturaTabela com a regra de utilização de dispositivos de retenção veicularVale lembrar que existem inúmeros modelos de cadeirinhas de 0 a 36kg. Que suportam os grupos de massa 0+/1/2/3 e que substitui o uso do
bebê conforto (mudando a instalação, cadeirinha virada para trás). Mesmo assim, é recomendado o uso de bebê conforto aos recém-nascidos. Atenção: Verifique sempre o limite de quilos suportado no dispositivo de retenção. A informação é fornecida pelo fabricante do bebê conforto, cadeirinha e assento de elevação. Grupo de Massa 0 - Peso da criança:
 inferior a 10 kg.Grupo de Massa 0+ - Peso da criança: inferior a 13 kg.Grupo de Massa 1 - Peso da criança: peso de 9 kg a 18 kg.Grupo de Massa 2 - Peso da criança: peso de 15 kg a 25 kg.Grupo de Massa 3 - Peso da criança: peso de 9 kg a 18 kg.Grupo de Massa 2 - Peso da criança: inferior a 13 kg.Grupo de Massa 3 - Peso da criança: peso de 15 kg a 25 kg.Grupo de Massa 3 - Peso da criança: peso de 15 kg a 26 kg.A idade mínima para criança: peso de 15 kg a 26 kg.A idade mínima para criança: peso de 10 anos de idade. Porém o Conselho
 Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN) determina algumas ressalvas, veja: Crianças podem ser transportadas no banco da frente quando o carro for uma picape de cabine simples ou equivalente, sem banco traseiro, usando o dispositivo de retenção para seu grupo etário e de massa correto. Crianças podem ser transportadas no banco da frente quando houver
ocupação total do banco traseiro por crianças com idade inferior a 10 anos. Crianças podem ser transportadas no banco da frente quando o carro for fabricado originalmente com cintos de segurança subabdominais de 2 pontos nos bancos traseiros. Crianças podem ser transportadas no banco da frente quando o carro for fabricado originalmente com cintos de segurança subabdominais de 2 pontos nos bancos traseiros. Crianças podem ser transportadas no banco da frente quando o carro for fabricado originalmente com cintos de segurança subabdominais de 2 pontos nos bancos traseiros. Crianças podem ser transportadas no banco da frente quando o carro for fabricado originalmente com cintos de segurança subabdominais de 2 pontos nos bancos traseiros.
proíbe o transporte de bebê conforto no banco da frente. A exceção à regra é em picapes de cabine simples ou veículo equivalente, sem banco traseiro, sendo necessário desligar o acionamento do airbag do carro. Sendo obrigatório a instalação do bebê conforto virado para trás, para a proteção do pescoço do bebê em caso de impactos ou frenagens
 bruscas.O CTB (Código Brasileiro de Trânsito) determina que a Infração é gravíssima, que a multa seja de R$ 293,47, e seja adicionado 7 pontos na CNH do motorista. Sendo que o veículo ficará retido até que a irregularidade seja corrigida, instalando o bebê conforto, cadeirinha ou assento de elevação, adequada a criança transportada.O Projeto de Lei
3267/19 que modificou a Lei da Cadeirinha foi assinada e sancionada pelo então presidente Jair Bolsonaro. Entrando em vigor a partir de abril de 2021. Porque os carros são projetados para garantir a proteção de pessoas com a altura superior a 1,45 m. Caso a criança não tenha atingido essa altura, é obrigatório o uso de assentos de elevação para
 promover sua segurança em trânsito. Táxi, Uber, 99; Carros de aluguel; Van escolar; O que diz a Resolução 277 do Contran (Conselho Nacional de Trânsito) diz o seguinte: "Art. 1º Para transitar em veículos automotores, os menores de dez anos deverão ser transportados nos bancos traseiros usando individualmente cinto de
 seguranca ou sistema de retenção equivalente..."O que diz o artigo 64 do Código de Trânsito Brasileiro (CTB)?O artigo 64 do Código de Trânsito Brasileiro (CTB) diz que para se transportar uma crianca no banco dianteiro ela precisa ter no mínimo 10 anos idade e 1,45 m altura. Havendo exceções em algumas situações. Segundo a organização CRIANCA
SEGURA, diariamente 3 crianças perdem a vida e 29 são hospitalizadas no Brasil, decorrentes de acidentes de trânsito. Agora reflita, se a "Lei da Cadeirinha" deixasse de existir, quantas vidas seriam perdidas prematuramente? Independente de leis, a única forma de proteger as crianças em transporte veicular é usando os dispositivos de retenção
 adequado. Seu uso salva vidas! Fontes: Uol, Karvi, Inmetro, Criança Segura O Código de Trânsito Brasileiro (CTB) determina regras específicas para o uso da cadeirinha no transporte de crianças, que se tornou obrigatória em 2008 pelo Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (Contran). Entretanto, não basta qualquer assento. Além da idade, questões como peso e
 altura influenciam na escolha do equipamento ideal. Por isso, Autoesporte te explica as determinações que devem ser seguidas. De acordo com o Artigo 64 do CTB, crianças com menos de 10 anos de idade devem ser seguidas. De acordo com o Artigo 64 do CTB, crianças com menos de 10 anos de idade devem ser seguidas. De acordo com o Artigo 64 do CTB, crianças com menos de 10 anos de idade devem ser seguidas.
