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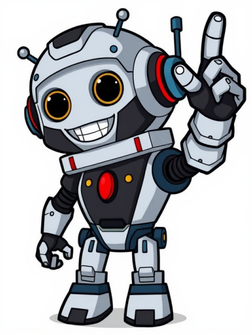

Have you ever heard of the Japanese kanabo weapon? In modern times, most likely, you have not. If you were a 14th-century Japanese soldier, however, you'd probably turn pale at the mention of the name. This fearsome, dreadfully heavy weapon was designed to cause considerable damage and even death to its victims. So, what is it exactly? Read on to find out the full story of the iconic Japanese kanabo. Loosely translated from Japanese, kanabo means "metal staff." This weapon is extremely heavy and long and looks like a baseball bat. Kanabos were typically made of rich types of wood or entirely of iron. The weapons came in several different lengths and designs, which we'll explore a bit later. A kanabo typically has a handle at one end, often covered in spikes or studs on the other. The iron spikes and studs would ensure maximum impact and damage. A kanabo has two points of contact where a warrior could grasp it to swing it at an opponent or some other target. Although cylindrical and very much like the clubs we would recognize, the kanabo was often thinner than a European club. Unlike similar Japanese weapons, the kanabo does not have a blade. The weapon came into being around the 14th century and was used for martial arts and combat in feudal Japan. Most villages had a blacksmith's forge where metalworkers would fashion kanabo and other metal weaponry. Japanese warriors such as Samurai and other soldiers would use kanabo in battle. The Samurai would have needed to wield these heavy weapons from the ground or even on horseback. This means they would need to have been exceptionally strong. Warriors used longer-shaped weapons on horseback to reach their opponents and targets more easily. Soldiers used these longer kanabo extensively in mounted combat due to their efficacy. The weapon was powerful enough to break a horse's legs when used by a trained warrior, thus bringing an enemy down. The warriors were taught how to use the kanabo and other such weapons without wearing much or any protective armor. This instilled a healthy respect for the weaponry of the times while aiding agility. The use of the kanabo developed alongside various forms of Japanese martial arts. It formed one of the many weapons used by Samurais and any other people practicing the Way of the Warrior (Bushido). Some of history's renowned Japanese warriors who used the kanabo include: Akiyama Mitsumasa (秋山光政) Kojima Yatarou (小島 弥太郎) Shinozuka Shigehiro (篠塚重広) Mogami Yoshiaki (最上義光) This famous weapon came into being with more advanced Japanese combat armor. This new armor made it difficult to penetrate with a sword or blade. The kanabo was designed for melee combat so that warriors could break through armor, opposition formulations and positions, and more. A common use for the kanabo was to break through another warrior's armor. The weapon was highly effective at crushing even the most advanced armor of the time. It would also severely damage the human flesh and bone beneath the armor, thereby securing the defeat of an opponent on the battlefield. The kanabo could affect terrible shock and trauma injuries to enemies. It could shatter skulls and bones as if they were butter. Soldiers would often use the club-like weapon in conjunction with another weapon, such as one with a blade, to finish off an enemy. The weapon would be used to stop enemies in their tracks with its stunning, damaging blows, offering the warrior wielding it the chance to complete the job. Due to its size and weight, the kanabo could easily take down more than one person in a swipe. Experienced fighters used it in this way to increase the number of enemies they could take down during a battle. Warriors would also use these weapons to break down walls or ceilings to gain entry into enemy castles and other buildings. They were highly effective at helping soldiers gain access to besieged feudal castles. The weapon could also easily help clear simpler protective structures made of wood and bamboo. Warriors would also wield the kanabo to disperse hoards of enemy soldiers, forcing them to break ranks and become more vulnerable to attack. Those using them would often wield the kanabo to clear the way to sought-after foes, such as the protected leader of an armed force. Blacksmiths and warriors designed several kinds of kanabo in various weights and lengths. The weapon could be anywhere between half a meter and two meters long. The longer ones, as mentioned earlier, were used mainly by mounted warriors. Some kanabo had a spikey metal ball at the end, and others even featured a barbed wire effect. The longer and heavier the weapon and the more spikes, studs, or barbs it had, the more damage it could do. Exceptionally heavy kanabo were lethal. Weaponry buffs are likely to think the kanabo is similar to a mace. It is, in a way, although a kanabo's weight is more evenly distributed, making it more precise than a mace. A mace, with most of the weight concentrated at one end, is less forgiving of an inaccurate strike. Even if your strike is slightly off, you can still do considerable damage with a kanabo. The disadvantage of the kanabo's weight distribution is that a single blow may not be as successful as a well-timed strike with a heavily weighted mace. This shorter kanabo was easier for a warrior to use one-handed. The ararebo was simpler to wield. Although this allowed for more fluid, free strikes, this type was less popular with soldiers than the longer versions. This was because they needed more weight and power to make maximum impact. The aribo design was relatively plain and straightforward. The tapered weapon often did not have spikes, studs, or any additional adornment. While many kanabo types were made of wood, the tetsubo is made of metal from end to end. In Japanese, the first part of the name, "tetsu," means metal. The second part, "bo," means stick. These weapons were typically longer than other kanabo types. These various kanabo types also sported different iron studs or spikes for extra damaging abilities. Studs were preferable, as they could inflict more