I'm not a robot

A pear drop is a traditional British hard-boiled sweet that is shaped like a pear and may have a pear flavoring. These sweets are instantly recognizable not just by their shape, but by their two-tone coloring; usually half of the pear drop is pink and the other half is yellow. Some pear drop sweets may also be wholly pink and wholly yellow; these may come in separate packets or mixed packets. Formerly, artificial colors and flavors were used to give the pear drop its classic look and taste. These had the advantage of being more convenient to use and of assuring batch conformity. They also gave the sweets a longer shelf life. Isoamyl acetate, an artificial flavoring chemical, was once used to give the pear drops their distinctive pear flavoring; this chemical is also used in the aeronautical industry in aircraft construction. As this chemical is not good for human consumption, the emphasis nowadays is on only using natural and healthier colors and flavors. It is now common for sweet manufacturers to use pear juice concentrates or the apple extract malic acid. This has, of course, rather altered the taste and the look of the pear fruit sweets. The main ingredients used to make pear drop sweets are cane sugar, glucose syrup, pear drop flavor and color. The cane sugar and glucose syrup are dissolved in water and boiled on high heat, while constantly stirring, until the mix thickens. The thickened mix is then poured onto a flat surface and the pear flavoring is melded into it. The mix is then divided into three parts and each part is separately colored yellow or pink. The mix is first stretched and pulled, and is a white color. Colors have to be added to get the yellow and the pink. The three colored parts are then placed side by side and processed into a rolling machine which cuts them into the classic pear shapes. The newly formed pear drop sweets then pass into a spinning container where they are moisturized to make them sticky and then they either undergo crystallization or are coated all over with powdered sugar. The next step is to allow them to dry properly and then the pear sweets are ready to be packaged. DelightedCooking is dedicated to providing accurate and trustworthy information. We carefully select reputable sources and employ a rigorous fact-checking process to maintain the highest standards. To learn more about our commitment to accuracy, read our editorial process. Pear drop is a term often used by wine writers to describe the flavor of Beaujolais Nouveau. These writers would all be British since pear drops are virtually unknown in North America. They're a traditional type of candy that the British call boiled sweets and Americans call hard candy.They get their flavor from isoamyl acetate, an artificial flavoring commonly called banana oil. Yes, pear drops taste mainly like bananas but also like ripe pears as well. Beaujolais Nouveau gets its pear drop/ banana candy flavor from carbonic maceration, a process where whole bunches of grapes are fermented without crushing. The process produces isoamyl acetate, the pear drop flavor compound. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,766 active editors 7,028,600 articles in EnglishLiz Truss (born 26July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from September to October2022. A Liberal Democrat in her youth, she defected to the Conservatives in 1996. After several bids for public office she was elected as an MP in 2010 and served continuously in government in the Cameron, May and Johnson ministries, latterly as foreign secretary. After Johnson resigned in July2022 Truss stood in the election to replace him, defeating Rishi Sunak and becoming the leader of the party. Two days after her appointment as prime minister Queen ElizabethII died, freezing government business for ten days during a national mourning period; after its conclusion Truss's ministry announced a mini-budget which was received badly by markets, the fallout from which subsequently engulfed her government. Facing a rapid loss of confidence in her leadership, Truss resigned fifty days into her premiership and was succeeded by Sunak, becoming the shortest-serving British prime minister. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Lesley J. McNairSecond Test, 1948 Ashes seriesDaily News BuildingArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutUSSSabine, which took 35 years to finish... that the Potomac-class frigates (example pictured) were built slowly for the sake of quality, only for the last ships to be outdated by the time they were finished?... that Indonesian mystic Mbah Suro reportedly consumed only coffee and cigarettes for two years?... that the United States' first capitol building was later sold for $425 and then demolished?... that the mascot of an Australian HIV prevention campaign was a condom-wielding superhero?... that Audichron estimated that Don Elliot Heald's voice was heard on 12 million Audichron phone calls a day in 1971?... that the British indie rock band Girl Ray named themselves after the surrealist visual artist Man Ray?... that avery r. young became the first poet laureate of Chicago in 2023?... that by spinning off Lord Fitzhenry (1794) from a four-volume work in progress, Elizabeth Gunning was paid for two novels instead of one?... that American Civil War chaplain Thomas Mooney was pulled from service after baptizing a cannon?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneArmed clashes erupt in the CambodiaThailand border conflict.Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people.In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship.A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Chuck MangioneHulk HoganThomas Anthony DurkinGiora EpsteinBatrice Uria-MonzonRex WhiteNominate an articleJuly 26: Independence Day in the Maldives (1965), Kargil Vijay Diwas in IndiaHillary Clinton1551 The Knights Hospitaller surrendered the Castello of Gozo to the Ottoman Empire following a brief siege, leading to the mass enslavement and dispersal of the Gozitan population.1778 On the orders of Catherine the Great the first of tens of thousands of Greek and Armenian Christians were removed from Crimea and resettled in Pryazovia.1953 In Short Creek, Arizona, police conducted a mass arrest of approximately 400 Mormon fundamentalists for polygamy.1993 Asiana Airlines Flight 733 crashed into a mountain during a failed attempt to land at Mokpo Airport, South Korea, leading to the deaths of 68 people on board.2016 Hillary Clinton (pictured) became the first female nominee for president of the United States by a major political party at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia.Carl Jung (b.1875)Ana Mara Matute (b.1925)George W. Romney (d.1995)Olivia de Havilland (d.2020)More anniversaries: July 25July 26July 27ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCytoplasmic streaming is a biological process in which cytoplasm flows inside a cell, driven by forces from the cytoskeleton. It is usually observed in large plant and animal cells, as well as amoebae, fungi, and slime moulds. It is likely that its function is, at least in part, to speed up the transport of molecules and organelles around the cell. The process was first discovered by the Italian scientist Bonaventura Corti in 1774, within the algae genera Nitella and Chara. While its mechanism is not fully understood, what is clearly visible in plant cells which exhibit cytoplasmic streaming is the motion of the chloroplasts moving with the cytoplasmic flow. This motion results from fluid being entrained by moving motor molecules of the plant cell. This video, taken through a microscope, shows cytoplasmic streaming occurring in an onion epidermal cell.Video credit: Heiti PavesRecently featured: Hudson YardsEmperor angelfishAmlia RodriguesArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2This article is about the year 1965. For other uses, see 1965 (disambiguation).1965JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJuneJulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecemberFrom top to bottom, left to right: The Vietnam War escalates as the United States begins regular bombing campaigns in Operation Rolling Thunder and deploys ground combat troops for the first time; the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 erupts over Kashmir, drawing international concern and resulting in thousands of casualties before a UN-brokered ceasefire; the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting; Malcolm X is assassinated while delivering a speech in New York City, silencing one of the most influential and controversial voices in the civil rights movement; the Dominican Civil War breaks out as constitutionalist and loyalist factions clash, prompting a U.S. military intervention amid fears of a second Cuba; former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill dies at the age of 90, prompting a global outpouring of tributes and a state funeral attended by world leaders; the Battle of Ia Drang becomes the first major battle between U.S. and North Vietnamese forces, signaling a new phase of intense ground combat in the Vietnam War; the Indonesian mass killings of 196566 begin following an attempted coup, leading to the deaths of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in a brutal anti-communist purge; the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights take place in Alabama, culminating in the violent crackdown known as Bloody Sunday and ultimately leading to new federal protections.Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies19thcentury20thcentury 21stcenturyDecades1940s1950s1960s 1970s1980sYears1962196319641965 196619671968vte1965 by topicSubjectAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtAviationAwardsComicsFilmLiteraturePoetryMeteorologyMusicCountryJazzRail transportRadioScienceSpaceflightSportsFootballTelevisionAmericanBelgianBrazilianBritishScottishCanadianDanishIrishItalianBy countryAfghanistanArgentinaAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaDenmarkFranceGermanyIndiaIndonesiaIrelandIranIsraelItalyJapanKuwaitLuxembourgMalaysiaNew ZealandNorwayPakistanPhilippinesPortugalSingaporeSouth AfricaSouth KoreaSoviet UnionSpainSwedenSwitzerlandThailandTurkeyUnited KingdomUnited StatesLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksIntroductionsvte1965 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1965MCMLXVAb urbe condita2718Armenian calendar1414 Assyrian calendar6715Bah calendar121122Balinese saka calendar18861887Bengali calendar13711372Berber calendar2915British Regnal year13Eliz.214Eliz.2Buddhist calendar2509Burmese calendar1327Byzantine calendar74737474Chinese calendar (WoodDragon)4662 or 4455to (WoodSnake)4663 or 4456Coptic calendar16811682Discordian calendar3131Ethiopian calendar19571958Hebrew calendar57255726Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat20212022- Shaka Samvat18861887- Kali Yuga50655066Holocene calendar11965Igbo calendar965966Iranian calendar13431344Islamic calendar13841385Japanese calendarShwa 40()Javanese calendar18961897Juche calendar54Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4298Minguo calendarROC 5454Nanakshahi calendar497Thai solar calendar2508Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Dragon)2091 or 1710 or 938to(female Wood-Snake)2092 or 1711 or 939Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1965.1965 (MCMLXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1965th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 965th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 65th year of the 20thcentury, and the 6th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965Main article: February 1965January 14 The First Minister of Northern Ireland and the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland meet for the first time in 43 years.January 20Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United States.Indonesian President Sukarno announces the withdrawal of the Indonesian government from the United Nations.January 29 Hakamets, the first ice rink of Finland, is inaugurated in Tampere.[1]January 30 The state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill takes place in London with the largest assembly of dignitaries in the world until the 2005 funeral of Pope John Paul II.[2]February 4 Trofim Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenkoist theories are now treated as pseudoscience.[3][4]February 12 The African and Malagasy Common Organization (Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache; OCAM) is formed as successor to the Afro-Malagasy Union for Economic Cooperation (Union Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation Economique; UAMCE), formerly the African and Malagasy Union (Union Africaine et Malgache; UAM).February 18: Flag of the newly independent GambiaFebruary 15 The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag.February 18 The Gambia becomes independent from the United Kingdom.February 20Ranger 8 crashes into the Moon, after a successful mission of photographing possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts.Suat Hayri rgpl forms the new (interim) government of Turkey (29th government).February 21 Malcolm X is gunned down while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem.Main article: March 1965Main article: April 1965March 2 Vietnam War: Operation Rolling Thunder The United States Air Force 2nd Air Division, United States Navy and South Vietnamese air force begin a 312-year aerial bombardment campaign against North Vietnam.March 7Mass in the Catholic Church worldwide is said in local languages (rather than Latin) for the first time.[5][6]"Bloody Sunday": Some 200 Alabama State Troopers attack 525 civil rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, as they attempt to march to the state capitol of Montgomery.March 8 Vietnam War: Some 3,500 United States Marines arrive in Da Nang, South Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam.March 9 The "Turnaround Tuesday" march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., stops at the site of "Bloody Sunday", to hold a prayer service and return to Selma, in obedience to a court restraining order. On the same day, White supremacists attack three white ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma.March 10 An engagement is announced between Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and Pieter van Vollenhoven, who will become the first commoner and the first Dutchman to marry into the Dutch royal family.March 18 Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space.[7]March 20"Poupe de cire, poupe de son", sung by France Gall (music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1965 (staged in Naples) for Luxembourg.[8]The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins.March 23Events of March 23, 1965: Large student demonstration in Morocco, joined by discontented masses, meets with violent police and military repression.Gemini 3: NASA launches the United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth orbit.The first issue of The Vigilant is published from Khartoum.March 25 Martin Luther King Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the capitol in Montgomery.March 28 At least 400 are killed or missing after an earthquake triggered a series of dam failures in La Ligua, Chile.[9]March 30 The second ODECA charter, signed by Central American states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective.April 3 The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains in low Earth orbit.April 5 At the 37th Academy Awards, My Fair Lady wins 8 Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Oscar for Best Actor. Mary Poppins takes home 5 Oscars. