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telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: 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 phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1890: Invention of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early incandescent 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 Elsenner invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'ulláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s–1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes *The Spirits' Book* and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869–1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871–1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1891: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1869: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmaddiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical *Rerum novarum*, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes *Pride and Prejudice* 1818: Mary Shelley publishes *Frankenstein*; or, *The Modern Prometheus*. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece *The Raft of the Medusa*, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiers of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *Faust* premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes *Sartor Resartus*. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes *Oliver Twist*. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes *Self-Reliance*. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish *Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights* and *Agnes Grey*. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publishes *The Communist Manifesto*. 1848: Josiah Henson publishes *The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself*. 1851: Herman Melville publishes *Moby-Dick*. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of *Leaves of Grass*. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of *My Bondage and My Freedom*. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes *Les Misérables*. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, *Voyages extraordinaires*, with the novel *Cinq semaines en ballon*. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes *War and Peace*. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera *Carmen* premieres 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 published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play *The Importance of Being Earnest*. 1897: Bram Stoker writes *Dracula*. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina* On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a desire 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 Emile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait. c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, *The Third of May 1808*, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, *Self-portrait*, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya André Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Edouard Manet Gustave Monet Gustave Moreau Edvard Munch Mikhail Nestorov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Kiyohisshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. 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