significant damage without becoming lodged in materials and armor like spikes often would. The weapon sounds incredibly effective, right? Yes, but it also had its disadvantages. Due to their excessive weight, especially the tetsubo, they could only be used by an army's strongest men. Warriors would also need a large amount of space to wield them properly, which wasn't always possible with enemies bearing down in hand-to-hand combat. This disadvantage also made it difficult to use when within a military formation. In a nutshell, the kanabo was a favorite weapon of the Samurai in feudal Japan from around the 14th century onwards. The warriors used it at the front line of battles where fighting was the most intense. It was considered just as important as a weapon, spear, saber, or sword. The long, club-like weapons were a highly effective tool in mortal combat. The heavy weapons were mostly made of wood or metal. They were swung above a warrior's head to hit an enemy. The weapon was used for crushing sophisticated armor. Or, it was brought down on more vulnerable body parts, such as the human skull. It was also helpful in destroying barriers. The kanabo is synonymous with Japanese Oni, or demons. These oni demons are known as fiendishly strong, clever, and brutal fighters in Japanese folklore. As a testament to this, there's a Japanese saying referencing the Oni and kanabo. The phrase is: "like giving a kanabo to an Oni," which denotes making a challenging scenario worse. In English, we may say "from the frying pan into the fire" or "adding fuel to the fire." The famous Hojoki story from 1582 about eliminating desires mentions an Oni demon carrying a kanabo. The weapon is cited as one of the seven held by the renowned warrior-monk Saito Musashibou Benkei, who lived during the Heian period. The kanabo has now more safely been relegated to film and Japanese history. It has become a well-known popular culture reference. You may see it in martial arts films and comics and if you visit certain museums with a focus on Asian history. So, there you have it – all you need to know about this devastating weapon. Still alive in Japanese mythology and popular culture, the kanabo has made its mark on history. Let's hope those leading the apocalypse one day will not discover the benefits of this heavy-duty Japanese combative invention. Japanese weapon (war club) Samurai holding a kanabō The kanabō (金砕棒, kanasaibō), lit. 'metal stick' or 'metal club') is a spiked or studded two-handed war club used in feudal Japan by samurai. Other related weapons of this type are the nyoibō, konsaibō,[1][2] tetsubō (鉄棒), and ararebō.[3] Related solid iron weapons with no spikes or studs are the kanemuchi (or kanamuchi) and the aribo (also known as a gojo or kirikobo).[4] Kanabō and other related club-like weapons were constructed out of heavy wood or made entirely from iron, with iron spikes or studs on one end. For wooden kanabō, one or both ends could be covered with iron caps. Kanabō-type weapons came in a wide variety of shapes and sizes; though the largest ones were as tall as a man, on average they measured roughly 55" in length. The kanabō was typically intended for two-handed use, though one-handed versions exist which are more usually referred to as tetsubō and ararebō. Their shape could be similar to that of a medieval club or bludgeon, with a thicker outer end tapering towards a slender handle with a pommel, or, after the manner of a jō, they could be straight all the way from the handle to the end. The shaft cross-section could be round (as in a baseball bat) or polygonal; that is, multi-faceted with flat surfaces arrayed around the central axis.[5][3][6] The kanabō was also a mythical weapon, often used in tales by oni, who reputedly possessed superhuman strength.[7][8] This is alluded to by the Japanese saying "like giving a kanabō to an oni"—meaning to give an extra advantage to someone who already has the advantage (i.e. the strong made stronger).[9] A kanabō A statue of an oni armed with a kanabō A close-up of the iron spikes of a tetsubō A Japanese kanabō A small antique Japanese wooden club with iron-covered ends and iron studs (ararebō)[3] An old Japanese wood club with iron spikes (a kanabō or tetsubō), 4′ 9″ long and 4 lb (1.8 kg) in weight A small tetsubō A close-up of the iron studs on an antique Japanese ararebō, a small version of the kanabō Bō Hanbō Jō Tanbō List of martial arts weapons Mace (bludgeon) Macuahuitl Morning star (weapon) War hammer ^ Kogan, Daniel, and Sun-Jin Kim (1996). Tuttle dictionary of the martial arts of Korea, China & Japan. p. 168. ^ Pauley, Daniel C. (2009). Pauley's Guide: A Dictionary of Japanese Martial Arts and Culture. p. 90. ^ a b c Mol, Serge (2003). Classical weaponry of Japan: special weapons and tactics of the martial arts. Kodansha International. p. 91. ^ Serge Mol (2003). Classical weaponry of Japan: special weapons and tactics of the martial arts. Kodansha International. p. 106. ^ Secrets of the samurai: a survey of the martial arts of feudal Japan. By Oscar Ratti, Adele Westbrook. p. 305 ^ Heroes of the Grand Pacification: Kuniyoshi's Taiheiki eiyū den, p. 184 ^ Trimnell, Edward. Tigers, Devils, and Fools: A Guide to Japanese Proverbs. p. 115. ^ Ishibashi, Tanzan. The Oriental Economist, Volume 43. p. 45. ^ The netsuke handbook. Reikichi Ueda. p. 175. Media related to Kanabo at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " When it comes to ancient weapons, the Kanabo or Tetsubo stands out as one of the most fascinating and unique weapons in history. This Japanese mace weapon was used by the Samurai, one of the most famous warrior classes in Japanese history. In this article, we will delve into the history of the Kanabo, how it was used in battle, and why it remains a significant weapon in Japanese history. History of the Kanabo The Kanabo has been used in Japan since the 12th century and was widely used during the Sengoku period. The Kanabo was originally made from a single piece of wood, which was then reinforced with metal bands or studs. The weapon was often decorated with intricate carvings or designs, and some Kanabo were even adorned