I'm not a robot

Established in 1986, NDARC has been Australia’s leading, internationally renowned research centre for over 35 years. We are at the forefront of national and international evidence-based responses to health challenges related to alcohol and other drugs. Our work saves lives and builds the fabric for the health and well-being of the community. Explore our Research Strategy Our research responds directly to the needs of federal and state governments, policy agencies, community groups, service providers, health professionals and clinicians. View our latest webinar recordings, fact sheets and reports. Explore our current projects related to alcohol and other drug use and related harms. We undertake a strategic program of work focused around eight key activity areas and in response to emerging drug and alcohol issues in Australia. Our researchers, students and professional staff are leaders in the alcohol and other drugs sector. Meet our people and discover their areas of expertise. La presentación de la pregabalina son cápsulas, solución oral, y una tableta de liberación lenta para administración por vía oral. Las cápsulas y solución oral por lo general se toman dos o tres veces al día, con o sin alimentos. Las tabletas de liberación lenta de pregabalina por lo general se toman una vez al día después de la cena. Tome la pregabalina aproximadamente a la misma hora todos los días. Siga cuidadosamente las instrucciones en la etiqueta del medicamento y pregúntele a su médico o farmacéutico cualquier cosa que no comprenda.Trague las tabletas de liberación lenta enteras; no las mastique, triture ni las parta.Es posible que el médico le recete al principio una dosis baja de pregabalina y la aumente de manera gradual durante la primera semana de tratamiento.Tome la pregabalina según lo indicado. La pregabalina puede crear hábito. No tome una dosis mayor ni con más frecuencia; tampoco lo tome durante más tiempo del prescrito por su médico.La pregabalina puede ayudar a controlar sus síntomas, pero no curará su afección. Puede tomar varias semanas o más antes que sienta el beneficio completo de la pregabalina. Siga tomando la pregabalina aunque se sienta bien. No suspenda su uso sin consultarlo antes con su médico, incluso si experimenta efectos secundarios como cambios inusuales en el comportamiento o estado de ánimo. Si deja de tomar pregabalina repentinamente, es posible que experimente síntomas de abstinencia, que incluyen dificultades para dormir o para permanecer dormido, náuseas, diarrea, dolor de cabeza o convulsiones. Probablemente su médico disminuirá su dosis gradualmente por al menos 1 semana.Su médico o su farmacéutico le darán la hoja del fabricante con información para el paciente (Guía del medicamento) cuando comience el tratamiento con pregabalina y cada vez que vuelva a surtir su receta. Lea detenidamente la información y pídales a su médico o a su farmacéutico que le aclaren cualquier duda. También puede visitar el sitio web de la Administración de Medicamentos y Alimentos (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) (o el sitio web del fabricante para obtener la Guía del medicamento. La presentación de la pregabalina son cápsulas, solución oral, y una tableta de liberación lenta para administración por vía oral. Las cápsulas y solución oral por lo general se toman dos o tres veces al día, con o sin alimentos. Las tabletas de liberación lenta de pregabalina por lo general se toman una vez al día después de la cena. Tome la pregabalina aproximadamente a la misma hora todos los días. 