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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 Balakiev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edward 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 reconstructed 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.
1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom.
1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala.
1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat".
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: Construction of Big Ben is completed.
1839–1869: 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 Societé 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.
1891: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire.
1891–1892: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education.
1893: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history.
1893: The quagga is rendered extinct.
1896: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed.
1898: 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.[36] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nahi Fajima (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
Jose 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
Emile 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 Chiricaua 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 Hardy
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.; Buntun, 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.
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