with gold or silver. The Kanabo was not just limited to the Samurai class; it was also used by other warrior classes such as the Ashigaru, who were foot soldiers. The weapon was a popular choice for warriors as it was effective against armor and could cause devastating damage to an opponent. How the Kanabo was Used in Battle The Kanabo was typically used in close-quarters combat, and warriors would often use it in conjunction with a sword or other weapon. Due to its weight and size, the Kanabo was difficult to wield, and only those with significant strength and skill could use it effectively. The Kanabo was designed to crush armor and bones, and warriors would aim for an opponent's head or limbs. The weapon was also useful for breaking through shields, and it could be used to knock an opponent off their horse. One of the most significant advantages of the Kanabo was its ability to strike with tremendous force. The weapon could cause serious injury even if the blow did not make direct contact with the opponent's body. This made it an ideal weapon for taking out multiple opponents at once. Why the Kanabo is Significant in Japanese History? The Kanabo was not just a weapon; it was also a symbol of power and strength. The Samurai class placed great importance on physical strength, and warriors would often train extensively to build their strength and endurance. The Kanabo was a reflection of this emphasis on strength, and it was often used as a status symbol among Samurai. The weapon was also a sign of the warrior's commitment to their craft, and it was considered an essential tool for any serious warrior. Today, the Kanabo is still considered a significant weapon in Japanese history, and it is often used in martial arts demonstrations and reenactments. The weapon has also become a popular motif in Japanese pop culture, appearing in video games, anime, and manga. How was the Kanabo made? The Kanabo, also known as the Tetsubo, was typically made from a single piece of hardwood such as oak, cherry, or mulberry. The wood was carefully selected for its density and durability. The weapon was then reinforced with metal bands or studs, which were used to prevent the wood from splitting upon impact. These bands were often made from iron or brass, and they were strategically placed along the length of the weapon to provide additional strength and support. Some Kanabo also had metal spikes or hooks attached to the end of the weapon, which were used to inflict additional damage on opponents. These spikes or hooks were typically made from iron or steel and were sharpened to a fine point. The Kanabo was often decorated with intricate carvings or designs, which added to its aesthetic appeal. These designs could be as simple as a series of lines or dots, or they could be highly intricate and detailed. Some Kanabo were also adorned with gold or silver, which was a sign of the weapon's importance and value. The use of precious metals was reserved for only the most skilled warriors, and it was a clear sign of their status and power. Overall, the Kanabo was a carefully crafted weapon that required significant skill and expertise to create. Its construction was designed to maximize its effectiveness in battle, and its design and decoration were a reflection of the warrior's skill and status. Final Thoughts The Kanabo or Tetsubo is a fascinating weapon that played a significant role in Japanese history. Its design, effectiveness in battle and symbolism have made it a valuable weapon for the Samurai and other warrior classes. Today, the Kanabo remains a popular weapon among martial artists and continues to capture the imaginations of people worldwide. Passionate About Learning More? We trust you found this article informative. If you're intrigued by traditional martial arts weaponry, we recommend perusing the articles linked below. Next Martial Arts Weapons article: Karambit: A Comprehensive Guide Previous Martial Arts Weapons article: Kagum: Korean Martial Arts Blunt Metal Sword Consider this elaborate article that catalogs a broad spectrum of Martial Arts Weapons here at Dojo Directory. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,864 active editors 7,044,584 articles in English Joss Whedon, creator of Satsu Satsu is a fictional character in the Buffy the Vampire Slayer comics. She first appears in Buffy the Vampire Slayer Season Eight No. 1 (2007), a canonical continuation of the television series Buffy the Vampire Slayer. Buffy Summers is a slayer, a fighter of supernatural foes. Satsu is activated as a slayer, trained by Buffy, and falls in love with her. They have sex together twice before Satsu returns to Japan. In later storylines, Satsu struggles to move on from Buffy, fights demonically-possessed stuffed animals, and briefly reappears in Buffy the Vampire Slayer Season Ten. Satsu was developed by Buffy's creator Joss Whedon (pictured) and artist Georges Jeanty. Critics, fans, and industry insiders had a mixed response to Satsu's sexual relationship with Buffy. Academics have analyzed the unequal power dynamic between Satsu and Buffy, compared the representations of their sexuality, and discussed the depiction of Satsu's race and ethnicity. (Full article...) Recently featured: White chocolate "Dance the Night" Flower Archive By email More featured articles About Andrey Zaliznyak ... that Andrey Zaliznyak (pictured) invented self-contained linguistic problems that require no prior knowledge of the language to solve? ... that soccer games were still played at Marquette Stadium while it was being demolished? ... that Frederick E. Bakutis, then the US Navy commander in Antarctica, remarked in 1965 that it would "remain the womanless white continent of peace"? ... that the supreme state organ of power of a communist state holds unified power unless it constrains itself through a constitution and laws? ... that the abilities of a Jujutsu Kaisen character were based on a traditional method of inflicting curses? ... that Alca Electronics was liquidated after being sued by Sega for copying a game, even though their major distributor was one of Sega's founders? ... that Respati Ardi was announced as a candidate in a 2024 election a day before the registration deadline? ... that the creator of Reddit's cringe culture community originally intended it to foster empathy for awkward people, not to mock them? ... that actress Jessica Ellis has a phobia of ears? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Miguel Uribe Turbay A multi-vehicle collision involving a bus carrying migrants deported from Iran kills at least 79 people in Herat Province, Afghanistan. Colombian senator Miguel Uribe Turbay (pictured), a pre-candidate in the 2026 presidential election, dies two months after being shot. Azerbaijan and Armenia sign a declaration to formalize a future peace treaty to end the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. American astronaut Jim Lovell, the commander of Apollo 13, dies at the age of 97. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Joachim Grubich Joe Caroff Terence Stamp Frank Caprio Larry Jones Gerry Spence Nominate an article August 24: Feast day of Saint Bartholomew (Western Christianity); Independence Day in Ukraine (1991) Jokhang Temple 1456 – The oldest known version of the Gutenberg Bible, the first major book produced on a printing press, was completed. 1781 – American Revolutionary War: Near present-day Aurora, Indiana, American Indians led by Joseph Brant killed or captured all members of a Pennsylvania militia. 1857 – The New York City branch of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. collapsed following widespread embezzlement, leading to a severe recession that caused about 5,000 businesses to fail. 1941 – Adolf Hitler ordered the suspension of the T4 euthanasia program of the mentally ill and disabled, although killings continued in secret for the remainder of World War II. 1966 – Cultural Revolution: Red Guards vandalised the Jokhang (depicted), the holiest Buddhist temple in Tibet. Agnes Marshall (b. 1852)Louis Prima (d. 1978)Alan Walker (b. 1997)Elisabeth Kübler-Ross (d. 2004) More anniversaries: August 23 August 24 August 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Apollo Lunar Module was the lunar lander that was flown between lunar orbit and the Moon's surface during the American Apollo program. Ten Lunar Modules were launched into space between 1968 and 1972. It was the first crewed spacecraft to operate exclusively in space, and remains the only crewed vehicle to land anywhere beyond Earth. Incapable of flight through Earth's atmosphere, the two-stage spacecraft was ferried to lunar orbit attached to the Apollo command and service module, about twice its mass. Its crew of two flew the Lunar Module from lunar orbit to the Moon's surface. During takeoff, the spent descent stage was used as a launch pad for the ascent stage which then flew back to the command module, after which it was also discarded. This photograph, taken by Neil Armstrong during the Apollo 11 mission in 1969, shows Buzz Aldrin removing equipment from the Lunar Module Eagle on the surface of the Moon at Tranquility Base. Photograph credit: Neil Armstrong Recently featured: Say's phoebe Dua Lipa Sarcophyton glaucum Archive More featured pictures Community 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. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 1991 January February March April May June July August September October November December From left to right, top to bottom: A destroyed Serbian T-55 tank during the Croatian War of Independence, the beginning of the Yugoslav Wars; the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, the second-most powerful eruption of the 20th century; Lauda Air Flight 004 crashes, killing all 223 on board; USAF aircraft fly over burned-out Kuwaiti oil fields towards the end of the Gulf War; Boris Yeltsin waves the new Russian flag after the 1991 Soviet coup d'etat attempt; the MV Moby Prince, which collides with an oil tanker in Italy, causing a disastrous fire and 140 deaths; a flooded village in Bangladesh after a cyclone killed 138,866 people; the United States and soon-to-be dissolved Soviet Union sign the START I treaty; Nigeria Airways Flight 2120 crashes on-runway during an emergency landing, causing all 261 people on board to die. This article is about the year 1991. For other uses, see 1991 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s 2010s Years 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 vte 1991 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Heavy metal Hip hop Jazz Latin Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Australian Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian Video games By country Afghanistan Argentina Australia Bangladesh Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Colombia Denmark Finland France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia Mexico Netherlands New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Russia Singapore South Africa South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine United Kingdom United States Zimbabwe Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1991 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1991MCMXCIAb urbe condita2744Armenian calendar1440ԹՎ ՌՄՄԽԱSassanian calendar6741Bahá'í calendar147–148Balinese saka calendar1912–1913Bengali calendar1397–1398Berber calendar2941British Regnal year39 Eliz. 2 – 40 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2535Burmese calendar1353Byzantine calendar7499–7500Chinese calendar庚午年 (Metal Horse)4688 or 4481 — to 一辛未年 (Metal Goat)4689 or 4482Coptic calendar1707–1708Discordian calendar3157Ethiopian calendar1983–1984Hebrew calendar5751–5752Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2047–2048 - Shaka Samvat1912–1913 - Kali Yuga5091–5092Holocene calendar11991Igbo calendar991–992Iranian calendar1369–1370Islamic calendar1411–1412Japanese calendarHeisei 3(平成 3年)Javanese calendar1923–1924Juche calendar80Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4324Minguo calendarROC 80民國80年Nanakshahi calendar523Thai solar calendar2534Tibetan calendar[illegible](male Iron-Horse)2117 or 1736 or 964 — to —[illegible](female Iron-Sheep)2118 or 1737 or 965Unix time662688000 – 694223999 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1991. 