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Song, "Chim Chim Cher-ee".April 6 The Intelsat I ("Early Bird") communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June.April 9 The West German parliament extends the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes.April 12 A historic and extremely destructive tornado outbreak struck the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266.April 18 Consecration of Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto, Canada.April 23 The Pennine Way officially opens.April 24The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding recognition of the Armenian genocide.The bodies of Portuguese opposition politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Arajaryr Moreira de Campos are found in a forest near Villanueva del Fresno, Spain (they were killed February 12).In the Dominican Republic, officers and civilians loyal to deposed President Juan Bosch mutiny against the right-wing junta running the country, setting up a provisional government. Forces loyal to the deposed military-imposed government stage a countercoup the next day, and civil war breaks out, although the new government retains its hold on power.April 26 Rede Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.April 28U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic.Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the country will substantially increase its number of troops in South Vietnam, supposedly at the request of the Saigon government (it is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans).April 29 Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Vietnam government.Main article: May 1965Main article: June 1965May 1Bob Askin replaces Jack Renshaw as Premier of New South Wales.The Battle of Dong-Yin occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China.May 9 Pianist Vladimir Horowitz returns to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York.May 12 West Germany and Israel establish diplomatic relations.Muhammad Ali standing over Sonny ListonMay 25 Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston in the first round of their championship rematch with the "Phantom Punch" at the Central Maine Civic Center in Lewiston.May 27 Internazionale beats Benfica 10 at the San Siro, Milan and wins the 196465 European Cup in Association football.May 29 A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274.May 31 Scottish racing driver Jim Clark wins the Indianapolis 500, later this year winning the Formula One world driving championship.June 1 A coal mine explosion in Fukuoka, Japan, kills 237.June 2 Vietnam War: The first contingent of Australian combat troops arrives in South Vietnam.June 7 Kakanj mine disaster: A mining accident in Kakanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths.June 10 Vietnam War Battle of Dong Xoai: About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on ng Xoi, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound.June 19Houari Boumediene's Revolutionary Council ousts Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in Algeria.Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the South Vietnamese Air Force, was appointed prime minister at the head of the military junta, with General Nguyn Vn Thiu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived military juntas.[10] [non sequitur]June 20 Police in Algiers break up demonstrations by people who have taken to the streets chanting slogans in support of deposed President Ahmed Ben Bella.June 22 The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea is signed in Tokyo.June 25 A U.S. Air Force Boeing C-135 Stratolifter bound for Okinawa crashes just after takeoff at MCAS El Toro in Orange County, California, killing all 85 on board.Main article: July 1965Main article: August 1965July The Commonwealth secretariat is created.July 14 U.S. spacecraft Mariner 4 flies by Mars, becoming the first spacecraft to return images from the Red Planet.July 15 Greek Prime minister Georgios Papandreou and his government are dismissed by King Constantine II.July 16 The Mont Blanc Tunnel, a highway tunnel between France and Italy, is inaugurated by presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Charles de Gaulle.July 24 Vietnam War: Four F-4C Phantoms escorting a bombing raid at Kang Chi are targeted by antiaircraft missiles, in the first such attack against American planes in the war. One is shot down and the other 3 sustain damage.July 26 The Maldives obtains full independence from Great Britain.[11]July 27 Edward Heath becomes Leader of the British Conservative Party.July 28 Vietnam War: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces his order to increase the number of United States troops in South Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000, and to more than double the number of men drafted per month - from 17,000 to 35,000.July 30 War on Poverty: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Social Security Act of 1965 into law, establishing Medicare and Medicaid.August 7 Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, recommends the expulsion of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of PAPUMNO relations, negotiating its separation with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore.August 9Proclamation of Singapore: Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore's independence and assumes the position of Prime Minister of the new island nation a position he holds until 1990.An explosion at an Arkansas missile plant kills 53.Indonesian president Sukarno collapses in public.August 11 Racial rioting in the Los Angeles, California neighborhood of Watts breaks out after an African American motorist, Marquette Frye,[12] is stopped on suspicion of drunken driving. Six days of unrest are quelled by over 14,000 members of the California National Guard. There are 34 deaths and over $40 million in property damage. It is the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights movement.[13]August 18 Vietnam War: Operation Starlite 5,500 United States Marines destroy a Viet Cong stronghold on the Van Tuong peninsula in Qung Ngi Province, in the first major American ground battle of the war. The Marines were tipped off by a Viet Cong deserter who said that there was an attack planned against the U.S. base at Chu Lai.August 19 At the conclusion of the Frankfurt Auschwitz trials, 66 ex-SS personnel receive life sentences, 15 others shorter ones.August 21 NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper, Pete Conrad) on the first 1-week space flight, as well as the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission.August 30 An avalanche buries a dam construction site at Saas-Fee, Switzerland, killing 90 workers.August 31 U.S. President Johnson signs a law penalizing the burning of draft cards with up to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine.Main article: September 1965Main article: October 1965September 2Pakistani troops enter the Indian sector of Kashmir, while Indian troops counter at Lahore.The People's Republic of China announces that it will reinforce its troops on the Indian border.Vietnam War: In a follow-up to August's Operation Starlite, United States Marines and South Vietnamese forces initiate Operation Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base.September 8India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan.The Pakistan Navy destroys Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan celebrates Victory Day annually).September 9U.N. Secretary General U Thant negotiates with Pakistan President Ayub Khan.U Thant recommends China for United Nations membership.September 14 The fourth and final period of the Second Vatican Council opens.September 16 In Iraq, Prime Minister Arif Abd ar-Razzaq's attempted coup fails.September 17 King Constantine II of Greece forms a new government with Prime Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos, in an attempt to end a 2-year-old political crisis.September 18In Denmark, Palle Srensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day.Comet IkeyaSeki is first sighted by Japanese astronomers.Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin invites the leaders of India and Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to negotiate.September 19 Pakistani Forces achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Sialkot Front, it is the world's largest tank battle since the Battle of Kursk in the Second World War between Nazi Germany and the Soviet UnionSeptember 20 Vietnam War: An USAF F-104 Starfighter piloted by Captain Philip Eldon Smith is shot down by a Chinese MiG-19 Farmer. The pilot is held until March 15, 1973.September 21 Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of the United Nations.September 22 Radio Peking announces that Indian troops have dismantled their equipment on the Chinese side of the border.September 24Fighting resumes between Indian and Pakistani troops.The British governor of Aden cancels the constitution and takes direct control of the protectorate, due to the bad security situation.September 27 The largest tanker ship at this time, Tokyo Maru, is launched in Yokohama, Japan.September 28Fidel Castro announces that anyone who wants to can emigrate to the United States.Taal Volcano in Luzon, Philippines, erupts, killing hundreds.September 30The Indonesian army, led by General Suharto, crushes an alleged communist coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September Movement).The classic family sci-fi show Thunderbirds debuts on ITV in the United Kingdom.October 3 Fidel Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba.October 4At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.Prime minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Arthur Bottomley of the Commonwealth of Nations begin negotiations in London.Pope Paul VI makes the first papal visit to the United States. He appears for a Mass in Yankee Stadium and makes a speech at the United Nations.The University of California, Irvine opens its doors.October 5 Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN.October 6 Ian Brady, a 27-year-old stock clerk from Hyde in Cheshire, is arrested for allegedly hacking to death (with a hatchet) 17-year-old apprentice electrician Edward Evans at a house on the Hattersley housing estate.October 7 Seven Japanese fishing boats are sunk off Guam by Super Typhoon Carmen; 209 are killed.October 8Indonesian mass killings of 19651966: The Indonesian army instigates the arrest and execution of communists which last until next March.[14]The 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are adopted at the XX International Conference in Vienna, Austria.The International Olympic Committee admits East Germany as a member.October 10 The first group of Cuban refugees travels to the U.S.October 12Per Borten forms a government in Norway.The U.N. General Council recommends that the United Kingdom try everything to stop a rebellion in Rhodesia.October 13 Congo President Joseph Kasavubu fires Prime Minister Moise Tshombe and forms a provisional government, with variste Kimba in a leading position.October 15 Vietnam War: The Catholic Worker Movement stages an anti-war protest in Manhattan. One draft card burner is arrested, the first under the new law.October 17 The New York World's Fair at Flushing Meadows, closes. Due to financial losses, some of the projected site park improvements fail to materialize.October 18 The Indonesian government outlaws the Communist Party of Indonesia.[15]October 20 Ludwig Erhard is re-elected Chancellor of West Germany (he had first been elected in 1963).October 21Comet IkeyaSeki approaches perihelion, passing 450,000 kilometres (280,000mi) from the sun.The Organization of African Unity meets in Accra, Ghana.October 22African countries demand that the United Kingdom use force to prevent Rhodesia from declaring unilateral independence.Colonel Christophe Soglo stages a second coup in Dahomey.October 25 The Soviet Union declares its support of African countries in case Rhodesia unilaterally declares independence.October 27Brazilian president Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco removes power from parliament, legal courts and opposition parties.Sleyman Demirel of AP forms the new government of Turkey (30th government).October 28 Pope Paul VI promulgates Nostra aetate, a "Declaration on the Relation of the (Roman Catholic) Church with Non-Christian Religions" by the Second Vatican Council which includes a statement that Jews are not collectively responsible for the death of Jesus (Jewish deicide).October 29 An 80-kiloton nuclear device is detonated at Amchitka Island, Alaska, as part of the Vela Uniform program, code-named Project Long Shot.October 30 Vietnam War: Near Da Nang, United States Marines repel an intense attack by Viet Cong forces, killing 56 guerrillas. A sketch of Marine positions is found on the dead body of a 13-year-old Vietnamese boy who sold drinks to the Marines the day before.Main article: November 1965Main article: December 1965November 1 A trolleybus plunges into the Nile at Cairo, Egypt, killing 74 passengers.November 3 French President Charles de Gaulle announces (just short of his 75th birthday) that he will stand for re-election.November 5 Martial law is announced in Rhodesia. The United Nations General Assembly accepts British intent to use force against Rhodesia if necessary by a vote of 829.November 6 Freedom Flights begin: Cuba and the United States formally agree to start an airlift for Cubans who want to go to the United States (by 1971, 250,000 Cubans take advantage of this program).November 8 Vietnam War Operation Hump: The United States Army 173rd Airborne is ambushed by over 1,200 Viet Cong.November 11In Rhodesia (modern-day Zimbabwe), the white-minority government of Ian Smith unilaterally declares de facto independence ('UDI').United Airlines Flight 227 crashes short of the runway and catches fire at Salt Lake City International Airport, killing 43 out of 91 passengers and crew.November 12 A UN Security Council resolution (voted 100) recommends that other countries not recognize independent Rhodesia.November 13The SSYarmouth Castle burns and sinks 60 miles (97km) off Nassau, Bahamas, with the loss of 90 lives.British theatre critic Kenneth Tynan says "fuck" during a discussion on BBC satirical programme BBC-3 for what many believed was the first time on British television. The corporation later issues a public apology.November 14 Vietnam War Battle of Ia Drang: In the Ia Drang Valley of the Central Highlands in Vietnam, the first major engagement of the war between regular United States and North Vietnamese forces begins.November 15 U.S. racer Craig Breedlove sets a new land speed record of 600.601mph (966.574km/h).November 16 Venera program: The Soviet Union launches the Venera 3 space probe from Baikonur, Kazakhstan toward Venus (on March 1, 1966, it becomes the first spacecraft to reach the surface of another planet).November 20 The United Nations Security Council recommends that all states stop trading with Rhodesia.November 22 The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is established as a specialized agency of the United Nations.November 23 Soviet general Mikhail Kazakov assumes command of the Warsaw Pact.November 24 Congolese lieutenant general Mobutu ousts Joseph Kasavubu and declares himself president.November 26 At the Hammaguir launch facility in the Sahara Desert, France launches a Diamant A rocket with its first satellite, Astrix-1 on board, becoming the third country to enter outer space.November 27Tens of thousands of Vietnam War protesters picket the White House, then march on the Washington Monument.Vietnam War: The Pentagon tells U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson that if planned major sweep operations to neutralize Viet Cong forces during the next year are to succeed, the number of American troops in Vietnam will have to be increased from 120,000 to 400,000.November 28 Vietnam War: In response to U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for "more flags" in Vietnam, Philippines President-elect Ferdinand Marcos announces he will send troops to help fight in South Vietnam.November 29 The Canadian satellite Alouette 2 is launched.December 5Charles de Gaulle is re-elected as French president with 10,828,421 votes.The "Glasnost Meeting" in Moscow becomes the first spontaneous political demonstration, and the first demonstration for civil rights in the Soviet Union.December 8: End of the Second Vatican CouncilDecember 8The Second Vatican Council closes.Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith warns that Rhodesia will resist a trade embargo by neighboring countries with force.The Race Relations Act becomes the first legislation to address racial discrimination in the UK.December 9 A Charlie Brown Christmas, the first Peanuts television special, debuts on CBS in the United States. It becomes a Christmas tradition.December 15The Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) is formed.Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 perform the first controlled rendezvous in Earth orbit.December 20 The World Food Programme is made a permanent agency of the United Nations.December 21The Soviet Union announces that it has shipped rockets to North Vietnam.In West Germany, Konrad Adenauer resigns as chairman of the Christian Democratic Party.The United Nations adopts the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.A new 1-hour German-American production of the ballet The Nutcracker, with an international cast that includes Edward Villella in the title role, makes its U.S. television debut. It is repeated annually by CBS over the next 3 years but after that is virtually forgotten until issued on DVD in 2009 by Warner Archive.December 22 A military coup is launched in Dahomey.December 25 The Yemeni Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation is founded in Ta'izz.December 30: Ferdinand Marcos is the 10th President of the PhilippinesDecember 30Ferdinand Marcos becomes President of the Philippines.President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announces that Zambia and the United Kingdom have agreed on a deadline before which the Rhodesian white government should be ousted.December 31 Bokassa takes power in the Central African Republic.Aborigines are given the vote in Queensland, Australia.Hainzl Industriesysteme GmbH company is founded in Austria.[16]Tokyo officially becomes the largest city of the world, taking the lead from New York City.[17]World population196519601970 World3,334,874,0003,021,475,000 313,399,0003,692,492,000 357,618,000 Africa313,744,000277,398,000 36,346,000357,283,000 43,539,000 Asia1,899,424,0001,701,336,000 198,088,0002,143,118,000 243,694,000 Europe634,026,000604,401,000 29,625,000655,855,000 21,829,000 Latin America250,452,000218,300,000 32,152,000284,856,000 34,404,000 Northern America219,570,000204,152,000 15,418,000231,937,000 12,367,000 Oceania17,657,00015,888,000 1,769,00019,443,000 1,786,000Julia OrmondVinnie JonesJoely RichardsonDiane LaneJanuary 4Julia Ormond, British actress[18]Yvan Attal, Israeli-born French actor and directorJanuary 5Vinnie Jones, British footballer-turned-actor[19]Patrik Sjberg, Swedish high jumper[20]January 9Haddaway, German singerFarah Khan, Indian choreographer, film directorJoely Richardson, British actressJanuary 10 Butch Hartman, American animator and voice actorJanuary 12Nikolai Borschevsky, Russian ice hockey playerMaybrit Illner, German television journalist and presenterRob Zombie, American musicianJanuary 14Shamil Basayev, Chechen terrorist (d. 2006)Marc Delissen, Dutch field hockey playerBob Essensa, Canadian ice hockey playerJanuary 15Adam Jones, American musician, guitarist of metal band ToolJames Nesbitt, Northern Irish actor[21]January 20 Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of EdinburghJanuary 21 Jam Master Jay, American DJ, rapper and producer (d. 2002)January 22DJ Jazzy Jeff, American disc jockeyDiane Lane, American actressJanuary 23 Catherine Guillouard, French businesswomanJanuary 24 Porfirio Fisac, Spanish basketball coachJanuary 25 Esa Tikkanen, Finnish ice hockey playerJanuary 26 Natalia Yurchenko, Soviet artistic gymnastJanuary 27Alan Cumming, Scottish actorIgnacio No, Argentine artistJanuary 29Dominik Haek, Czech hockey playerJo Min-su, South Korean actressChris RockAdama BarrowMichael BayDr. DreFebruary 1Dave Callaghan, South African cricketerBrandon Lee, Chinese-American actor (d. 1993)Sherilyn Fenn, American actressPrincess Stphanie of MonacoFebruary 3 Maura Tierney, American actressFebruary 5 Gheorghe Hagi, Romanian footballer, manager and club owner[22]February 7 Chris Rock, African-American actor, comedian, and film directorFebruary 8 Dicky Cheung, Hong Kong actorFebruary 11 Roberto Moya, Cuban athlete (d. 2020)February 12 Brett Kavanaugh, American attorney and Supreme Court JusticeFebruary 15 Hctor Beltrn Leyva, Mexican drug lord (d. 2018)February 16 Adama Barrow, Gambian politician, 3rd President of GambiaFebruary 17 Michael Bay, American film director[23]February 18 Dr. Dre, African-American rapper and music producerFebruary 23Kristin Davis, American actress[24]Michael Dell, American computer manufacturer[25]Vincent Chalvon-Demersay, French producerHelena Sukov, Czech tennis player[26]February 25 Sylvie Guillem, French ballerinaFebruary 27 Claudia Zobel, Filipina actress (d. 1984)February 28 Park Gok-ji, South Korean film editorAamir KhanMark CarneyRick HarrisonThe UndertakerSarah Jessica ParkerMarch 1Mike Dean, Record producerStewart Elliott, Canadian jockeyJack Tu, Taiwanese-Canadian cardiologist (d. 2018)March 2 Ami Bera, American politician[27]March 3Tedros Adhanom, Director of the World Health OrganizationMarch 4Greg Alexander, Australian rugby league playerPaul W. S. Anderson, British filmmaker, producer and screenwriterMarch 5 Harry Bevers, Dutch politicianMarch 8Mac Jack, South African educator and politician (d. 2020)Caio Jnior, Brazilian football forward and manager (d. 2016)March 9 Antonio Saca, 43rd President of El SalvadorMarch 11Catherine Fulop, Venezuelan actress, model, beauty pageant contestant, and television presenterJesse Jackson Jr., African-American politicianLaurence Llewelyn-Bowen, British designer and television presenterMarch 14 Aamir Khan, Indian film director, producer, film and scriptwriter and actorMarch 16Utut Adianto, Indonesian chess grandmaster and politicianMark Carney, Canadian economist and politician, 24th Prime Minister of Canada[28]March 22 Rick Harrison, American businessman and reality television personalityMarch 23 Marti Pellow, Scottish singer (Wet Wet Wet)March 24Rob MacCachren, American racecar driverThe Undertaker, American professional wrestlerMarch 25Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgarian high jumper and president of the Bulgarian Olympic CommitteeSarah Jessica Parker, American actressMarch 26 Prakash Raj, Indian actor, producer and directorMarch 29 Voula Patoulidou, Greek athleteMarch 30 Piers Morgan, British journalist and television personalityRobert Downey Jr.Martin LawrenceLeni RobredoKevin JamesApril 1Brian Marshall, Canadian retired track and field athleteBekir Bozda, Turkish theologian, lawyer, and politicianApril 3 Nazia Hassan, Pakistani pop singer-songwriter, lawyer and social activist (d. 2000)April 4 Robert Downey Jr., American actor, producer, and singerApril 6Black Francis, American musicianRica Reinisch, German swimmerApril 9 Paulina Porizkova, Swedish-American model and actressApril 10Anna-Leena Hrknen, Finnish author[29]Jure Robi, Slovenian cyclist (d. 2010)April 11 Eelco van Asperen, Dutch computer scientistApril 12 Kim Bodnia, Danish actor and directorApril 15 Linda Perry, American musicianApril 16 Martin Lawrence, American actor, comedian, and producerApril 18 Camille Coduri, English actressApril 19 Suge Knight, American record producer and convicted felonApril 20 Jovy Marcelo, Filipino racing driver (d. 1992)April 21 Julio Robaina, Republican politician, Mayor of Hialeah, FloridaApril 23 Leni Robredo, 14th Vice President of the PhilippinesApril 24 Michel Leclerc, French director and screenwriterApril 25 douard Ferrand, French politician (d. 2018)April 26 Kevin James, American comedian and actorApril 27 Edwin Poots, Irish politicianApril 29 David Shafer, American politician, GeorgiaApril 30 Adrian Pasdar, Iranian-American actor and voice artistTrent ReznorJohn C. ReillyYahya JammehBrooke ShieldsMay 2 Myriam Hernndez, Chilean singerMay 3Gary Mitchell, Irish playwrightRob Brydon, Welsh actor, comedian, impressionist and presenterMay 7Owen Hart, Canadian professional wrestler (d. 1999)[30]Norman Whiteside, Northern Irish football playerMay 9 Steve Yzerman, Canadian hockey playerMay 10 Linda Evangelista, Canadian supermodelMay 11 Monsour del Rosario, Filipino Olympic athlete and actorMay 12 Rene Simonsen, Danish model and writerMay 13 Jos Antonio Delgado, Venezuelan mountain climber (d. 2006)May 14 Eoin Colfer, Irish novelistMay 16Rodica Dunca, Romanian artistic gymnastKrist Novoselic, American musician and activist (Nirvana)May 17 Trent Reznor, American rock musician (Nine Inch Nails)May 19 Philippe Dhondt, French singerMay 23Melissa McBride, American actress (The Walking Dead)May 24Carlos Franco, Paraguayan golferJohn C. Reilly, American actor and comedianShinichir Watanabe, Japanese anime directorMay 25 Yahya Jammeh, President of the GambiaMay 29 Emilio Snchez, Spanish tennis playerMay 30 Guadalupe Grande, Spanish poet (d. 2021)May 31 Brooke Shields, American actress and modelMick FoleyFrank GrilloElizabeth HurleyKim DickensJune 1Larisa Lazutina, Russian cross-country skierNigel Short, English chess playerJune 2 Steve and Mark Waugh, Australian cricketersJune 4Mick Doohan, Australian motorcycle racerAndrea Jaeger, American tennis player[31]June 6Cam Neely, Canadian ice hockey playerMegumi Ogata, Japanese voice actress and singer[32]June 7Mick Foley, American professional wrestlerDamien Hirst, British artistChristine Roque, French singerJune 8Frank Grillo, American actor[33]Rob Pilatus, German model, dancer and singer (d. 1998)June 10Veronica Ferres, German actressElizabeth Hurley, English model and actressJune 11 Manuel Uribe, morbidly obese Mexican (d. 2014)June 12 Carlos Luis Morales, Ecuadorian journalist (d. 2020)June 13 Infanta Cristina of Spain, Spanish princessJune 15 Bernard Hopkins, American boxerJune 16 Andrea M. Ghez, American astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics[34]June 17Dana Eskelson, American actress[35]Dan Jansen, American speedskaterDara O'Kearney, Irish ultra runner and professional poker playerJune 18Kim Dickens, American actressHani Mohsin, Malaysian celebrity, actor and host (d. 2006)June 21Yang Liwei, Chinese major general, military pilot and China National Space Administration astronautGabriella Selmeczi, Hungarian jurist and politicianTim Lajcik, Czech American mixed martial artist, stuntman, actor and writerJune 22 Anubhav Sinha, Indian film directorJune 23 Paul Arthurs, English Musician (Oasis)June 24 Son Hyun-joo, South Korean actorJune 25 Jean Castex, French politicianJune 26 Jana Hybkov, Czech politician and diplomatJune 27Frdric Lemoine, French businessmanS. Manikavasagam, Malaysian politicianJune 28 Belayneh Dinsamo, Ethiopian long-distance runnerJune 29Vronique Laury, French businesswomanDado Villa-Lobos, Brazilian musicianMatthew Weiner, American television writer, director and producer[36]June 30Philippe Duquesne, French actorCho Jae-hyun, South Korean actorMitch Richmond, American basketball playerConnie NielsenHailemariam DesalegnShawn MichaelsSlashIlleana DouglasJeremy PivenJ. K. RowlingJuly 1Teddy McCarthy, hurler and Gaelic footballerCarl Fogarty, English motorcycle racerMohammed Abdul Hussein, Iraqi former footballerRamdas Ambatkar, Indian politician, Maharashtra MLC (d. 2025)[37]July 2 Fredrik Sejersted, Norwegian juristJuly 3Komsan Pohkong, Thai lawyerShinya Hashimoto, Japanese professional wrestler (d. 2005)Connie Nielsen, Danish actressTommy Flanagan, Scottish actorJuly 4 Tracy Letts, American actor, playwright and screenwriterJuly 5Kathryn Erbe, American actressEyran Katsenelenbogen, Israeli jazz pianistJuly 7Paula Devicq, Canadian actressJeremy Kyle, English radio and television presenterJuly 10Danny Boffin, Belgian footballerPrincess Alexia of Greece and DenmarkAlec Mapa, American comedianJuly 11 Ernesto Hoost, Dutch kickboxerJuly 12 Mama Kandeh, Gambian politicianJuly 13 Akina Nakamori, Japanese singer and actressJuly 14 Lou Savarese, American boxerJuly 15 Dafna Rechter, Israeli actress and singerJuly 17Santiago Segura, Spanish actor, screenwriter, producer and directorRosa Gumataotao Rios, 43rd Treasurer of the United StatesAlex Winter, British actorJuly 18 Eva Ionesco, French actress, film director and screenwriterJuly 19Dame Evelyn Glennie, Scottish virtuoso percussionistHailemariam Desalegn, 15th Prime Minister of EthiopiaJuly 21 Guni Bergsson, Icelandic footballerJuly 22 Shawn Michaels, American professional wrestlerJuly 23Grace Mugabe, First Lady of ZimbabweSlash (Saul Hudson), English-born American rock guitaristJuly 25 Illeana Douglas, American actress and producer[38]July 26Vladimir Cruz, Cuban actorJeremy Piven, American actorJimmy Dore, American comedian and political commentatorJuly 27Jos Luis Chilavert, Paraguayan footballer[39]Trifon Ivanov, Bulgarian footballer (d. 2016)[40]July 28 Daniela Mercury, Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, producer, actress and television hostJuly 29 Chang-Rae Lee, Korean-American novelistJuly 31 J. K. Rowling, English authorSir Sam MendesViola DavisKyra SedgwickAugust 1 Sam Mendes, English film directorAugust 2Sandra Ng, Hong Kong actressHisanobu Watanabe, Japanese baseball player and coachAugust 4Terri Lyne Carrington, American jazz drummerDennis Lehane, American crime writerFredrik Reinfeldt, Swedish Prime Minister[41]August 5 Monica Ward, Italian actress and voice actressAugust 6 David Robinson, American basketball playerAugust 10Claudia Christian, American actress, writer, singer, musician, and directorMike E. Smith, American jockeyJohn Starks, American basketball playerAugust 11 Viola Davis, African-American actressAugust 15 Vincent Kok, Hong Kong director and actorAugust 16 Michael O'Gorman, American coxswain (d. 2018)August 19Kevin Dillon, American actorMaria de Medeiros, Portuguese actressKyra Sedgwick, American actressJames Tomkins, Australian rowerAugust 22 David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (d. 2004)[42]August 24 Reggie Miller, American basketball player and commentatorAugust 25 Mia Zapata, American singer (d. 1993)August 26 Azela Robinson, Mexican actressAugust 28Satoshi Tajiri, Japanese video game designer and Pokmon creator[43]Amanda Tapping, Canadian actressShania Twain, Canadian country singer and songwriterAugust 31 Daniel Bernhardt, Swiss actor and martial artistCharlie SheenBashar al-AssadDmitry MedvedevKyle ChandlerTim ScottPetro PoroshenkoSeptember 1 Craig McLachlan, Australian actor and singerSeptember 2 Lennox Lewis, British boxerSeptember 3Costas Mandylor, Greek-Australian actorCharlie Sheen, American actor and producerSeptember 5 Derby Makinka, Zambian footballer (d. 1993)September 6 Gleisi Hoffmann, Brazilian lawyer and politicianSeptember 7 Jrg Pilawa, German television presenterSeptember 8Tutilo Burger, German Benedictine monk and abbotDarlene Zschech, Australian singer and worship leaderSeptember 10 Marco Pastors, Dutch politicianSeptember 11Bashar al-Assad, President of SyriaMoby, American musicianSeptember 12Einstein Kristiansen, Norwegian cartoonist, designer, and television hostSeptember 14 Dmitry Medvedev, former President of