sete anos e meio, a criança pode ser transportada apenas com o cinto de segurança se a altura já for maior que 1,45 metro. Multa para quem não utilizar a cadeirinha no transporte de crianças é gravíssima — Foto: Fábio Rodrigues Pozzebom/Agência Brasil Seja como for, há uma tabela determinada que indica a cadeirinha ideal dependendo da idade e do
peso da crianca. Confira abaixo: De 0 a 12 meses ou até 13 kg; deve utilizar o bebê conforto (ideal até 1 ano de idade) ou a cadeirinha convencional reversível. Este indica que deve ser fixado no banco traseiro, no sentido contrário à marcha do veículo. Ou seja, de frente para o encosto. A partir de 1 ano ou entre 9 kg e 18 kg; a cadeirinha deve ser usada
virada para frente. Até 7 anos e 6 meses ou ter entre 18 kg e 36 kg: neste caso, a lei aponta para a escolha do assento de elevação no banco traseiro, com cinto desde que tenha mais de 1,45 m de altura. Cabe dizer
que, caso o condutor leve quatro crianças no carro, a mais velha deve ir no banco da frente desde que possa desligar o airbag do passageiro. Afinal, o recurso é ideal para comportar o peso de um adulto. Se isso não for possível, o transporte fica proibido. A infração para quem for pego não utilizando a cadeirinha, ou o assento exigido de acordo com a
 idade e peso, é gravíssima. Assim, o condutor vai receber um boleto de R$ 293,47 e sete pontos na Carteira Nacional de Habilitação (CNH). Posição da cadeirinha também muda de acordo com a idade — Foto: Autoesporte Regras mudam para outros transportes O código ainda menciona outras determinações do Contran quanto aos veículos isentos de
obrigatoriedade no uso da cadeirinha. A Resolução 819/2021 estabelece que transportes coletivos, de aluguel ou de prestação de serviço (como taxi ou de aplicativos), bem como transporte escolar não são obrigados a utilizar o recurso. Desta forma, não há penalidade. A regra, aliás, se aplica a qualquer veículo com peso superior a 3,5 toneladas. Já no
caso de motocicletas, as regras são diferentes (e mais rígidas). Apenas crianças com dez anos ou mais podem ser levadas na garupa. No mais, é obrigatório o uso do capacete com tamanho adequado. O código ainda menciona que a criança deve ter condições de cuidar da própria segurança. Ou seja, em casos de não alcançar o apoio dos pés, se tiver
alguma deficiência, entre outros, o transporte está proibido. Quer ter acesso a conteúdos exclusivos da Autoesporte? É só clicar aqui para acessar a revista digital. A segurança infantil no trânsito é uma prioridade, e a Lei da Cadeirinha desempenha um papel essencial na proteção das crianças durante o transporte em veículos. Neste artigo, você vai
entender o que diz a legislação, quais são as atualizações mais recentes, os tipos de cadeirinha? A Lei da Cadeirinha é regulamentada pela Resolução Contran nº 819/2021, que estabelece regras para o transporte de crianças com menos de dez
 anos em veículos automotores. Ela determina o uso obrigatório de dispositivos de retenção infantil, como: Bebê conforto Cadeirinhas Assentos de elevação A obrigatoriedade varia conforme a idade, peso e altura da criança. A legislação está em vigor desde 2010, com a atualização mais recente em 2021, válida para todo o território nacional em 2025.
