

I'm not a bot



























Articles: chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Toumaouh, 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, Museo del Prado. Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830. Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889. National Gallery of Art. Bis Ahls Lefèvre-Utile post artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897. The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky, Léon Bakst, Albert Bierstadt, William Blake, Arnold Böcklin, Rosa Bonheur, William Burges, Mary Cassatt, Camille Claudel, Paul Cézanne, Frederic Edwin Church, Thomas Cole, Jan Matejko, John Constable, Camille Corot, Gustave Courbet, Honoré Daumier, Edgar Degas, Eugène Delacroix, Thomas Eakins, Caspar David, Friedrich Paul Gauguin, Théodore Géricault, Vincent van Gogh, William Morris, Francisco Goya, André Hiroshige, Hokusai, Winslow Homer, Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, Isaac Levitan, Édouard Manet, Claude Monet, Gustave Moreau, Berthe Morisot, Edward Munch, Mikhail Nestorov, Camille Pissarro, Augustus Pugin, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Ilya Repin, Eugène 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 Zubel, 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: Billy Balakirev, Ludwig van Beethoven, Hector Berlioz, Georges Bizet, Alexander Borodin, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner, Frédéric Chopin, Claude Debussy, Antonin 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 recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1881: 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 Charles 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." 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout 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. 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Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857–1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 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 of 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 Lane abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of illustrators 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 Corenford law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[31] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[31]. L. A. Brandeis, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagrakretagama 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 Ci of China engages 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 Nani 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 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 Emile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov, Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L. 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