1991 (MCMXCI) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1991st year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 991st year of the 2nd millennium, the 91st year of the 20th century, and the 2nd year of the 1990s decade. Calendar year It was the final year of the Cold War, which had begun in 1947. During the year, the Soviet Union collapsed, leaving fifteen sovereign republics and the CIS in its place. In July 1991, India abandoned its policies of dirigism, license raj and autarky and began extensive liberalisation to its economy. This increased GDP but also increased income inequality over the next two decades.[1] A UN-authorized coalition force from 34 nations fought against Iraq, which had invaded and annexed Kuwait in the previous year, 1990. The conflict would be called the Gulf War and would mark the beginning of a since-constant American military presence in the Middle East. The clash between Serbia and the other Yugoslav republics would lead into the beginning of the Yugoslav Wars, which ran through the rest of the decade. In the context of the apartheid, the year after the liberation of political prisoner Nelson Mandela, the Parliament of South Africa repeals the Population Registration Act, 1950, overturning the racial classification of the population, a key component of apartheid.[2] The year 1991 saw the rise of a ten-year-long boost of the US domestic economy with the Dow Jones Industrial Average remarkably closing in April at above 3,000 for the first time.[3] This situation would only be cut short by the Dot-com bubble of 2000–2002. In August, the World Wide Web, originally conceived during the previous year, was released outside CERN to other research institutions starting in January 1991 and publicly announced in August, also establishing the first website ever, "info.cern.ch". This step was a key factor that led to the mid-1990s public breakthrough of the internet, which would eventually accelerate the already ongoing globalization around the globe. In terms of popular culture, during this year alternative rock saw a new height of popularity when some of the earliest music exponents of the virtually unknown grunge sound were released, including the influential Nevermind album by Seattle-based band Nirvana in September 1991.[4] It was also in 1991 that hip-hop music reached an unprecedented mainstream level of success.[5] Electronic music derivative forms were also starting to gain momentum and would define, along with the previous scenes, the sound for most of the decade. January 1 – Czechoslovakia becomes the second Eastern European country to abandon its command economy.[6] January 5 – Georgian troops attack Tskhinvali, the capital of South Ossetia, starting the 1991–92 South Ossetia War.[7] January 7 – 1991 Haitian coup d'état: An attempted coup by the Tonton Macoute, a paramilitary force under former dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier, is thwarted in Haiti.[8] On July 30, he is convicted by a jury of attempting to overthrow the country's first democratically elected government.[citation needed] January 9 Gulf War: U.S. Secretary of State James Baker meets with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz but fails to produce a plan for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.[9][10] In Sebokeng, South Africa, gunmen open fire on mourners attending the funeral of an African National Congress leader, killing 45 people.[11] January 12 – Gulf War: The 102nd U.S. Congress passes a resolution authorizing the use of military force to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait.[12] January 13 – Singing Revolution: Soviet forces storm Vilnius to stop Lithuanian independence, killing 14 civilians and injuring 702 more. In Latvia, a series of confrontations between the Latvian government and the Soviet government take place in Riga.[13][14] Lithuania formally declares independence on February 16, and voters in Estonia and Latvia vote for independence on March 3.[15][16][17] January 15 Gulf War: The UN deadline for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from occupied Kuwait expires, preparing the way for the start of Operation Desert Storm.[18] Prime Minister of Cape Verde Pedro Pires resigns following his party's loss in the Cape Verdean parliamentary election. Later on February 17, António Mascarenhas Monteiro wins the country's first multiparty presidential election since 1975.[19] January 16 – Gulf War: Operation Desert Storm begins with air strikes against Iraq.[20][21] January 17 Gulf War: Iraq fires eight Scud missiles into Israel. Iraqi attacks continue with 15 people injured in Tel Aviv on January 19 and 96 people injured in Ramat Gan on January 22.[22][23][24][25] Harald V of Norway becomes the king of Norway after the death of his father, Olav V.[26] January 18 – Eastern Air Lines shuts down after 62 years of operations, citing financial problems. Later on December 4, Pan American World Airways ceases its operations.[27][28] January 22 – Gulf War: The British Army SAS patrol, Bravo Two Zero, is deployed in Iraq.[29] January 24 – The government of Papua New Guinea signs a peace agreement with separatist leaders from Bougainville Island, ending fighting that had gone on since 1988.[30] January 26 – President Siad Barre is overthrown, and Somalia enters a civil war. Three days later, Ali Mahdi Muhammad is inaugurated as the new president.[31][32] January 29 In South Africa, Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress and Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party agree to end violence between the two organizations.[33][34] Gulf War: The first major ground engagement of the war, the Battle of Khafji, begins. The battle lasts until February 1.[35] February 1 USAir Flight 1493 collides with a SkyWest Airlines Fairchild Metroliner at Los Angeles International Airport, killing 34 people.[36] A 6.4 mb Hindu Kush earthquake causes severe damage in northeast Afghanistan, leaving 848 dead and 200 injured.