Objetivo principal O principal operincipal operincipal
 para a instalação da cadeirinha, segundo a legislação brasileira, é no banco traseiro do veículo. Essa regra aplica-se a todas as crianças menores de 10 anos ou com altura inferior a 1,45 metro, independentemente do tipo de dispositivo de retenção utilizado (bebê conforto, cadeirinha ou assento de elevação). A Lei nº 14.071/2020, regulamentada pela
Resolução Contran nº 819/2021, estabelece as seguintes normas: Bebê conforto: Obrigatório para crianças de até 1 ano ou com peso inferior a 13 kg, conforme limite máximo definido pelo fabricante do dispositivo. Deve ser instalado voltado para trás, pois essa posição oferece maior suporte à cabeça e pescoço do bebê em caso de colisão. Cadeirinha:
 Destinada a crianças entre 1 e 4 anos ou com peso entre 9 a 18 kg, conforme limite máximo definido pelo fabricante do dispositivo. Deve ser posicionada voltada para frente e firmemente fixada ao veículo com cinto de segurança ou sistema ISOFIX. Assento de elevação: Destinado para crianças com idade superior a quatro anos e inferior ou igual a sete
 anos e meio ou até atingirem 1,45 m de altura e peso entre 15 a 36 kg, conforme limite máximo definido pelo fabricante do dispositivo. Posiciona a criança com idade superior a sete anos e meio e inferior ou igual a dez anos ou que já
 tenham ultrapassado 1,45 m. Além disso, exceções são permitidas em casos específicos, como veículos que possuem apenas bancos dianteiros ou quando há excesso de crianças no banco traseiro. Crianças podem andar no banco da frente do veículo? Sim, a partir dos 10 anos de idade. No entanto, a Resolução Contran nº 819/2021 permite exceções para
crianças menores de 10 anos no banco da frente, nos seguintes casos: Quando o veículo só possui bancos dianteiros, como em picapes; Se houver mais crianças do que lugares no banco traseiro; Se o banco traseiro tiver apenas cintos de dois pontos; Se a criança já tiver 1,45 m de altura. Evite multas Transportar crianças sem observar as normas
estabelecidas configura infração gravíssima. As penalidades incluem: Multa no valor de R$ 293,47. Adição de 7 pontos na Carteira Nacional de Habilitação (CNH). Retenção do veículo até que a irregularidade seja corrigida. Importância da Certificação Inmetro Todos os dispositivos de retenção infantil vendidos no Brasil devem possuir certificação do
 Inmetro. Essa certificação garante que os produtos passaram por rigorosos testes técnicos e atendem aos padrões mínimos de segurança. Antes de comprar uma cadeirinha, verifique o Selo do Inmetro fixado no produto. Imagens utilizadas no artigo: Anexo da Resolução Contran nº 819 de 17 de março de 2021. Publicado em 31 de mar. de 2025 Atualizado
em 31 de mar. de 2025 A segurança das crianças no trânsito é um tema de grande importância para os pais e responsáveis. O uso adequado de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é fundamental para garantir a integridade física dos pequenos durante as viagens de carro. Neste guia completo, abordaremos a idade para deixar de usar a cadeirinha, as
 mudanças na legislação vigente para 2024, e esclareceremos várias dúvidas frequentes sobre o assunto. A Importância da Cadeirinhao uso de cadeirinhao uso de cadeirinhao uso de cadeirinhao uso de responsabilidade. As estatísticas mostram que o uso correto de dispositivos de retenção reduz significativamente o risco de ferimentos em casos de acidentes. Portanto,
conhecer as regras sobre o uso de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mãe. Qual a Idade para Deixar de Usar a Cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de elevação é crucial para cada mão de cadeirinhas e assentos de cadeirinhas e assento
atinjam uma altura de 1,45 metros, ou aproximadamente 12 anos de idade. No entanto, é importante observar que cada modelo de cadeirinha pode ter parâmetros específicos que devem ser seguidos para garantir a segurança. Como Ficou a Nova Lei da Cadeirinha em 2024? A nova lei da cadeirinha, que entrou em vigor em 2024, trouxe alguns
importantes esclarecimentos e alterações nas normas existentes. Segundo a legislação atual, o uso de cadeirinhas é obrigatório até os 10 anos devem utilizar cadeirinhas apropriadas para a sua faixa etária. Essa lei visa aumentar a segurança
das crianças e assegurar que os dispositivos de retenção sejam utilizados de maneira correta. Qual a Idade que Não Precisa Mais Usar Cadeirinhas a partir dos 10 anos de idade, desde que tenham atingido pelo menos 1,45 metros de altura. É importante salientar que, mesmo
após essa idade, é recomendado que as crianças continuem usando cinto de segurança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha? A resposta para essa questão se correlaciona com a altura e o peso da criança em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar Cadeirinha em todo o percurso. Qual Idade Pode Deixar de Usar de Usa
avaliar a adequação da criança ao cinto de segurança do carro, para que ele se ajuste corretamente ao corpo dela. Assento de elevação é um dispositivo que tem como função elevar a criança, permitindo que o cinto de segurança do veículo se ajuste corretamente ao seu corpo. É recomendado para crianças que já superaram a