RussiaSeptember 15 Fernanda Torres, Brazilian actressSeptember 16 Katy Kurtzman, American actress, director and producerSeptember 17Kyle Chandler, American actorYuji Naka, Japanese video game programmerSeptember 19Goldie, English record producer and DJIliya Lazarov, Bulgarian politicianTim Scott, African-American politician and businessmanTshering Tobgay, former Prime Minister of BhutanSeptember 20 Robert Rusler, American actorSeptember 21Cheryl Hines, American actressJohanna Vuoksenmaa, Finnish film directorDavid Wenham, Australian actorPramila Jayapal, American politicianSeptember 23 Mark Woodforde, Australian tennis playerSeptember 25 Scottie Pippen, American basketball playerSeptember 26Radisav uri, Serbian-Israeli basketball player[44]Alexei Mordashov, Russian businessmanPetro Poroshenko, former President of UkraineSeptember 27 Steve Kerr, American basketball playerLennie JamesSteve CooganOctober 1 Andreas Keller, German field hockey playerOctober 2Gerardo Reyero, Mexican voice actorFerhan and Ferzan nder, Turkish-Austrian pianists[45][46]October 3Adriana Calcanhotto, Brazilian singer and composerJan-Ove Waldner, Swedish table tennis player[47]October 5Mario Lemieux, Canadian ice hockey playerPatrick Roy, Canadian ice hockey playerOctober 6 Steve Scalise, House Majority Whip and U.S. Representative of Louisiana's 1st district[48]October 8Matt Biondi, American swimmerC. J. Ramone, American musicianOctober 9 Dionicio Cern, Mexican long-distance runnerOctober 10 Chris Penn, American actor (d. 2006)October 11Julianne McNamara, American artistic gymnastLennie James, English actor, screenwriter, and playwright[49]October 13 Kalpana, Indian film actress (d. 2016)October 14Steve Coogan, British comedian and actorJri Jaanson, Estonian rower and politicianOctober 16 Kang Kyung-ok, South Korean artistOctober 17Aravinda de Silva, Sri Lankan cricketerRhys Muldoon, Australian actor, writer, and directorOctober 18 Zakir Naik, Indian doctor and Islamic activistOctober 19The Renegade, American professional wrestler (d. 1999)Ty Pennington, American television presenterTracy Griffith, American actress, sushi chef, and painterOctober 20Amos Mansdorf, Israeli tennis player[50]Stefano Pioli, Italian football player and manager[51]October 22 Sumito Estvez, Venezuelan chef[52]October 26Aaron Kwok, Hong Kong singer and actorKelly Rowan, Canadian actressKenneth Rutherford, New Zealand cricketerOctober 29 Christy Clark, Canadian politicianOctober 30 Zaza Urushadze, Georgian film director, producer and screenwriter (d. 2019)October 31 Rob Rackstraw, British actorShah Rukh KhanBjrkMads MikkelsenBen StillerNovember 1Patrik Ringborg, Swedish conductorNovember 2Pawe Adamowicz, Polish politician and lawyer (d. 2019)Shah Rukh Khan, Indian actor, film/television producer and television presenterNovember 4 Wayne Static, American singer and musician (Static-X) (d. 2014)November 7 Sigrun Wodars, German athleteNovember 8 Patricia Poleo, Venezuelan journalist[53]November 9 Sir Bryn Terfel, Welsh baritoneNovember 10 Eddie Irvine, Northern Irish racing driverNovember 11 Max Mutchnick, American television producerNovember 13 Rick Roberts, Canadian actorNovember 17 Pam Bondi, American attorney and politician, 87th U.S. Attorney General [54]November 19Paulo Barreto, Brazilian cryptographerLaurent Blanc, French football player and managerNovember 20 Yoshiki Hayashi, Japanese rock composer, pianist and drummerNovember 21Bjrk, Icelandic singer-songwriter and musicianReggie Lewis, American basketball player (d. 1993)Alexander Siddig, Sudanese-British actorNovember 22 Mads Mikkelsen, Danish actorNovember 23 Radion Gataullin, Uzbek-Russian pole-vaulterNovember 24 Shirley Henderson, Scottish actressNovember 25 Ana Paula Padro, Brazilian journalist, chief editor, entrepreneur, writer and television presenterNovember 26 Scott Adsit, American actorNovember 29Lauren Child, American authorRaffaella Reggi, Italian tennis player[55]November 30Ben Stiller, American actor, comedian and filmmakerTashi Tenzing, Indian mountaineerSalman KhanAndrew StantonJeffrey WrightAndy DickDecember 3Steve Harris, American actorKatarina Witt, German figure skaterAndrew Stanton, American animator, storyboard artist, film director, and screenwriterDecember 5 Johnny Rzeznik, American rock singer and guitaristDecember 7Teruyuki Kagawa, Japanese actorJeffrey Wright, African-American actorDecember 8 David Harewood, English actorDecember 9 Brad Savage, American actorDecember 10 Stephanie Morgenstern, Canadian actressDecember 15 Luis Fabin Artime, Argentine footballerDecember 16 J. B. Smoove, African-American actor and comedianDecember 18 John Moshoeu, South African footballer (d. 2015)[56]December 19 Jessica Steen, Canadian actressDecember 21Andy Dick, American actor and comedianAnke Engelke, German comedian, actress and voice-over actressDecember 23 Andreas Kappes, German cyclist (d. 2018)December 27 Salman Khan, Indian actor, television presenterDecember 30Valentina Legkostupova, Soviet and Russian pop singer, teacher and producer (d. 2020)Robert Rep, Dutch politicianDecember 31Nicholas Sparks, American author[57]Gong Li, Chinese actressYklymberdi Paromov, Turkmen politicianMarga Hoek, Dutch businesswomanT. S. EliotWinston ChurchillJanuary 4 T. S. Eliot, American-British poet, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888)[58]January 10Antonn Bev, Czechoslovak astronomer (b. 1901)Frederick Fleet, British sailor and lookout aboard the RMS Titanic (b. 1887)January 12 Lorraine Hansberry, African-American playwright and writer (b. 1930)January 14 Jeanette MacDonald, American actress and singer (b. 1903)January 15 Pierre Ngendandumwe, 4th and 6th Prime Minister of Burundi (assassinated) (b. 1930)January 20 Alan Freed, American disc jockey (b. 1921)January 24 Sir Winston Churchill, British politician and statesman, twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, World War II leader, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature (b. 1874)[59]January 27 Hassan Ali Mansur, Iranian politician, 69th Prime Minister of Iran (b. 1923)January 28Taimur bin Feisal, Sultan of Oman (b. 1886)Tich Freeman, English cricketer (b. 1888)[60]Maxime Weygand, French general (b. 1867)January 31 Konstantin Muraviev, 31st Prime Minister of Bulgaria (b. 1893)Nat King ColeMalcolm XFebruary 5 Irving Bacon, American actor (b. 1893)February 6 Frederick, Prince of Hohenzollern (b. 1891)February 7 Nance O'Neil, American stage and film actress (b. 1874)February 9 Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, Indian educationist, philosopher, philanthropist, social reformer and spiritualist (b. 1874)[61]February 13Humberto Delgado, Portuguese general and opposition politician (b. 1906)William Heard Kilpatrick, American mathematician and philosopher (b. 1871)February 14 Dsir-mile Inghelbrecht, French composer (b. 1880)February 15 Nat King Cole, American singer and musician (b. 1919)[62]February 19Forrest Taylor, American actor (b. 1883)[63]Tom Wilson, American actor (b. 1880)February 20 Micha Waszyski, Polish film director and producer (b. 1904)[64]February 21 Malcolm X, American civil rights activist (b. 1925)[65]February 22 Felix Frankfurter, U.S. Supreme Court Justice (b. 1882)February 23 Stan Laurel, British actor (b. 1890)[66]February 24 Takeo It, Japanese general (b. 1889)February 28 Adolf Schrf, Austrian politician, 6th President of Austria (b. 1890)King Farouk of EgyptMary, Princess Royal and Countess of HarewoodMarch 5 Salvador Castaneda Castro, 31st President of El Salvador (b. 1888)March 6Margaret Dumont, American actress (b. 1889)Herbert Morrison, British politician (b. 1888)[67]March 7 Louise Mountbatten, queen consort of Sweden as second wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf (b. 1889)March 13Corrado Gini, Italian statistician (b. 1884)[68]Vittorio Jano, Italian automobile designer (b. 1891)[69]Fan Noli, Albanian bishop, poet and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1882)March 14 Marion Jones Farquhar, American tennis champion (b. 1879)March 17Nancy Cunard, English writer, heiress and political activist (b. 1896)Amos Alonzo Stagg, American baseball, basketball and football player and coach (b. 1862)March 18 Farouk of Egypt, deposed king (b. 1920)March 19 Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Romanian communist leader, 47th Prime Minister of Romania (b. 1901)March 22 Fidel Dvila, Spanish general and minister (b. 1878)March 23 Mae Murray, American silent film actress (b. 1885)March 25 Viola Liuzzo, American Unitarian Universalist and civil rights activist (b. 1925)March 28Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, member of the British royal family (b. 1897)Jack Hoxie, American actor, rodeo performer (b. 1885)March 30 Philip Showalter Hench, American physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1896)Edward Victor AppletonApril 3 Ray Enright, American film director (b. 1896)April 9 Sherman Minton, American politician and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (b. 1890)[70]April 10Linda Darnell, American actress (b. 1923)La Belle Otero, Spanish actress, dancer and courtesan (b. 1868)April 14Leonard Mudie, English actor (b. 1883)[71]Perry Smith (b. 1928) and Richard Hickock (b. 1931), American convicted murderersApril 16 Sydney Chaplin, English actor (b. 1885)April 18 Guillermo Gonzlez Camarena, Mexican inventor (b. 1917)April 21Sir Edward Victor Appleton, English physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1892)Pedro Albizu Campos, advocate of Puerto Rican independence (b. 1891)[72]April 23 George Adamski, Polish-American UFO writer (b. 1891)April 24 Louise Dresser, American actress (b. 1878)April 27 Edward R. Murrow, American journalist (b. 1908)[73]April 30 Helen Chandler, American actress (b. 1906)Leopold FiglMay 1 Spike Jones, American musician and bandleader (b. 1911)May 6 Oren E. Long, American politician, 10th Governor of Hawai'i (b. 1889)May 7Charles Sheeler, American photographer (b. 1883)Alf Bjrnskau Bastiansen, Norwegian priest and politician (b. 1883)May 9 Leopold Figl, 14th Chancellor of Austria and acting President of Austria (b. 1902)May 10 Hubertus van Mook, Dutch Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (b. 1894)[74]May 14 Frances Perkins, first woman appointed as a United States presidential cabinet member (Labor) (b. 1880)May 15 Yisrael Bar-Yehuda, Zionist activist and Israel politician (b. 1895)May 18 Eli Cohen, Israeli spy (b. 1924)May 19 Maria Dbrowska, Polish writer (b. 1889)May 21 Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, British aviation pioneer and aircraft company founder (b. 1882)[75]May 23Rosina Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1880)David Smith, American sculptor (b. 1906)May 24 Sonny Boy Williamson, American blues musician (b. 1899)May 27 John Rinehart Blue, American military officer, educator, businessperson, and politician (b. 1905)[76]Martin BuberJune 1 Curly Lambeau, American football player and coach (b. 1898)June 5Eleanor Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881)Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sdermanland (b. 1884)June 7 Judy Holliday, American actress, comedian, and singer (b. 1921)June 11 Jos Mendes Cabeadas, Portuguese navy officer, 94th Prime Minister of Portugal and 9th President of Portugal (b. 1883)June 13 Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli philosopher (b. 1878)June 15 Steve Cochran, American actor (b. 1917)June 19 James Collip, Canadian biochemist (b. 1892)June 20 Bernard Baruch, American financier and presidential adviser (b. 1870)June 22 David O. Selznick, American film producer (b. 1902)June 23 Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1882)June 28 Red Nichols, American jazz cornettist (b. 1905)June 30 Bessie Barriscale, American actress (b. 1884)Syngman RheeJuly 1 Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1903)July 7 Moshe Sharett, 2nd Prime Minister of Israel (b. 1894)July 8 T. S. Stribling, American novelist (b. 1881)[77]July 11 Ray Collins, American actor (b. 1889)July 13 Laureano Gmez, 43rd President of Colombia (b. 1889)July 14Adlai Stevenson II, American politician (b. 1900)Max Woosnam, English sportsman (b. 1892)July 19Clyde Beatty, American animal trainer (b. 1903)Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933)Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1875)July 24 Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1904)July 28 Rampo Edogawa, Japanese author and critic (b. 1894)July 30Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78]Jun'ichir Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1886)Le CorbusierAugust 1 John Miller, American Olympic rower - Men's eights (b. 1903)August 6Nancy Carroll, American actress (b. 1903)Everett Sloane, American actor (b. 1909)August 8 Shirley Jackson, American author (b. 1916)August 9 Creighton Hale, American actor (b. 1882)August 13 Hayato Ikeda, Japanese politician, 38th Prime Minister of Japan (b. 1899)August 25 Johnny Hayes, American Olympic athlete (b. 1886)August 27 Le Corbusier, Swiss architect (b. 1887)August 28Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, Iraqi politician, 9th Prime Minister of Iraq (b. 1892)Giulio Racah, Israeli physicist (b. 1909)August 29 Paul Waner, American baseball player (b. 1903)Yunus HussainDorothy DandridgeSeptember 4Tommy Hampson, British Olympic athlete (b. 1907)Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (b. 1875)September 6 Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1935)September 8Dorothy Dandridge, American actress (b. 1922)Hermann Staudinger, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1881)September 12 Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895)September 16 Fred Quimby, American animated film producer (b. 1886)September 17 Alejandro Casona, Spanish poet and playwright (b. 1903)September 22 Othmar Ammann, Swiss-born American engineer (b. 1879)[79]September 27 Clara Bow, American silent film actress (b. 1905)Samir Al-RifaiPaul Hermann MllerOctober 1 Anton Boisen, American founder of the clinical pastoral education movement (b. 1876)[80]October 3 Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914)October 8 Thomas B. Costain, Canadian author and journalist (b. 1885)[81]October 11Dorothea Lange, American photographer (b. 1895)Walther Stampfli, member of the Swiss Federal Council (b. 1884)October 12 Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime Minister of Jordan (b. 1901)October 13 Paul Hermann Mller, Swiss chemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1899)October 14 Randall Jarrell, American poet (b. 1914)October 15 Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891)October 17 Bart King, American cricketer (b. 1873)[82]October 18Oscar Beregi, Hungarian actor (b. 1876)Henry Travers, English actor (b. 1874)October 21Bill Black, American musician and bandleader (b. 1926)Marie McDonald, American actress (b. 1923)October 22 Paul Tillich, German American Christian existentialist philosopher and theologian (b. 1886)October 23 Luis de la Puente Uceda, Peruvian guerrilla leader