[37][38] February 6 – A Boeing KC-135E Stratotanker was involved in an accident over Saudi Arabia when two engines on the left wing detached from the aircraft. The pilots managed to execute an emergency landing saving all four crew members onboard. The aircraft was later repaired and returned to service. February 7 1991 Haitian coup d'état: Haiti's first democratically elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, is sworn in.[39] He is ousted on September 30 and later reinstated in 1994. In response to the coup and in an effort to encourage the coup leaders to restore democracy, the U.S. expands trade sanctions on Haiti to include all goods except food and medicine on October 29. The Provisional Irish Republican Army launches a mortar attack on 10 Downing Street during a cabinet meeting.[40][41] February 11 – The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) is formed in The Hague, Netherlands.[42] February 13 – Gulf War: Two laser-guided "smart bombs" destroy an underground bunker in Baghdad, killing hundreds of Iraqis. US military intelligence claims it was a military facility while Iraqi officials identify it as a bomb shelter.[43] February 15 – The Visegrád Group, establishing cooperation to move toward free-market systems, is established by the leaders of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.[44] February 18 – The Provisional Irish Republican Army explodes bombs in the early morning, at both Paddington station and Victoria station, in London.[45] February 20 – President of Albania Ramiz Alia dismisses the government of Prime Minister Adil Çarçani and appoints Fatos Nano as the next prime minister in an effort to stem pro-democracy protests.[46][47][48] February 22 – Gulf War: Iraq accepts a Soviet-proposed cease fire agreement. The U.S. rejects the agreement, instead saying that retreating Iraqi forces will not be attacked if they leave Kuwait within 24 hours. February 23 – In Thailand, General Sunthorn Kongsompong deposes Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan in a bloodless coup d'état.[49][50] February 24 – Gulf War: At 4 a.m. loccal time ground troops cross the Saudi Arabian border and enter Kuwait, thus starting the ground phase of the war.[51] February 25 – Gulf War: Part of an Iraqi Scud missile hits an American military barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 29 U.S. soldiers and injuring 99 more. It is the single-most devastating attack on U.S. forces during the war.[52][53] February 26 – Gulf War: On Baghdad radio, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein announces the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. Iraqi soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields as they retreat; the fire lasts until November 7.[54][55] February 27 Gulf War: U.S. President Bush declares victory over Iraq and orders a cease-fire. U.S. troops begin to leave the Persian Gulf on March 10.[53] In the Bangladeshi general election, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party wins 139 of 300 seats in the Jatiyo Sangshad, leading BNP leader Khaleda Zia to become the president on March 19.[56][57] March 3 The first presidential election in the history of São Tomé and Príncipe is won by Miguel Trovoada.[58][59] A video captures the beating of motorist Rodney King by Los Angeles police officers. Four Los Angeles police officers are indicted on March 15 for the beating.[60][61] March 6 – Prime Minister of India Chandra Shekhar resigns following a dispute with former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, whose support had kept him in power.[62][63][64] March 9 – Massive demonstrations are held against Slobodan Milošević in Belgrade; two people are killed, and tanks are deployed in the streets.[65] March 10 – Salvadoran Civil War: In the Salvadoran legislative election, the Nationalist Republican Alliance wins 39 of the 48 seats in the legislative assembly.[66][67] March 13 The U.S. Department of Justice announces that Exxon has agreed to pay $1 billion for the clean-up of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska.[68] The Acid Rain Treaty of 1991 is signed between the American and Canadian governments.[69] March 14 Gulf War: Emir of Kuwait Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah returns to Kuwait after seven months of exile in Saudi Arabia.[70] The Troubles: After 16 years in prison for allegedly bombing a public house in a Provisional IRA attack, the "Birmingham Six" are freed when a court determines that the police fabricated evidence.[71][72] Escondida in Chile's Atacama Desert –which was to become the worlds most productive copper mine– is officially inaugurated.[73] March 15 Germany formally regains complete independence after the four post-World War II occupying powers (France, the U.K., the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.) relinquish all remaining rights to the country. The U.S. and Albania resume diplomatic relations for the first time since 1939.[74] March 17 Dissolution of the Soviet Union: In a national referendum, 77% of voters in the Soviet Union vote in favor of keeping the 15 Soviet republics together; six Union Republics effectively boycott the referendum.[75][76] In the Finnish parliamentary election, the Centre Party wins 55 of 200 seats in the parliament, ending 25 years of dominance by the Social Democratic Party of Finland.[77] March 23 – The Sierra Leone Civil War begins when the Revolutionary United Front attempts a coup against the Sierra Leone government.[78][79] March 24 – The Beninese presidential election, Benin's first presidential election since 1970, is won by Nicéphore Soglo.[80] March 26 In Mali, military officers led by Amadou Toumani Touré arrest President Moussa Traoré and suspend the constitution.[81] Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay sign the Treaty of Asunción, establishing Mercosur.[82][83] March 31 Albania holds its first multi-party elections since 1923. The socialist ruling Party of Labour of Albania won a landslide victory with 169 of the 250 seats in the parliament.[84][85] Dissolution of the Soviet Union: Georgia votes for independence from the Soviet Union while on April 9, the Supreme Council declares the independent Republic of Georgia. April 2 – Government-imposed prices increase double or triple the cost of consumer goods in the Soviet Union.