cadeirinha, geralmente entre 4 e 7 anos de idade. A escolha do assento de elevação deve considerar a altura e o peso da criança, bem como as especificações do fabricante. Tabela de Idade para CadeirinhaPara facilitar o entendimento das idades e categorias de assentos, elaboramos uma tabela: Faixa EtáriaTipo de Dispositivo de Retenção0 a 1 anoBebê
conforto (só de costas)1 a 4 anosCadeirinha (frente ou costas)4 a 7 anosAssento de elevação7 anos em dianteCinto de segurança (recomendado 1,45m)Tabela de Idade para Cadeirinha (frente ou costas)4 a 7 anosAssento de elevação7 anos em
 dianteCinto de segurança (recomendado 1,45m)Tabela de Idade para Cadeirinha 2024Faixa EtáriaTipo de Dispositivo de Retenção0 a 1 anoBebê conforto (só de costas)1 a 4 anosCadeirinha 2024Além das mudanças já mencionadas
a nova lei também estabelece penalidades para aqueles que não cumprirem as normas de retenção infantil. Isso se traduz em multas e possíveis sanções, com o intuito de conscientizar os pais sobre a importância de usar corretamente os dispositivos de segurança. Qual Cadeirinha Usar com 5 Anos? Com 5 anos, a criança geralmente deve usar uma
cadeirinha apropriada para sua altura e peso, ou um assento de elevação se atingir as medidas adequadas. É crítico que os pais verifiquem o manual do fabricante para escolher o modelo certo e assegurar que a instalação seja feita correctamente. Assento de elevação são recomendados para crianças de 4 a 7 anos, que não
cabem mais nas cadeirinhas. Caso a criança tenha mais de 7 anos, mas não tenha atingido a altura mínima de 1,45 metros, ela ainda deve usar o assento de elevação até que esteja apta a usar o cinto de segurança adequadamente.8 Anos Precisa de Cadeirinha? A partir dos 8 anos, as crianças não precisam mais usar cadeirinha, mas, conforme mencionado
antes, elas ainda devem estar atentas quanto à altura do cinto de segurança. As crianças que não atingiram 1,45 metros ainda devem usar um assento de elevação, para garantir que o cinto de segurança do veículo se encaixe de forma correta no corpo. Conclusão A segurança no trânsito deve ser uma prioridade para todos os pais. O uso de cadeirinhas e
assentos de elevação é fundamental para proteger nossas crianças em caso de acidentes. As novas leis de 2024 oferecem uma estrutura clara sobre os pais e cuidadores. Este guia fornece informações valiosas, mas é sempre vital acompanhar as orientações de segurança e
 verificar regularmente as necessidades de cada criança. FAQ1. Até que idade a criança deve usar a cadeirinha? A recomendação é que a criança use a cadeirinha de 2024? A nova lei estabelece a obrigatoriedade do uso de cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha de 2024? A nova lei estabelece a obrigatoriedade do uso de cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos e cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha até os 10 anos, desde que não tenha atingido 1,45 metros de altura. 2. O que diz a nova lei da cadeirinha atingido 1,45 metros de altura atingido 
inclui penalidades para o não cumprimento. 3. A cadeira do carro precisa ser adaptada conforme a idade da criança para garantir a segurança. 4. Assentos de elevação são seguros? Sim. desde que utilizados adequadamente e respeitando as
orientações do fabricante, os assentos de elevação são seguros para criança não couber no cinto de segurança, é importante continuar o uso do assento de elevação até que o cinto se ajuste corretamente ao corpo dela. Referências Código de Trânsito
Brasileiro (CTB)Site do Ministério da InfraestruturaInformações de segurança infantil no trânsitoCom essas diretrizes e informações, esperamos ajudar os pais a tomarem decisões informadas sobre a segurança de seus filhos nas estradas. A segurança deve sempre estar em primeiro lugar. A maioria das escolas
 voltou às aulas no início desta semana, o que pode ser percebido no aumento do fluxo de carros nas ruas das grandes metrópoles. Nesse contexto, algo que não pode ser esquecido ou negligenciado é a cadeirinha para crianças. Confira abaixo o que diz a legislação sobre o uso desse item de forma adequada. A última regra que diz respeito ao assunto foi
promovida pela lei 14.071, de 2020, regulamentada pela Resolução Contran 819, em vigor desde 12 de abril de 2021. De lá para cá, no entanto, as regras seguem as mesmas e, para 2025, não há nenhuma mudança vigente. Para ir no banco da frente, por exemplo, é preciso ter 10 anos ou altura acima de 1,45 metro. Confira as regras para uso da
 cadeirinha: Bebê conforto: criança com até 1 ano e menos de 13 quilos. Se tiver mais de 1 ano e menos de 13 quilos, deve permanecer no bebê conforto. Cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 13 quilos, deve permanecer no bebê conforto. Cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha. Assento de elevação: criança com mais de 4 anos, ou até 18 quilos. Se tiver mais de 4 anos e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha. Assento de elevação: criança com mais de 4 anos, ou até 18 quilos. Se tiver mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 1 ano e menos de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadeirinha: criança com mais de 18 quilos, deve ficar na cadei