(b. 1926)October 24 Hans Meerwein, German chemist (b. 1879)October 26 Sylvia Likens, American murder victim (b. 1949)October 29 Miller Anderson, American Olympic diver (b. 1922)October 30 Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., American historian (b. 1888)[83]October 31 Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913)Henry A. WallaceEmir Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-SabahNovember 2Flix Paiva, 28th President of Paraguay (b. 1877)H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1894)November 6Edgard Varse, French-born American composer (b. 1883)Clarence Williams, American musician (b. 1893)November 8Dorothy Kilgallen, American newspaper columnist and television personality (b. 1913)Emma Gramatica, Italian actress (b. 1874)Mirza Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad, second caliph (b. 1889)November 12 Taher Saifuddin, Indian Bohra spiritual leader (b. 1888)[84]November 16Harry Blackstone Sr., American magician and illusionist (b. 1885)[85]W. T. Cosgrave, Irish politician, president of the Provisional Government and the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (b. 1880)November 18Khalid al-Azm, 5-time Prime Minister of Syria and acting President of Syria (b. 1903)Henry A. Wallace, 33rd Vice President of the United States (b. 1888)November 24 Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait (b. 1895)November 25 Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890)Somerset MaughamDecember 5 Joseph Erlanger, American physiologist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874)December 9 Branch Rickey, American baseball executive (b. 1881)December 10 Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1897)December 11 George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881)December 15 Joseph Bamina, 8th Prime Minister of Burundi (executed) (b. 1927)December 16W. Somerset Maugham, English writer (b. 1874)Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889)Queen Slote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900)[86]December 24 William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1909)December 27 Edgar Ende, German painter (b. 1901)December 29 Kosaku Yamada, Japanese composer and conductor (b. 1886)Physics Shin'ichir Tomonaga, Julian Schwinger, Richard P. FeynmanChemistry Robert Burns WoodwardPhysiology or Medicine Franois Jacob, Andr Michel Lwoff, Jacques MonodLiterature Mikhail SholokhovPeace United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF)

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OCLC262293605.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1801 to 1900For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation).An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial RevolutionMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury20thcenturyTimelines18thcentury19thcentury20thcenturyState leaders18thcentury19thcentury20thcenturyDecades1800s1810s1820s1830s1840s1850s1860s1870s1880s1890sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31December 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 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East.In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the 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 in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of Frances status as the world superpower. Britain took Frances 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 dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's land and a quarter of the world's population.By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (18972013) and Nabi Tajima (19002018), both Japanese.Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3]The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8]Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th centurySlavery 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 slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861.The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States.[10]The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous.The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War.Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century.Industrial RevolutionEuropean imperialismBritish Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire)Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France)Risorgimento (Italy)Belle poque (Europe)Edo period, Meiji period (Japan)Qing dynasty (China)Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam)Joseon dynasty (Korea)Zulu Kingdom (South Africa)Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire)Russian EmpireManifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States)Main article: Napoleonic WarsFor a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era.Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire.The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict.In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French.In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire 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 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 American wars of independenceThe Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821.Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal.The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11]In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place.Main article: Revolutions of 1848Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848.The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states.The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries.According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12]Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil WarPolitician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (17591833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade.The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei urea 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 EmpireIbrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the EgyptianOttoman War (18311833)[17]In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First EgyptianOttoman War (18311833) 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 Ktahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous.Main article: Taiping RebellionA scene of the Taiping RebellionThe Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 2030 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19]Main article: Meiji RestorationDuring the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854.By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimy system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20]Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for AfricaArrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802.1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans.1817 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War.1823 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars.1848 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control.1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia.1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia.Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21]Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First ItaloEthiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 18841885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the 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]18011815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa.1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty18041810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria.18041813: Russo-Persian War.18061812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest.18071837: Musket Wars among Mori in many parts of New Zealand.18081809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa.1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence.1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community18121815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power.18131837: AfghanSikh Wars.18141816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire.1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida.1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus.1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe18211830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire.18251830: Java War begins.18261828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war.18281832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons.1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia.1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands.1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies.1831: France invades and occupies Algeria.18311833: EgyptianOttoman War.18321875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil18351836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico.18391842: First Opium War begins.18461848: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States.1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president.18531856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia.18561860: Second Opium War1857: 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.18611865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 1840 were killed.[22]18611867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico.18631865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire.18641870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population.1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy.18681869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire.18681878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain.18701871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism.1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed.1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire.1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom.18791880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat.18791883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific.18801881: First Boer War begins.18811899: Mahdist War in Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge.1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt18831898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Tour.18941895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea.1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War.18951896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First ItaloEthiopian War at the Battle of Adwa.18951898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain.18961898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory.1898: SpanishAmerican War results in the independence of Cuba.18991901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance.18991902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903.18991902: Second Boer War begins.18991902: PhilippineAmerican War begins.Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24]Main article: 19th century in scienceThe 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term 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, Andr-Marie Ampre, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s.Michael Faraday (17911867)Charles Darwin (18091882)1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy.18311836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMSBeagle.1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species.1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations.1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance.1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table.1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published.1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars1896: 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 18531855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke.1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog.1889: Aspirin patented.Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb.Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history.1804: First steam locomotive begins operation.1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais.1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.1825: First isolation of aluminium.1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce.1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened.1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine.1829: First electric motor built.1837: Telegraphy patented.1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen.1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the worldbetween Baltimore and Washingtonsends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23)1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented.1852: The first successful blimp is invented1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced.1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound.1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy.1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USSMonitor and CSSVirginia, during the American Civil War.1863: First section of the London Underground opens.1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858.1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite.1868: Safety bicycle invented.1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May.1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter.1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented.1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut.c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27]1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb.1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29]1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun.1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine.1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile.1890: The cardboard box is invented.1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor.1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife.1894: First gramophone record.1895: Wilhelm Rntgen 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 Bb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bbism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bah'u'llh, the founder of the Bah Faith.1850s1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity.1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism.1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration.18691870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology.18711878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War")1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy.1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue.1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the 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 Symphony1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus.1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes.1819: Thodore Gricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre.1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres.18331834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus.1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist.1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance.1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave.1847: The Bront sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto.1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself.1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick.1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?".1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin.1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass.1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom.1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misrables.