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La pregabalina es indicada para el tratamiento de la epilepsia, neuropatía diabética, fibromialgia o trastorno de ansiedad generalizada, pues actúa en el sistema nervioso y ayuda a regular las actividades de las células nerviosas. Este medicamento puede adquirirse en farmacias convencionales en forma de cápsulas de 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg o 150 mg, 200 mg y 300 mg, de manera genérica o con los nombres comerciales de Lyrica, Bipalver o Pramep. La pregabalina debe ser usada bajo indicación del neurólogo o médico general, siendo vendida únicamente con la prescripción médica y retención de una receta en la farmacia. Para qué sirve La pregabalina es un medicamento que sirve para: Neuropatía diabética; Neuralgia pos-herpética; Epilepsia; Trastorno de ansiedad generalizada; Fibromialgia. El uso de la pregabalina debe ser realizado con la indicación y acompañamiento del neurólogo, que también puede indicar otros medicamentos para tratar estas condiciones de salud. ¿La pregabalina engorda? Uno de los efectos secundarios comunes de la pregabalina es el aumento de peso, por lo que es probable que algunas personas suban de peso durante el tratamiento. Sin embargo, no todas las personas presentan este efecto, estudios demuestran que solo se verificó que entre el 1 y 10% de las personas presentaron aumento de peso. Si se produce un aumento de peso o hinchazón repentinos, especialmente en personas con diabetes o problemas cardíacos, se debe acudir al hospital de inmediato. Dosis de la pregabalina La pregabalina debe tomar por vía oral con un vaso de agua, antes o después de las comidas, en la dosis, horario y por el período de tiempo establecido por el médico. La forma de uso de la pregabalina varía según la indicación e incluye: 1. Dolor neuropático Para el dolor neuropático en adultos, que incluye la neuropatía diabética o neuralgia pos-herpética, la dosis inicial recomendada es de 75 mg, 2 veces al día. Dependiendo de la respuesta individual y la tolerancia de la persona que está bajo tratamiento, la dosis puede aumentarse por el médico a 150 mg, 2 veces al día después de un intervalo de 3 a 7 días, en caso de ser necesario, hasta una dosis máxima de 300 mg, 2 veces al día, después de una semana. Conozca más sobre qué es y cuáles son los síntomas del dolor neuropático. 2. Epilepsia La dosis inicial recomendada es de 75 mg, 2 veces al día. Dependiendo de la respuesta y la tolerancia de la persona, la dosis puede aumentarse a 150 mg, 2 veces al día después de 1 semana de tratamiento. En caso de ser necesario, después de una semana, puede administrarse una dosis máxima de 300 mg, 2 veces al día, según las indicaciones médicas. Conozca más sobre los síntomas de epilepsia. 3. Trastorno de ansiedad generalizada Para el trastorno de ansiedad generalizada, la dosis inicial eficaz recomendada es de 75 mg, 2 veces al día. Dependiendo de la respuesta y la tolerancia de la persona, la dosis puede ser aumentada por el médico a 300 mg al día, después de una semana, pudiendo aumentarse, después de 1 semana más, a 450 mg diarios. La dosis máxima de 600 mg al día, la cual puede alcanzarse después de 1 semana más. Conozca otros tratamientos indicados para el trastorno de ansiedad. 4. Fibromialgia La dosis debe iniciarse con 75 mg, 2 veces al día y esta puede aumentarse a 150 mg, 2 veces al día, en una semana, dependiendo de la eficacia y la tolerancia individuales. En personas que no experimentan beneficios suficientes con una dosis de 300 mg al día, se puede aumentar la dosis a 225 mg, 2 veces al día, conforme las indicaciones médicas. . Las dosis máxima no puede ultrapasar los 450 mg de pregabalina por día. Conozca más sobre los síntomas de la fibromialgia Qué hacer si se olvida de tomar una dosis Si se olvida tomar una dosis en la hora adecuada, se debe tomar tan pronto como se acuerde, pero se debe omitir la dosis olvidada si ya se encuentra cerca de la hora de tomar la próxima dosis. No se debe duplicar la dosis para compensar la dosis olvidada. Posibles efectos secundarios Los efectos secundarios más comunes que pueden presentarse con el uso de este medicamento son nasofaringitis, aumento del apetito, insomnio, dificultad de la concentración, disminución del apetito sexual, coordinación anormal, mareos, somnolencia, visión borrosa, aumento de peso e hinchazón de pies y manos. Además, se debe informar al médico