[86][87] April 3 – Iraq disarmament crisis: The UN Security Council passes Resolution 687, which calls for the destruction or removal of all of Iraq's chemical and biological weapons and a complete ban of ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 km. It also calls for an end to Iraq's support for international terrorism; it is accepted by Iraq three days later.[88][89] April 4 U.S. Senator John Heinz and six other people are killed when a helicopter collides with their plane over Merion, Pennsylvania.[90][91] Forty people are taken hostage in Sacramento, California; six gunmen and hostages are killed.[92][93] April 5 Former U.S. Senator John Tower and 22 others are killed in an airplane crash in Brunswick, Georgia.[94] Space Shuttle Atlantis leaves an observatory in Earth's orbit to study gamma rays before returning on April 11. It is followed by Space Shuttle Discovery, which studies instruments related to the Strategic Defense Initiative from April 29 to May 6. Space Shuttle Columbia carries the Spacelab into orbit on June 5. April 6 – Start of Operation Provide Comfort: Allied forces bring humanitarian relief to Kurds in Northern Iraq one day after the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 688 condemning political repression against the Iraqi people by Saddam Hussein's government. April 9 – The first Soviet troops leave Poland.[95] April 10 A South Atlantic tropical cyclone develops in the Southern Hemisphere off the coast of Angola, the first of its kind to be documented by weather satellites.[96] The Italian ferry Moby Prince collides with an oil tanker in dense fog off Livorno, Italy, resulting in 140 deaths with one survivor.[97] April 12 – The Warsaw Stock Exchange opens in Poland.[98] April 14 – In the Netherlands, thieves steal 20 paintings worth $500 million from the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam; they are found in an abandoned car near the museum less than an hour later.[99][100] April 15 The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is inaugurated.[101] End of Apartheid: The European Economic Community lifts economic sanctions on South Africa.[102] April 16 – 18 – General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev begins the first ever visit of a Soviet leader to Japan, but fails to resolve the two countries' dispute over ownership of the Kuril Islands.[103] April 17 – The Dow Jones Industrial Average closes above 3,000 for the first time in history, at 3,004.46.[104][105] April 18 – Iraq disarmament crisis: Iraq declares some of its chemical weapons and materials to the UN, as required by Resolution 687, and claims that it does not have a biological weapons program. April 19 – George Carey is enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury, the spiritual leader of the worldwide Anglican Communion.[106] April 22 A 7.7 Mw Limon earthquake strikes Costa Rica and Panama with a maximum Mercalli intensity, causing between 47 and 87 deaths and up to 759 injuries.[107][108] In Taiwan, the Temporary Provisions against the Communist Rebellion are abolished, having been in effect for 43 years.[109][110] April 23 – Prime Minister of Iceland Steingrímur Hermannsson resigns following an inconclusive parliamentary election; he is succeeded by Davíð Oddsson on April 30.[111][112] April 26 A series of 55 tornadoes break out in the central U.S., killing 21. The most notable tornado strikes Andover, Kansas.[113][114] Esko Aho at the age of 36 becomes the youngest-ever Prime Minister of Finland.[115] 1991 Bangladesh Cyclone April 29 A tropical cyclone hits Bangladesh, killing an estimated 138,000 people.[116] A 7.0 Mw earthquake in Racha, Georgia, kills 270 people and leaves 100,000 others homeless.[117][118] April 29 – 30 – In Lesotho, a bloodless coup ousts military ruler Justin Lekhanya, with Chairman of the Military Council Elias Phisoana Ramaema replacing him two days later.[119] May 1 – Angolan Civil War: The MPLA and UNITA agree to the Bicesse Accords, which are formally signed on May 31 in Lisbon.[120][121] May 6 – In the U.S., Time magazine publishes "The Thriving Cult of Greed and Power," an article highly critical of the Scientology movement.[122] May 12 – Nepal holds its first multiparty legislative election since 1959.[123] May 15 – Édith Cresson becomes France's first female prime minister.[124][125] May 16 – Elizabeth II becomes the first British monarch to address the U.S. Congress during a 13-day royal visit in Washington, D.C.[126][127] May 18 – Somaliland secedes from Somalia; its independence is not recognised by the international community.[128][129] May 19 – Dissolution of Yugoslavia: In the Croatian independence referendum, voters in the Socialist Republic of Croatia vote to leave SFR Yugoslavia.[130] May 21

the Soviet Union and establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in its place.[314][315] December 11 – Dissolution of Yugoslavia: Croatian forces kill 18 Serbs and one Hungarian in the village of Paulin Dvor, Croatia.[316] December 12 The government of Nigeria moves the capital from Lagos to Abuja.[317][318] Ukraine becomes the first post-Soviet republic to decriminalize homosexuality.[319] December 15 – The Egyptian ferry Salem Express sinks in the Red Sea, killing more than 450 people.[320][321] December 16 – The UN General Assembly adopts UN General Assembly Resolution 46/86, repealing a previous resolution adopted in 1975 which had ruled that Zionism is a form of racism.[322] December 19 Paul Keating defeats Bob Hawke in a Labor Party leadership ballot and consequently becomes the Prime Minister of Australia; he is sworn in the following day.[323] Skarnsund Bridge opens in Norway, becoming the world's longest cable-stayed bridge for two years with a span of 530 metres (1,739 ft).[324] December 21 – The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NAC-C) meets for the first time.[325] December 22 – Armed opposition groups launch a military coup against President of Georgia Zviad Gamsakhurdia.