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, Muse d'Orsay1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris.1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety.1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published.1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published.1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet.1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night.1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris.1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premieres in St Petersburg.1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest.1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula.1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literatureRussian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna KareninaOn the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30]The Goncourts and mile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honor de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31]Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few.See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and DaguerreotypeOne of the first photographs, produced by Nicphore Nipce in 1826Nadar, self-portrait, c.1860Ottomar Anschtz, chronophotographerMathew Brady, documented the American Civil WarEdward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native AmericansLouis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemistThomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographerGeorge Eastman, inventor of roll filmHrcules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographyAuguste and Louis Lumire, pioneer film-makers, inventorstienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographerEadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographerNadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Flix Tournachon, portrait photographerNicphore Nipce, pioneer inventor of photographyLouis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-makerSergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographerWilliam Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process.Main articles: History of art 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-eFrancisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del PradoEugne Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, LouvreVincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of ArtBiscuits Lefvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included:Ivan AivazovskyLon BakstAlbert BierstadtWilliam BlakeArnold BcklinRosa BonheurWilliam BurgesMary CassattCamille ClaudelPaul CzanneFrederic Edwin ChurchThomas ColeJan MatejkoJohn ConstableCamille CorotGustave CourbetHonor DaumierEdgar DegasEugne DelacroixThomas EakinsCaspar David FriedrichPaul GauguinThodore GricaultVincent van GoghWilliam MorrisFrancisco GoyaAnd HiroshigeHokusaiWinslow HomerJean-Auguste-Dominique IngresIsaac Levitandouard ManetClaude MonetGustave MoreauBerthe MorisotEdvard MunchMikhail NesterovCamille PissarroAugustus PuginPierre-Auguste RenoirIlya RepinAuguste RodinAlbert Pinkham RyderJohn Singer SargentValentin SerovGeorges SeuratIvan ShishkinVasily SurikovJames TissotHenri de Toulouse-LautrecJoseph Mallord William TurnerViktor VasnetsovEugne Viollet-le-DucMikhail VrubelJames Abbott McNeill WhistlerTsukioka YoshitoshiMain articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and RomanticismLudwig van Beethoven (17701827)Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (18401893)Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. 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, Frdric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes:Mily BalakirevLudwig van BeethovenHector BerliozGeorges BizetAlexander BorodinJohannes BrahmsAnton BrucknerFrdric ChopinClaude DebussyAntonn DvokMikhail GlinkaEdvard GriegScott JoplinAlexandre LevyFranz LisztGustav MahlerFelix MendelssohnModest MussorgskyJacques OffenbachNiccol PaganiniNikolai Rimsky-KorsakovGioachino RossiniAnton RubinsteinCamille Saint-SansAntonio SalieriFranz SchubertRobert SchumannAlexander ScriabinArthur SullivanPyotr Ilyich TchaikovskyGiuseppe VerdiRichard Wagner1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published.1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played.1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played.1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith.1895: Volleyball is invented.1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century.Main articles: 1800s, 1810s, 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom.1801: Thomas Jefferson is elected the third President of the United States; he serves until 1809.1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala.1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat".1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina.1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I.1804: World population reaches 1 billion.1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century.18051848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt.1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement.1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities).1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver.1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32]1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora.18161828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa.1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simn Bolvar's triumph at the Battle of Boyac.1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company.1820: Discovery of Antarctica.1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves.1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire.18211823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustn I of Mexico.1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September.1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe.1825: The Decembrist revolt.Decembrists at the Senate Square1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force.Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5million Irish people emigrated to the U.S.1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895.1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw.1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832.18341859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus.18351836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas.1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually.18371838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada.1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears.18391860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty.18391919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British.1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri.1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world.18451849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora.1848: The Communist Manifesto published.1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage.18481855: California Gold Rush.1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice.1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time.1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution.Historical territorial expansion of the United StatesMain articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1880s, 1890s, and 1900sFor later events, see Timeline of the 20th century.1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair.1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York.1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle.18571858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company.1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed.18591869: Suez Canal is constructed.The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal.1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand.1861: Russia abolishes serfdom.18621877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China.1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864.18651877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation.1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England.1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed.Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed.1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33]18701890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America.18711872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million.1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital.1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created.1874: The Socit Anonyme Cooprative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar.1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland.1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho18761914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age.1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike.1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire.18811882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education.1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history.1883: The quagga is rendered extinct.1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed.1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33]1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil.1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris.Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c.18901889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished.18891890: 18891890 pandemic kills 1 million people.1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution.1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World.1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time.1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage.1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages.1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library.1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule.1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the SpanishAmerican War.1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'tat, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested.1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau.19001901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City.Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39]Carl Friedrich GaussCharles DarwinVictor Hugo, c.1876Dmitri MendeleevLouis Pasteur, 1878Marie Curie, c.1898Nikola TeslaJos RizalJane AustenLeo Tolstoy, c.1897Edgar Allan PoeJules VerneCharles DickensArthur Rimbaud, c.1872Mark Twain, 1894Ralph Waldo EmersonHenry David Thoreau, 1861mile Zola, c.1900Anton ChekhovFyodor Dostoevsky, 1876John L Sullivan in his prime, c.1882David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840Jesse and Frank James, 1872Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua ApacheWilliam Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c.late 1870sDeputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c.1875Alfred, Lord TennysonThomas Nast, c.18601875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin HandyMirza Ghulam AhmadMikhail BakuninSren KierkegaardSolomon NorthupDred ScottMadam C. J. WalkerClaude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism.Paul Czanne, self-portrait, 18801881Scott JoplinNiccol Paganini, c.1819Frdric Chopin, 1838John D. RockefellerTimelines of modern historyLong nineteenth century19th century in film19th century in games19th-century philosophyNineteenth-century theatreInternational relations (18141919)List of wars: 18001899Victorian eraFrance in the long nineteenth centuryHistory of Spain (18081874)History of Russia (18551892)Slavery in the United StatesTimeline of 19th-century Muslim historyTimeline of historic inventions^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN9780429495502. S2CID153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview.^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25.^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. 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If youve never tried them, youre missing out on a truly unique flavor experience. Imagine the delicious taste of juicy pear but in candy form. Thats exactly what you can expect from pear drops. But these delightful candies are much more than just a flavor; theyve got a fascinating history and some surprising health benefits too. So, whether youre a longtime fan or a curious newbie, keep reading to learn all about the delicious candy.Please leave a review or any memories of this snack in the comments at the bottom of this page. Thank you! The origins of Pear Drops can be traced back to the early 19th century in England. They were invented by a man named Edward Sharp, who was a confectioner in the city of York. Sharp was known for his innovative candy creations, and Pear Drops were no exception. The first pear drops were made using a mixture of sugar, water, and pear flavoring. They were originally sold as hard candies, but over time, a chewy variety was also developed. The popularity of pear drops quickly spread, and they became a beloved treat across the UK and beyond. In the early days, pear drops were sold in small paper bags or wrapped in wax paper. But as they became more popular, they were packaged in larger bags and sold in shops and supermarkets. Today, pear drops are still widely available in the UK, and theyve even made their way to other countries around the world. Theyre a popular choice for people of all ages, from kids who love the sweet flavor to adults who enjoy the nostalgic appeal. If youre looking to get your hands on some pear drops, youre in luck. Theyre widely available in the UK. You can find them in most supermarkets and candy shops, as well as online retailers. There are several different brands available, each with its own unique flavor and texture. Some popular brands include Barratt, Maynards, and Bassetts. When it comes to choosing pear drops, there are a few things to keep in mind. If you prefer a harder texture, look for classic hard pear drops. If you prefer something chewier, opt for the newer, softer, chewier variety. Pear Drops were once used as a remedy for coughs and sore throats. The strong flavor of the candy was believed to have a soothing effect on the throat, and it was a popular home remedy for many years. READ MORE: Giggles Cookies (History, Marketing & Commercials)The sugar in Pear Drops is quickly broken down by the body into glucose, which can be used as fuel for the brain and muscles. This can be helpful for athletes or anyone who needs a quick energy boost. Some people find that consuming sweets can help lift their mood and reduce stress. This is due to the release of endorphins in the brain, which are natural feel-good chemicals. However, its important to remember that this effect is temporary and can quickly be outweighed by the negative effects of consuming too much sugar. The exact ingredients in Pear Drops can vary depending on the brand, but most will include sugar, glucose syrup, and pear flavoring. Some brands may also include other flavorings or coloring agents. Its worth noting that pear drops are candy and are therefore high in sugar and calories. A 100-gram serving of pear drops typically contains around 400 calories, 98 grams of carbohydrates, and 96 grams of sugar. Theyre also very low in protein and fat, with less than 1 gram of each per serving. While not precisely a healthy meal, pear drops do give you a fast energy boost and can occasionally be an enjoyable treat. Just be sure to brush your teeth after indulging, as the high sugar content can be tough on tooth enamel. People who are concerned about the nutritional content of candy can consider looking for sugar-free or low-calorie alternatives. But if one is looking for a classic treat thats been loved for generations, Classic Pear Drops are always a great choice. Sugar Glucose Syrup Citric Acid Flavoring Colors (Anthocyanins, Lutein). Serving Size:2 sweets (8g)% Daily Value*Amount Per ServingCalories 31Total Fat 0gSaturated Fat 0gTrans Fat 0gPolyunsaturated Fat 0gMonounsaturated Fat 0gCholesterol 0mgSodium 2mgTotal Carbs 8gDietary Fiber 0g3%Total Sugars 5gSugar Alcohols 0gProtein 0gAlcohol 0gCaffeine 0mg The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. There are different types of Pear Drops on the market. Among them, the most interesting ones are boiled and chewy varieties. Boiled Pear Drops are the classic variety and have a hard, crunchy texture. Theyre perfect for those who enjoy a satisfying crunch in their candy. The candy is made by boiling sugar and other ingredients to create a hard candy shell thats satisfying to bite into. This texture can be particularly