dianteiro: só pode ir banco da frente se tiver mais de 10 anos ou se tiver acima de 1,45 de altura. Além de ser um item obrigatório e que dará maior segurança às crianças, a falta de uso do equipamento poderá ser punida com multa. A infração é considerada gravíssima mais pagamento de R$ 293,47. CarrosCódigo de Trânsito BrasileiroCriança WhatsApp
Facebook Twitter Pinterest Linkedin Copiar Link O Projeto de Lei 3267/19, que altera o Código de Trânsito Brasileiro, incluindo a Lei da Cadeirinha, foi sancionado pelo presidente da República, Jair Bolsonaro, nesta quarta (14). As mudanças entram em vigor após 180 dias, ou seja, daqui a seis meses. Como era a Lei da Cadeirinhasaiba mais Mãe que
 atropelou a filha acidentalmente na garagem de casa faz uma alerta aos pais: "Não tenham pressa. Simplesmente não a vimos sair", diz Criança de 2 anos é salva por cadeirinha após capotamento A Lei da Cadeirinha é a Resolução nº 277, de 2008, do Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN). Nela, está previsto que as crianças sejam obrigatoriamente não a vimos sair", diz Criança de 2 anos é salva por cadeirinha é a Resolução nº 277, de 2008, do Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN). Nela, está previsto que as crianças sejam obrigatoriamente não a vimos sair", diz Criança de 2 anos é salva por cadeirinha e a Resolução nº 277, de 2008, do Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN). Nela, está previsto que as crianças sejam obrigatoriamente não a vimos sair", diz Criança de 2 anos é salva por cadeirinha e a Resolução nº 277, de 2008, do Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN). Nela, está previsto que as crianças sejam obrigatoriamente não a vimos sair", diz Criança de 2 anos é salva por cadeirinha e a Resolução nº 277, de 2008, do Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN). Nela, está previsto que as crianças sejam obrigatoriamente não a vimos sair", diz Criança de 2 anos é salva por cadeirinha e a Resolução nº 277, de 2008, do Conselho Nacional de Trânsito (CONTRAN). Nela, está previsto que as crianças sejam obrigatoriamente não a conselho no conselho na conselho 
transportadas em bebês confortos, cadeirinhas, ou assentos de elevação até que completem sete anos e meio de idade. Veja o regulamento atual do CONTRAN de acordo com a faixa etária: Até 1 ano: bebê conforto, instalado de costas para o banco dianteiro. De 1 a 4 anos: cadeirinha, voltada para a frente do veículo Dos 4 aos 7 anos e meio: assento de
que tem como penalidade multa de R$ 293,47 e atribuição de 7 pontos à CNH.Como fica a lei da CadeirinhaA principal mudança é que, de acordo com a nova lei, crianças de 4 até 10 anos ou que tenham menos de 1,45 metro deverão ser obrigatoriamente transportadas no banco traseiro em assento de elevação utilizando o cinto de
 segurança.Originalmente, o projeto de lei abrandava a multa por descumprimento da regra, mas os senadores resgataram a condição de "gravíssima" da infração. Ou seja, infratores continuarão sendo punidos com multa de R$ 293,47 e atribuição de "gravíssima" da infração. Ou seja, infratores continuarão sendo punidos com multa de R$ 293,47 e atribuição de 7 pontos à CNH. Além disso, a resolução não fará mais parte do CONTRAN e passará a integrar o Código
 Brasileiro de Trânsito.O restante do texto não sofreu alteração.Transporte de crianças em motoAtualmente, a lei prevê que a idade mínima para transportadas dessa forma.Mortes de crianças em acidente de trânsito no BrasilDe
 acordo com o Ministério da Saúde, acidentes de trânsito são a principal causa de morte de crianças de um a 14 anos no Brasil. Todos os anos, cerca de 3,6 mil crianças desse tipo de acidente. De acordo com a Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS), desde que o uso da cadeirinha se
 tornou obrigatório no Brasil, houve uma redução de 12,5% no número de mortes de crianças de 0 a 9 anos no trânsito. Crianças com idade superior a 4 anos e inferior a 7 anos e meio podem ser transportadas nos bancos traseiros de veículos que tenham o chamado cinto de dois pontos, não havendo a necessidade do assento de elevação. Para isso, o
veículo deve ser dotado originalmente desse tipo de cinto, e as crianças, é claro, deverão ser transportadas utilizando corretamente o cinto de segurança. Quais são as penalidades prevista no Artigo 168 do CTB (Código de Trânsito
 Brasileiro). A infração, de natureza gravíssima, tem valor de R$ 293,47 e soma sete pontos na CNH do motorista. Há, ainda, a medida administrativa de retenção do veículo só poderá seguir em frente se alguém levar o dispositivo correto para a criança ou, ainda, se alguém, dirigindo carro com o
dispositivo adequado, transportar a criança para o condutor autuado. Taxistas e motoristas de app precisam levar cadeirinha? Embora a Nova Lei de Trânsito tenha mantido a obrigatoriedade do dispositivo de retenção para crianças, ela passou a determinar que essa medida não se aplica aos taxistas e aos motoristas de appicativo. Portanto, mesmo que