si la persona experimenta ansiedad, confusión mental, irritabilidad, depresión, desorientación, insomnio, ataques de pánico, impulsividad, irritación, agitación, agresividad o pensamientos de suicidio o autolesiones. La pregabalina también puede causar calambres musculares, dolor en las articulaciones, náuseas, vómitos o diarrea. Contraindicaciones de la pregabalina La pregabalina se contraindica en personas con alergia a alguno de los compuestos de la fórmula. Además, este medicamento solo puede utilizarse en el embarazo y la lactancia bajo la orientación médica. Algunos pacientes diabéticos que estén bajo tratamiento con pregabalina y que aumenten de peso, pueden necesitar el ajuste de los medicamentos para la diabetes. Compendio Nacional de Insumos para la Salud Compendio Nacional de Insumos para la Salud Análogo del GABA. Se une a una subunidad auxiliar de los canales de Ca dependientes del voltaje en el SNC, desplazando potencialmente a [3H]-gabapentina. Indicaciones terapéuticasPregabalina Dolor neuropático periférico y central en ads. Epilepsia: tto. combinado de las crisis parciales con o sin generalización secundaria.Trastorno de ansiedad generalizada en ads. PosologíaPregabalina Oral, ads.: 150-600 mg/día en 2-3 tomas. Interrumpir gradualmente el tto. durante un mín. de 1 sem. Posología en I.R.: si Clcr= 30-60 ml/min: 75 mg/día (inicial)-300 mg/día (máx.) en 2-3 tomas; si Clcr= 15-30 ml/min: 25-50 mg/día (inicial)-150 mg/día (máx.) en 1-2 tomas; si Clcr < 15 ml/min: 25 mg/día (inicial)-75 mg/día (máx.) en 1 toma. Tras hemodiálisis: 25-100 mg (dosis única). Modo de administraciónPregabalina Vía oral. Se puede tomar con o sin alimentos. . ContraindicacionesPregabalina Hipersensibilidad a pregabalina. Advertencias y precaucionesPregabalina I.R., ancianos, niños, diabéticos: si aumentan de peso, ajustar medicación hipoglucemiante. Riesgo de reacciones de hipersensibilidad, mareos,somnolencia, pérdida de conocimiento, confusión y deterioro mental. Efectos relacionados con la visión: visión borrosa, disminución de la agudeza visual y alteración del campo visual. Síntomas de retirada: durante o al poco tiempo de suspender tto. pueden aparecer convulsiones. ICC. Riesgo de pensamientos y comportamientos suicidas, monitorizar para detectarlo. En la administración concomitante con sustancias que puedan producir estreñimiento, como los analgésicos opioides, hay riesgo de disminución de la funcionalidad del tracto gastrointestinal inferior (p. ej., obstrucción intestinal, íleo paralítico, estreñimiento). Con antecedentes de abuso de sustancias. Encefalopatía. Se han identificado casos de crisis epilépticas con sobredosis de pregabalina. Se recomienda precaución cuando se prescriba pregabalina de forma concomitante con opioides debido al riesgo de depresión del SNC. Insuficiencia renalPregabalina Disminuir dosis: si Clcr = 30-60 ml/min: 75 mg/día (inicial)-300 mg/día (máx.) en 2-3 tomas; si Clcr = 15-30 ml/min: 25-50 mg/día (inicial)-150 mg/día (máx.) en 1-2 tomas; si Clcr < 15 ml/min: 25 mg/día (inicial)-75 mg/día (máx.) en 1 toma. Tras hemodiálisis: 25-100 mg (dosis única). InteraccionesPregabalina Efecto aditivo en la alteración de la función cognitiva y motora causada por oxicodona. Potencia efecto de: etanol y lorazepam. EmbarazoPregabalina No existen datos suficientes sobre la utilización de pregabalina en mujeres embarazadas. Los estudios en animales han mostrado toxicidad reproductiva. Se desconoce el posible riesgo en seres humanos. Por tanto, pregabalina no debería utilizarse durante el embarazo a menos que el beneficio para la madre supere el riesgo potencial para el feto. Las mujeres en edad fértil deben utilizar un método anticonceptivo eficaz. LactanciaPregabalina Pregabalina se excreta en la leche materna. No se conoce el efecto de pregabalina en recién nacidos/lactantes. Se debe decidir si es necesario interrumpir la lactancia o interrumpir el tratamiento tras considerar el beneficio de la lactancia para el niño y el beneficio