enjoyable for those who like candy that has a bit of crunch to it. READ MORE: Cadbury Dream Chocolate (History, Marketing & Commercials)In terms of flavor, boiled Pear Drops have a strong and distinct pear flavor thats not too sweet. This flavor is created by using pear flavorings and other natural ingredients. Boiled Pear Drops have more sweetness thats not overpowering, which can be a good option for those who dont want to indulge in pure sugar. Boiled Pear Drops also have a longer shelf life than other types of Pear Drops. The hard candy shell helps preserve the candy and keeps it fresh for longer periods. Chewy Pear Drops, on the other hand, are softer and more pliable. Theyre a good option for those who prefer a candy thats easier to chew. Chewy Pear Drops also have a different flavor profile. While they still have the distinct pear flavor, the chewy texture allows the candy to release its flavor more slowly, giving you a more prolonged and satisfying taste experience. The texture also makes the candy more malleable, which can help enhance the flavor as you chew. Another advantage of chewy Pear Drops is that theyre less likely to stick to your teeth than boiled Pear Drops. Boiled Pear Drops can sometimes get stuck in your teeth, which can be uncomfortable. Chewy Pear Drops, on the other hand, are less likely to get stuck and can be easier to remove if they do. Another type of Pear Drop is the sugar-free variety. These Pear Drops are perfect for those who are watching their sugar intake but still want to indulge in a fruity candy. Sugar-free Pear Drops have a similar flavor to the regular variety, but without the added sugar. As already mentioned above, there are different brands and types of Pear Drops. Lets explore the unique and different varieties of this beloved candy. Barratt Pear Drops are a true classic and have been a staple in British candy jars for generations. These Pear Drops have a distinct pear flavor and a crunchy texture. They come in a bright yellow and pink color that makes them visually appealing. If youre looking for a traditional and authentic experience, Barratt is the way to go. READ MORE: King Vitaman Cereal These Pear Drops are known for their unique flavor combination of pear and banana. This might sound like an odd pairing, but it works. Swizzels Pear Drops are also a bit softer in texture than Barratts, making them a good option for those who prefer a chewy candy. If youre looking for a more natural and organic option, you might want to try Simpkins Pear Drops. Simpkins is a brand that specializes in high-quality, handmade candies made with natural ingredients. Their Pear Drops are made with real fruit juice and have a natural pear flavor thats not too sweet. They also have a slightly softer texture than Barratts Pear Drops. As a classic British candy, Pear Drops have made their way into pop culture over the years. From mentions in songs to appearances in TV shows and movies, Pear Drops have become a beloved part of British pop culture. One example is the song Pear Drops by the band The Real People. The song was released in 1994 and features lyrics about the sweet and nostalgic memories associated with Pear Drops. The song has become a fan favorite and is often played at The Real Peoples live shows. In the popular TV show Doctor Who, the character Clara Oswald is often seen snacking on Pear Drops. The candy becomes a recurring motif throughout the show, representing Claras connection to her childhood memories and the comfort of the past. Pear Drops have also made appearances in British movies, such as the 2007 film Control, about the life of musician Ian Curtis. In one scene, Curtis is seen eating Pear Drops as a nod to the candys cultural significance. Pear Drops also have a fun connection to the world of literature. In the famous childrens book Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl, one of the characters, an eccentric inventor named Mr. Wonka, creates a candy that tastes like an entire three-course meal. And one of the flavors he includes is Pear drops. PEAR DROPS PEAR DROPS Above in this article, we explored delicious and mouthwatering Pear Drops. From their sweet and tangy flavor to their interesting history and health benefits, these little candies are truly something. Whether you prefer the classic hard candy version or the more modern chewy variety, one thing is for sure: pear drops are sure to satisfy your sweet tooth.Nato is a content writer and researcher with a background in psychology. Shes passionate about writing about the candy industry and exploring the cultural significance of sweets and treats. She believes that the stories behind our favorite snacks can reveal a great deal about our values. A pear drop is a traditional British hard-boiled sweet that is shaped like a pear and may have a pear flavoring. These sweets are instantly recognizable not just by their shape, but by their two-tone coloring; usually half of the pear drop is pink and the other half is yellow. Some pear drop sweets may also be wholly pink and wholly yellow; these may come in separate packets or mixed packets. Formerly, artificial colors and flavors were used to give the pear drop its classic look and taste. These had the advantage of being more convenient to use and of assuring batch conformity. They also gave the sweets a longer shelf life. Isoamyl acetate, an artificial flavoring chemical, was once used to give the pear drops their distinctive pear flavoring; this chemical is also used in the aeronautical industry in aircraft construction. As this chemical is not good for human consumption, the emphasis nowadays is on only using natural and healthier colors and flavors. It is now common for sweet manufacturers to use pear juice concentrates or the apple extract malic acid. This has, of course, rather altered the taste and the look of the pear fruit sweets. The main ingredients used to make pear drop sweets are cane sugar, glucose syrup, pear drop flavor and color. The cane sugar and glucose syrup are dissolved in water and boiled on high heat, while constantly stirring, until the mix thickens. The thickened mix is then poured onto a flat surface and the pear flavoring is melded into it. The mix is then divided into three parts and each part is separately colored yellow or pink. The mix is first stretched and pulled, and is a white color. Colors have to be added to get the yellow and the pink. The three colored parts are then placed side by side and processed into a rolling machine which cuts them into the classic pear shapes. The newly formed pear drop sweets then pass into a spinning container where they are moisturized to make them sticky and then they either undergo crystallization or are coated all over with powdered sugar. The next step is to allow them to dry properly and then the pear sweets are ready to be packaged. DelightedCooking is dedicated to providing accurate and trustworthy information. We carefully select reputable sources and employ a rigorous fact-checking process to maintain the highest standards. To learn more about our commitment to accuracy, read our editorial process. We are independent & ad-supported. We may earn a commission for purchases made through our links. Advertiser Disclosure Our website is an independent, advertising-supported platform. We provide our content free of charge to our readers, and to keep it that way, we rely on revenue generated through advertisements and affiliate partnerships. This means that when you click on certain links on our site and make a purchase, we may earn a commission. Learn more. How We Make Money We sustain our operations through affiliate commissions and advertising. If you click on an affiliate link and make a purchase, we may receive a commission from the merchant at no additional cost to you. We also display advertisements on our website, which help generate revenue to support our work and keep our content free for readers. Our editorial team operates independently of our advertising and affiliate partnerships to ensure that our content remains unbiased and focused on providing you with the best information and recommendations based on thorough research and honest evaluations. To remain transparent, weve provided a list of our current affiliate partners here. DelightedCooking, in your inbox Our latest articles, guides, and more, delivered daily. By Margaret Lipman Updated May21,2024 By Tricia Christensen Updated Jul23,2024 By Ray Hawk Updated Jun04,2024 Explore fresh perspectives Popular picks When choosing a flan pan, consider whether the pan has a nonstick surface or not, the material that the pan is made out of, and... A non-reactive bowl is a bowl made of a substance that won't react chemically with foods placed in it. Non-reactive bowls are made... DelightedCooking, in your inbox Our latest articles, guides, and more, delivered daily. Copyright 2003 - 2025 Conjecture Corporation Privacy Policy Terms and Conditions DelightedCooking, in your inbox Diabetes is characterised by having high blood sugar, insulin resistance and a relative lack of insulin in the body. Type 2 diabetes makes up about 90 per cent of cases of diabetes and is partly preventable by staying a normal weight, exercising regularly and eating well. Treatment of type 2 diabetes involves exercise and dietary changes. Knowing early signs will help a person to make any appropriate changes needed to live healthier and reduce their risk. A sign in a persons breath could mean type 2 diabetes.In type 2 diabetes, the body isnt able to effectively use insulin to bring glucose into the cells. This causes the body to rely on alternative energy sources in the tissue, muscles and organs. The condition develops slowly and having a bad smelling breath could signal type 2 diabetes.Type 2 diabetes raises glucose levels in the mouth and this promotes bacteria growth, infection and bad breath.Type 2 diabetes also damages blood vessels, which reduces blood flow throughout the body, including the gums.When a persons gums and teeth are not receiving a proper supply of blood, they become weak and prone to infection.When blood sugars are high, it becomes very difficult for the body to fight off infection and makes it harder for the gums to heal.Type 2 diabetes also causes a person to have a dry mouth and increased thirst. Dehydration causes halitosis because bacteria live in the mouth and tend to multiply when the mouth is dry.When the mouth is dry it leads to the breath smelling bad. This is because saliva contains natural antimicrobials that protect against bacteria forming.Type 2 diabetes: Having a bad smelling breath could mean you have the condition (Image: Getty Images)When the body isnt making insulin, the cells dont receive glucose that they need for fuel. The body will then switch to burning fat instead of sugar and produces ketones. High ketone levels often causes bad breath.Diabetes.co.uk said: "Typical symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis include vomiting, dehydration, confusion, and an unusual smell on the breath - sometimes compared to the smell of pear drops."Symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis usually evolve over a 24 hour period if blood glucose levels become and remain too high.Other symptoms of type 2 diabetes:Constant hungerLack of energyFatigueWeight lossFrequent urinationItchy skinBlurry visionType 2 diabetes: A frequent need to urinate is a major symptom of type 2 diabetes (Image: Getty Images)Type 2 diabetes: When a body doesn't effectively use insulin it could mean serious health risk (Image: Getty Images)A persons breath could be an indicator that there is an underlying health condition, including type 2 diabetes.A person with type 2 diabetes can reduce or eliminate dry mouth and bad breath by carefully checking their glucose intake, eating the right foods, taking medication, maintaining a healthy weight, monitoring insulin levels and following some general prevention tips.If you suspect you might have type 2 diabetes due to your breath smelling bad, it is important to speak with your GP about the possible reasons. Your GP will offer the best remedies to helping you overcome the condition. Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Hello Folks. This morning I woke and could smell peardrops. I knew it had a significance but wasn`t sure what, and a search told me it could mean I have diabetes. The only other symptom I have is slightly affected vision but I am very overweight. I`ve just had a telephone consultation with my GP who is sending me for a blood test. I thought I`d better join the forum because if my fears are correct I will need as much support and information as I can get. Last edited: Jul 15, 2020 Hello @Grannie G and welcome to the forumIt is good that you are getting a blood test done, as the symptoms of Diabetes are not always obvious. Diabetes is a serious disease, but there is a great deal that you can do to help yourself, although it may mean a few changes.There is much help and experience available on this forum.A good place to start is to have a look at the 'learning zone. There is a link tab at the top of this page.Also the section useful-links-for-people-new-to-diabetes may be worth a look.Please let us know if you have a positive diagnosis, and we will always try to help and answer any questions. Diagnosed 2012. Latest HbA1c 39 with the help of reduced carb diet, metformin and moderate exercise Thank you for the welcome @Toucan I have an appointment for a Blood Test next Tuesday so will report back when I get my results. Meanwhile I`ll have a look round the Forum. When my husband had Dementia I had a great deal of help from Talking Point, The Alzheimer`s Society`s Forum and I`m really pleased to see there`s another good forum here for people with diabetes. Welcome GrannieG! You're right on track, getting yourself checked. I'm newly diagnosed and have a lot to learn; think we've both found a good forum. No doubt like me, other pressures seemed to take priority until I came to realise it's time look after myself. The fear of something is always the worse, and in my case I was imagining the worse case scenario, in the end the diagnosis wasn't as bad as I thought. Good luck! 13th July 2020 - diagnosed T2DHbB1c - 52 Cholesterol - 6.2 Thank you @Jenny55 I feel a bit embarrassed because if I do have diabetes it is self inflicted. I have struggled with my weight for over 60 years and had an excuse for everything. Now it looks as if I`ll be paying the price. A sweet tooth has been my downfall and now I may be forced to lock the stable door after the horse has bolted. Thank you @Jenny55 I feel a bit embarrassed because if I do have diabetes it is self inflicted. I have struggled with my weight for over 60 years and had an excuse for everything. Now it looks as if I`ll be paying the price.A sweet tooth has been my downfall and now I may be forced to lock the stable door after the horse has bolted. You could be talking about me.... snap x 13th July 2020 - diagnosed T2DHbB1c - 52 Cholesterol - 6.2 Well - not necessarily! Treat your diabetes seriously by adopting the right diet (ie cutting all the carbohydrates somewhat, not by any means only sugar!) and sustainable exercise, plus any medication you need and there are lots more people these days who manage to reverse their Type 2. Don't give up on that thought before you get started! Jenny Type 1 since 1972, pumping Novorapid Quote @trophywench Don't give up on that thought before you get started! I won`t. Thank you. I`m not waiting for results of my blood test. I`ve started today, which is why I joined this forum to find out as much as I can. Dxxoo Type 2 since 5th February 2016 Meds: Amlodipine 10mg Bisoprolol recently increased to 10mg Levothyroxine sodium 50mcg Ramipril 10mg, a spoonful of Normacol fibre daily for