transportem crianças, eles não são mais obrigados a levar junto ao carro cadeirinha, assento ou bebê conforto. News and events, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,242 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies u
 Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the
Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's
army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles.
Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive
 Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry
 sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author
Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song
Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war ti
(1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British
 forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching",
 entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian
Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly
visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently
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 Water-Tiger) 2089 or 1708 or 936 — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit) 2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd
 year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia
 [1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory. [2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar yelipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10,
 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president. [3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from
 his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic,[4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A
large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar
Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1963 February 1964 February 1964 February 1964 February 1965 February 1965 February 1966 Februa
 Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest
 Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe),
causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed
by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise
by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 1963 April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in
 Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard
(112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides
 with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du
Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose sea
Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km
(62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình
Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on
Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in
 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110
authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation for Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's
government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6
carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space, June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment
of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as
a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced
by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm,
 attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of
65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and
double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and
 devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 -
 Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy,
 Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the
 primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American
 history. August 30 - The Moscow-Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for
 International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 -
 Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore,
Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with
civilian support. September 29 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 1 - U.S. President Haile Selassie at
on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduran pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Kennedy. October 4 -
 Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 9 - In
 northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad
 Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany. [20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. [21] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in
 Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963
South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese Coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Duong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup leader
victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 12: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22 -
Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald is fatally shot by Lee Ha
sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United
Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F.
Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Schools around the nation cancel classes that day: millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day. [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the
assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day
Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the
term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger
Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military 
 instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the
United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of them.
powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus
 Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners;
independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications
cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language
Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The Classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Herge's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian
Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein) [24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 -
 Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín
Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal
William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins,
American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film
producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player Februa
 Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony
Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Sener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant [38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [30] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [30] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider [30] March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 3 - March 
bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle,
American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex
Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41]
Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe an politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa,
Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani
politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10
Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Angela Hohmann, German politician An
politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski
racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor [47] April 29 - Mike Babcock
Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director,
screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars
American basketball player [50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch,
Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby
union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor ac
tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actress June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American actress June 19
Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler John Tenta, Canad
and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai
film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser
 Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faig Al Sheikh Ali, Iragi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran,
Malaysian politician and businessman July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian
 filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz,
Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model [60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte
Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár,
Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 -
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Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and

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businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy
metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French
businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress and voice actress (d.
2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American singer[71] August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 24 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 25 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 26 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 27 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 28 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 20 Glória
Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil
Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American
baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock
singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman
English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American
bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet,
Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 -Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal,
Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos
Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 23 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 24 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 26 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 26 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 27 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 28 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 28 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 29 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 29 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 29 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 20 - Brian Boitano, American fig
director October 25 - John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress
and television personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American
Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November
7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 10 - Terry Farrell,
American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 - Ann Patchett,
American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos
Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress (90) December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian bar
and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Grand Film producer, co-founder of Plan B
Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December
22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer
(Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh
Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 - Frank Tuttle,
American film director (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st
President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour
Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1825) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1809) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and
medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1893) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actro (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1894) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actro (b. 1896) January 28 - Marion Sunshine, American actro (b. 1896) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 28 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 29 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John Farrow, Australian-born American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John American actro (b. 1896) January 20 - John A
film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1873)[99] Lee Meadows, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899)
January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 6 Abdd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 6 Abdd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 7 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 8 Abdd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 9 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 1 Louis D. Lighton, Amer
el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan
tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio,
Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay,
Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad
Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1894) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5
Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1932) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1885) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter
(b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1895) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough
British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1809) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1807) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer
(b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion, American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31
Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and
saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová,
Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie
Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884)
Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1897) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian
air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1888) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903)
Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930)
May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American Protestant pastor (b. 1881) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet
military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 18 - Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues quitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and
priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1880) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American painter (b. 1867) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-May 3
1912) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist
(b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British novelist (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, British rield Marshal (b. 1883) June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican
 Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1884) June 
army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 6 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 -
Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1903) August 4 - Tom Keene, American poet (b. 1896) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem
Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877)
August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy,
one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 3 - Edwin Linkomies, French painter (b. 1884) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, French painter (b. 1886) September 1 - Robert Schuman, French painter (b. 1886) September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1886) September 3 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese col
25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low
New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883)
October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1915)[115] October 10 - Édith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 -
Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi,
Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald
November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxw
1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge,
United States Army general (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905)
Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John
Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1802) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald (murdered) (b
- Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks,
 American runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and
jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 27 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 28 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 27 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 28 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 29 - Tristan Tzara, French poe
26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin
and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of the Historian. Retrieved
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 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th 1880s 1890s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - 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 Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial
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-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence 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 Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The
remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the remaining powers in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian Rebellion Indian
post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the century in the first half of the centu
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, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the
first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the
telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork
program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western
 world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major urbanization movements in countries across the globe.
Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were
explored during this century, and with the exception 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 Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the
British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in Russia in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly
prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the
end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many 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 Ottomar
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 Regency
Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First
Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic 
Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its
resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French 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 Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian 
was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in
the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The
Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South America obtained independence from colonial
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. The 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.
with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their
respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the
and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many
American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States
largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[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, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman Empire its independence from the Ottoman
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 April Uprising against Ottoman rule.
Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion 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,
daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization 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 Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration and European exploration exploration and European exploration exploration and European exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exploration exp
                                more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-
War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley
region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and th
Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1813: Russo-Persian 
the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of
community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between 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 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 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 Nepalese War 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 Nepalese War
1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian
aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons, 1830: End of the Java War, The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized, 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed
boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and Pogyakarta and Pogya
1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic
proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1853-1856: Crimean 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, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed. [22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of
Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war en
Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy, 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of
a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 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 a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent
occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japan as a result of the First Sino-
Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China
is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who. [24] Main
article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel
Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of
chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as
a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of
complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex numbers.
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's journey on HMS Beagle
1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph
Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time.
1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an
American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins
operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Nicephore Ni
Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This
message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1859: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1859: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process.
first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American
Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invented underground opens. 1868: Safety bicycle invented 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 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. 1896: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first
gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18.
Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is
considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is
established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society
and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam
Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth
Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's
Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters
publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I
a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages
extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its
entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain published. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The
Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and première of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.
Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution,
with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by
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the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, Inches a few. See also: History of photography, List of p Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerre etype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century, 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 Blake Arnold Bonheur William Blake Ar Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonic Rossini Antonic Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football match, between England and Scotland is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848:
Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British Empire later in the century. 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles, Farguhar 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 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 Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russian Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1869-1869: 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 First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies. [33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1883: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is development 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, construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is development of the unification and development of the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and the unifica 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890; a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philopogist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine
Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philippine Revolution ends declared the Philipp the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: 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 wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 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 history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century M 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 characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. 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Apesar de existir há 10 anos, muitos pais, familiares e responsáveis por crianças ainda têm dúvidas sobre essa legislação e o uso dos equipamentos de segurança adequado a cada faixa etária. Se você ainda não está totalmente por dentro do que diz a Resolução, fique tranquilo. Neste artigo iremos esclarecer os principais pontos dessa lei. Leia também: Folder "Bebê conforto, cadeirinha e assento de elevação: saiba como garantir a segurança dos pequenos". O que diz a Lei da Cadeirinha? A Resolução 277 do Contran determina que as crianças menores de dez anos devem ser sempre transportadas nos bancos traseiros dos veículos usando individualmente cinto de segurança. Até os sete anos e meio, elas devem utilizar o equipamento de retenção adequado (bebê conforto; De um a quatro anos: cadeirinha; De quatro a sete e meio
anos: assento de elevação; De sete e meio a dez anos: cinto de segurança no banco traseiro; Após dez anos: já pode ser transportada no banco dianteiro, sempre com cinto de segurança. Leia mais: Qual a cadeirinha certa para cada idade da criança? Esses dispositivos são projetados para reduzir o risco de morte ou lesão grave para as crianças em casos de colisão ou de freada brusca do veículo. Quando utilizados corretamente e bem instalados, esses equipamentos reduzem em até 71% os riscos de morte em caso de acidente. Sanções Os motoristas que forem flagrados transportando crianças sem respeitar essas condições podem ser multados (a infração é classificada como gravíssima) e ter o veículo apreendido até que a irregularidade seja corrigida. Exceções As exigências relativas ao uso dos dispositivos de retenção no transporte de crianças não se aplicam aos veículos de transporte coletivo (como ônibus), transporte escolar, veículos de aluguel, táxis e aos demais veículos de transporte coletivo (como ônibus), transporte de crianças não se aplicam aos veículos de transporte coletivo (como ônibus), transporte escolar, veículos de transporte de crianças não se aplicam aos veículos de transporte coletivo (como ônibus), transporte escolar, veículos de transporte escolar, v número de crianças com menos de dez anos a serem transportadas seja maior do que a capacidade de lotação do banco traseiro, será admitido que aquela com maior estatura utilize o banco dianteiro, utilizando o cinto de segurança ou o dispositivo de retenção adequado à sua idade, peso e altura. Dados sobre acidentes O trânsito é a principal causa de morte acidental de crianças de zero a 14 anos no Brasil. Todos os dias, cerca de 3 crianças dessa faixa etária morrem em decorrência de acidentes nesse ambiente, isso representa mais de 1.200 vidas perdidas todos os anos, de acordo com dados do Ministério da Saúde. A maioria desses casos (36%) acontecem com meninas em condição de passageiras de veículos. O uso dos dispositivos de retenção veicular é a única forma de garantir a segurança infantil em automóveis. Esses equipamentos, além de serem obrigatórios no transporte de meninas e meninas e meninas, são essenciais para evitar que mais crianças morram ou figuem gravemente feridas devido a acidentes de trânsito. Por isso, pais, familiares e responsáveis não devem abrir mão do uso do bebê conforto, cadeirinha, assento de elevação e cinto de segurança em hipótese alguma - seja em uma viagem longa ou em um passeio rápido. Essa atitude salva vidas. Confira um vídeo sobre o uso correto de cada um dos modelos de dispositivos de retenção veicular: Quer receber mais informações sobre a prevenção de acidentes com crianças? Assine nosso Boletim e não perca nada do que postamos por aqui.

piseko

• aluguel de chopeira

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