[326] December 24 – Dissolution of the Soviet Union: Russian SFSR President Boris Yeltsin sends a letter to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, declaring that Russia will be the succeeding country to the collapsing Soviet Union in the United Nations.[327] December 25 Dissolution of the Soviet Union: Mikhail Gorbachev resigns as president of the Soviet Union, from which most republics have already seceded, anticipating the dissolving of the 69-year-old state.[328][329] The Russian SFSR officially renames itself the Russian Federation.[330] December 26 – Dissolution of the Soviet Union: The Supreme Soviet meets for the last time, formally dissolves the Soviet Union, and adjourns sine die, ending the Cold War. All remaining Soviet institutions eventually cease operation on December 31.[331][332] Main pages: Category:1991 births and Deaths in 1991 Chemistry – Richard R. Ernst Economics – Ronald Coase Literature – Nadine Gordimer Peace – Aung San Suu Kyi Physics – Pierre-Gilles de Gennes Physiology or Medicine – Erwin Neher, Bert Sakmann ^ "India's economy: One more push". The Economist. July 21, 2011. Archived from the original on October 6, 2014. Retrieved October 4, 2014. ^ Kraft, Scott (June 18, 1991). "S. Africa Repeals Apartheid Basis". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on December 14, 2021. Retrieved August 2, 2020. ^ Paltrow, Scot J. (April 18, 1991). "Dow's Close Tops 3,000 Barrier for First Time : Stocks: The index had passed the mark on other days, but retreated before the end of tradings". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on December 14, 2021. Retrieved December 14, 2021. ^ Cameron, Keith (June 11, 2011). "Nirvana kill hair metal". The Guardian. 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Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. 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 Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 – 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 – 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 – 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801–1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807–1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808–1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812–1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813–1837: Afghan–Sikh Wars. 1814–1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821–1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: Java War begins. 1826–1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828–1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831–1833: Egyptian–Ottoman War. 1832–1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835–1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839–1842: First Opium War begins. 1846–1848: Mexican–American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853–1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856–1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861–1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18–40 were killed.[22] 1861–1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863–1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864–1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879–1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880–1881: First Boer War begins. 1881–1899: Mahdist War in Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883–1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894–1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895–1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895–1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896–1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish–American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899–1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899–1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899–1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899–1902: Philippine–American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791–1867) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831–1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe.[26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s–1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869–1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871–1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace.Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. Main articles: 1800s, 1810s, 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s 1801: 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. 1805–1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814 : February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816–1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821–1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834–1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835–1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837–1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839–1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839–1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845–1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848–1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States Main articles: 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1880s, 1890s, and 1900s For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857–1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859–1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862–1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865–1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870–1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871–1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876–1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881–1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889–1890: 1889–1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish–American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860–1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880–1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808–1874) History of Russia (1855–1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. Retrieved 2012-10-31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in