Diverticulitis. but refusing Simvastin 40mg. Interesting: 'H G Wells had diabetes,[93] and was a co-founder in 1934 of The Diabetic Association (now Diabetes UK, the leading charity for people with diabetes in the UK.' Hello @GrannieG , welcome to the forum .Firstly please dont panic about diabetes, if it turns out you have joined our select club, its doable, we do need to make some changes though we do get to eat good tasty food , much of which will surprise you ,pleasantly I might add !The dietary changes we make can also aid in weight loss too , its also a healthy diet for folks who dont have diabetes. Just like Talking point this is a great forum for friendly helpful support,m advise.Ask all the questions you need about diabetes, well do our best to help. Lin Dx T2 1994Now on Insulatard and Novorapid. Dx changed to LADA 29/12/2042 Hb1ac 29 Dec 202052 Hb1ac 19 Aug 2021 Oh and my elderly iPad has developed a mind of its own it loves to scupper my posts ,adding or mis spelling words etc Hello GRANNIEG and welcome to the forum Search Google for symptoms of diabetes and there are several references, including this websiteCommon symptoms include - thirst, tiredness, weight loss, and frequent peeing, especially at night, but there are others Two of these are blurred vision, and smelling of peardrops Diabetes is the inability of the body to process carbohydrates, caused by the lack of insulinAs the body cannot use carbohydrates as a source of energy it starts to use, and break down fatsThe side effect of this is that ketones are released, resulting in a fruity smell similar to acetone or peardrops This process id called ketoacidosis Assuming you do have diabetes, try not to panic or worryYes, that's easy to say, and diabetes is a serious condition, but if you control or manage the condition you can live very wellThe most important thing is to reduce the amount of carbohydrates in your dietAs all carbohydrates are turned into glucose, this includes starchy carbs like bread, spuds, pasta & rice as well as the obvious things like cakes, sweets, and biscuits However, that control will probably mean some changes to the way you have been living - diet, losing weight, and so onI think the best thing to do for the moment is to look through The Learning Zone and the Help Boxes on the Home Page of this forumAlso previous Threads on this Forum, especially Newcomers, Food & Carbs; and Weight Loss Nothing in the body happens in isolation; things like diabetes, cardiovascular problems, high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels, being overweight are all interconnected, and as you change & improve one thing, it will help with the othersChanging your diet and doing a bit of exercise has a sort of combined or rolling effect - as you do it, so you are able to do more Hello Jenny55 & GrannieG Many people take the diagnosis of Diabetes as an opportunity and the motivation to make changes to the way they've been living - Cut out carbohydrates obviously; but also a lot of processed & junk food like burgers, pizzas, takeaways & convenience meals, and a lot of very fatty & cheap meat, and fried foodYou can still eat fat, in fact the old ideas about absolutely cutting out fat have changed. You can eat a reasonable amount of fat, though obviously not great bucketfuls of the stuff, as long as it's 'good' fat like olive oil and oily fish Start eating vegetables and salads, but not too much fruit Cut out fags and a lot of booze, and start a bit of exerciseLose weight - but you may well find that when you make the other changes, this happens anywayA comment I've seen is -- I've been healthier since I've had diabetes than I ever was before Last edited: Jul 16, 2020 Thanks @zuludog. I don`t drink or smoke. I don`t have takeaways. I don`t eat convenience meals. I cook for myself every day. My problem is SUGAR. Sweets, chocolate, cake, biscuits, Ice cream. These are my weaknesses and are as difficult to give up as smoking was 20 years ago, Welcome to the forum @GrannieG Sorry to hear you are having to get tested for diabetes. The smell of pear drops is often linked to type 1 diabetes or LADA, with very high blood glucose levels with insufficient insulin where ketones are produced as the body begins to break down fat for fuel. This is potentially quite serious, and may lead to diabetic ketoacidosis if you end up being LADA rather than T2, so while its great that you have blood tests booked, if you experience nausea, vomiting or abdominal pain you should get yourself to A&E.Hopefully that wont be necessary and you can just go for your bloodtests on Tuesday, but I thought it was worth mentioning! Mike. Type 1 since 1991. Pump user since 2011, using NovoRapid in a Medtronic MM780G (Simplera / hybrid loop). HbA1c 42 (6.0%). Low dose statin. TC 3.2, non HDL 1.7, Trigs 0.9.Blogging at: www.everydayupsanddowns.co.ukOnline Community CoordinatorDiabetes UK Mine too!! I never ate a lot of sweets, so they were fairly easy to give upI stopped eating cake; as I changed my diet I found I didn't need it, or miss itMy weakness was, and still is, biscuits. But I realised it wasn't so much the sweetness as the nibblingSo I cut back a lot; now if I fancy a biscuit I have a dry oatcake or a sugar free digestive; no more than two, and I make them last Ordinary chocolate contains a lot of sugar, and doesn't actually taste much of chocolateInstead, look for high cocoa chocolate, but still ration yourself to one or two squares. That will give you the intense hit of chocolate flavour & taste, but with hardly any sugar I used to like ice cream, but I just went off the idea, and now I neither buy it nor keep it in the house You will find that when you change your diet your taste changes, and you get used to going without very sweet and sugary thingsIt's hard at first, but you can get used to it surprisingly quickly -- and then if you do have anything sweet it tastes really sickly and unpleasant Last edited: Jul 16, 2020 Hi GrannieGOne further thought - I'm not sure you can say your diabetes is self inflicted. Its not your fault that you have been surrounded by sugary temptations all your life, and as you say, you have 'struggled' with your weight for 60 years Hello @GrannyG if as we suspect you are diagnosed with the big Dyou have all the support you will ever need on this forum.May I just point out as @Toucan says this is not a disease but a condition and withthe correct knowledge can be controlled, please ask any question we are here to help. Thankyou you for joining our little club, pear drop tastes are concerning but hopefullytests will come back ok, it is not your fault it has developed yes reducing weight andreducing carbs will also help but don`t beat yourself up over it. Take care stay safe. No medication left.Hope you are all well?Ted @KARNAK. Thank you so much @KARNAK I had a very thorough eye test today and apart from a slight increase macular degeneration, the examination showed no sign of diabetes. I was told it doesn`t mean I don`t have it but it`s a good start and now I wait for the blood test next Tuesday. Whether or not I have diabetes, I know I must make life-style changes. It looks like this forum is better than any slimming club to help me on my way. I`ve only had a single experience of peardrop breath but see it as a wake up call. Page 2 I am a skinny type 2 diabetic but if I can just add a little to all the good advice you have already and that is not to try to change everything all at once .For example I used to have 3spoons of sugar in my tea but a very wise friend advised cutting down by about half a spoonful per week which I tried sometimes it took 2 weeks to drop the next half spoonful but I persevered and now I hate tea with even a hint of sugar .Don't go hungry that will make you want to snack ,fill up with green veg with butter or add cheese . Carol @GrannieG, you weren't a Mod on Talking Point were you? I won't put your name on here, but my username is the same as it was on TP. Let me know if it's you lovely lady. Maybe we have another forum in common! Diagnosed with type 2 in April 2020Weight in April 2020 - 12st 10lb, BMI 32Current weight - 7st 7lb, BMI 20.6 Metformin reduced to 1 x 500 per day in Jan 2021HbA1c:Apr 20 - 76Jun 20 - 54Sep 20 - 37Jan 21 - 36Mar 21 - 36Oct 21 - 39 Aug 22 - 38Aug 24 - 40 eek!Cholesterol 4.7 - Simverstatin increased to 40mg @GrannieG, you weren't a Mod on Talking Point were you? I won't put your name on here, but my username is the same as it was on TP. Let me know if it's you lovely lady. Maybe we have another forum in common! I still am a mod on Talking Point @Vonny. This is turning out to be a fantastic forum. Waves to GrannieG and Vonny. Its been ages since I posted on TP my name was lin1 Lin Dx T2 1994Now on Insulatard and Novorapid. Dx changed to LADA 29/12/2042 Hb1ac 29 Dec 202052 Hb1ac 19 Aug 2021 Oh and my elderly iPad has developed a mind of its own it loves to scupper my posts ,adding or mis spelling words etc Welcome to the forum @GrannieG You have already had loads of useful advice, so I will just add my encouragement to ask any questions that you have. As you have already seen there is plenty of help and support to be had on here. I have certainly learnt most of what I know about Diabetes management from others on here. T1 since 2008. Pumping since 2013. Self funded sensors for 780G HCL from Jan 2021. Funded from Feb 24 Welcome to the forum @GrannieGYou have already had loads of useful advice, so I will just add my encouragement to ask any questions that you have. As you have already seen there is plenty of help and support to be had on here. I have certainly learnt most of what I know about Diabetes management from others on here. Thank you.I`m having a blood test on Tuesday so it will be a week or so until I know what`s what. Till then I`m just trying to find out as much as I can and am really grateful for all the help and advice I`ve received so far. Thank you.I`m having a blood test on Tuesday so it will be a week or so until I know what`s what. Till then I`m just trying to find out as much as I can and am really grateful for all the help and advice I`ve received so far. Can you view your results on line? My GP practice has the results up within 24 hours depending on the tests being done. No Question is silly, Just remember some of the answers are, (including mine)Type 1 for 60 years. Addison's disease, progressive MS, under active thyroid and for an added bonus a large cyst on the neck of my pancreas. Waves to GrannieG and Vonny. Its been ages since I posted on TP my name was lin1 I remember you too @Ljc - lovely to "speak" again x Diagnosed with type 2 in April 2020Weight in April 2020 - 12st 10lb, BMI 32Current weight - 7st 7lb, BMI 20.6 Metformin reduced to 1 x 500 per day in Jan 2021HbA1c:Apr 20 - 76Jun 20 - 54Sep 20 - 37Jan 21 - 36Mar 21 - 36Oct 21 - 39 Aug 22 - 38Aug 24 - 40 eek!Cholesterol 4.7 - Simverstatin increased to 40mg Welcome GrannieG good you are getting checked. I think I recall pear drops, not sure if it relates to vision changes, but for sure high blood glucose can affect vision, but once blood glucose is back under control the vision readjusts so that is good news. Reduce carbs, exercise and metformin all helped to bring blood glucose down for me, plus with reduced carbs there is a healthy gradual weight loss. Total carbs is what to check for on back of packets (this includes sugars) and if you can keep carbs 30 - 45g per main meal to begin with and any snacks 10-12g carbs and under, you will begin to start to notice the difference, then you can reduce further 20 - 35g carbs per main meal to continue with the weigh loss and lowering blood glucose momentum.Best wishes for your blood results and ongoing management. Type 2 - HbA1c records; 55 mmol -- June 2017 controlling by diet and exercise. HbA1c 52mmol -- June 2018. May 2019 HbA1c 86 (13.4 mmol) after several months of high stress.8 May 2019 prescribed 500mg Metformin. 18 July HbA1C 65mmol meds 500mg Metformin twice daily. Reducing lower carbs intake, reduced portion size and exercise. HbA1C at Nov 2019 45mmol YayHbA1C at Nov 2020 51 mmol HbA1C at Dec 2021 58 mmolHbA1C at Aug 2023 60 mmol (to try for 55 mmol now)HbA1C at Aug 2024 106 mmol (Just plain naughty) Prescribed 10mg Empagliflozin and 500mg x3 metformin daily.HbA1C at Nov 2024 54 mmolHbA1C May 2025 56 mmol 10mg Empagliflozin 2 x Metformin daily It's absolutely and un-arguably an indication of ketones.@GrannieG - I hope you don't live alone? Reason I say this is with blood ketones - they are literally a killer so if you fall asleep when they haven't been treated, you might never wake up. Dietary ones aren't killers. Jenny Type 1 since 1972, pumping Novorapid In terms of undiagnosed diabetes the smell of pear drops is an indication of DKA, which is a serious condition and can be fatal if untreated.If caused by DKA the small of pear drops would usually be accompanied by other symptoms - the following link might be helpful for a fuller context; And would just re-iterate the point made by @everydayupsanddowns that if you experience any abdominal pain or vomiting then to seek medical support quickly. Although it is possible to get dietary or starvation ketones with or without diabetes these arent related to DKA so dont provoke the same concerns. Its reassuring that you have only had the one instance of that though and aside from the blurred vision (which can be caused by elevated bg) no other symptoms at present. This is very worrying, my daughter often smells of peardrops and she says I do too! She's not diabetic though. Dxxoo Type 2 since 5th February 2016 Meds: Amlodipine 10mg Bisoprolol recently increased to 10mg Levothyroxine sodium 50mcg Ramipril 10mg, a spoonful of Normacol fibre daily for Diverticulitis. but refusing Simvastin 40mg. Interesting: 'H G Wells had diabetes,[93] and was a co-founder in 1934 of The Diabetic Association (now Diabetes UK, the leading charity for people with diabetes in the UK.' Update. I`m delighted to say my blood test was fine and I am not diabetic. However this has been a big wake up call for me and my aim now is to lose weight and not put myself in this position again. I will take advantage of the dietary advice on this forum and use the meal plans as much as I can. Thank you for all the support I was given when I posted in a panic. This is a wonderful forum and I`m really grateful for all the replies I had pointing me in the right direction, diabetic or not. Stay well everyone. Fantastic news @GrannieG! I'm so pleased for you, and wish you all the best with losing weight. Keep me posted on how it's going xxx Diagnosed with type 2 in April 2020Weight in April 2020 - 12st 10lb, BMI 32Current weight - 7st 7lb, BMI 20.6 Metformin reduced to 1 x 500 per day in Jan 2021HbA1c:Apr 20 - 76Jun 20 - 54Sep 20 - 37Jan 21 - 36Mar 21 - 36Oct 21 - 39 Aug 22 - 38Aug 24 - 40 eek!Cholesterol 4.7 - Simverstatin increased to 40mg Thank you @Vonny I will keep you posted and wish you every success in your weight control too. 24 pounds since April is brilliant. I`ve lost 6 pounds since I first posted and will now have to be satisfied with a pound or two a week. I`m still morbidly obese so have a long haul ahead of me. Pleased to hear you have the "all clear" but are taking the opportunity to improve your lifestyle. There are lots of apps which will help you keep a food and exercise diary so on the straight and narrow. I use NutraCheck but I believe there are free ones which do much the same thing. It helped me get my weight and blood glucose down although I am nowsuffering the COVID-10 effect - 10 pounds back since lockdown, which I MUST address!!! Targets set: HbA1c

- is shazam 2 on a streaming service
- http://shenbaoenv.com/shenbao/images/userfiles/file/2fef23a9-7817-434e-a5c2-a39875698e8f.pdf
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