del tratamiento para la madre. Efectos sobre la capacidad de conducirPregabalina Pregabalina actúa sobre el sistema nervioso central y puede producir: somnolencia, mareos, alteraciones visuales y disminución de la capacidad de reacción. Estos efectos así como la propia enfermedad hacen que sea recomendable tener precaución a la hora de conducir vehículos o manejar maquinaria peligrosa, especialmente mientras no se haya establecido la sensibilidad particular de cada paciente al medicamento. Reacciones adversasPregabalina Nasofaringitis; aumento del apetito; estado de ánimo eufórico, confusión, irritabilidad, desorientación, insomnio, líbido disminuida; mareo, somnolencia, cefalea, ataxia, coordinación anormal, temblor, disartria, amnesia, alteración de la memoria, alteración de la atención, parestesia, hipoestesia, sedación, alteración del equilibrio, letargo; visión borrosa, diplopía; vértigo; vómitos, náuseas, estreñimiento, diarrea, flatulencia, distensión abdominal, boca seca; calambres musculares, artralgia, dolor de espalda, dolor en las extremidades, espasmo cervical; disfunción eréctil; edema periférico, edema, marcha anormal, caídas, sensación de embriaguez, sensación anormal, fatiga; aumento de peso. En raras ocasiones se han notificado reacciones adversas cutáneas graves, incluido el síndrome de Stevens-Johnson (SJS) y la necrólisis epidérmica tóxica (TEN), reacciones que pueden poner en peligro la vida o ser mortales, en pacientes tratados con pregabalina. En el momento de la prescripción, se debe advertir a los pacientes de los signos y síntomas y de que, en caso de aparecer, busquen asistencia médica ya que el tratamiento debe retirarse inmediatamente y considerar un tratamiento alternativo. © Vidal Vademecum Fuente: El contenido de esta monografía de principio activo según la clasificación ATC, ha sido redactado teniendo en cuenta la información clínica de todos los medicamentos autorizados y comercializados en España clasificados en dicho código ATC. Para conocer con detalle la información autorizada por la AEMPS para cada medicamento, deberá consultar la correspondiente Ficha Técnica autorizada por la AEMPS. Monografías Principio Activo: 21/07/2022 Ver listado de abreviaturas Individualized Treatment AlternativesWe understand that each individual may benefit from a treatment approach that resonates most with them. As such, we offer opportunities for clients to explore both traditional 12-step treatment models, non-12 step treatment and alternative approaches. Learn MoreLeading Expert TeamGiven the critical nature of the addiction detox and treatment process, Revive only utilizes Expert Medical Doctors, Skilled Nurses, Seasoned Medical Professionals and Experienced, Licensed and Certified Clinical staff as the day to day support team. This is education and experience that equates to safe, compassionate and quality client care.The Size & EnviornmentOur high-end, luxuriously appointed West LA location offers a max client census of six (6), while blending all of the addiction treatment, holistic, nutritional and personal care services that could only otherwise be provided in highly equipped hospital settings.Neurofeedback TherapyNeurofeedback Therapy can help those struggling with substance abuse to overcome their addiction in a safe, natural, effective way. *Included at your stay at Revive (barring COVID-19 protocols) Learn MoreNutrition TherapyWe manage the body’s nutritional deficiencies through properly prepared, whole foods diet, supplementation and lifestyle changesEmotional & Psychological SupportRevive’s staff is comprised of an expertly skilled, experienced and compassionate team that are dedicated 24/7 to the needs of each and every client.Family Support & GuidanceWhether sending your loved one here from around the country or arranging their treatment locally, Revive understands the critical role that families play in the lives of our clients. This is why families can rely on the support and guidance Revive’s Top.....is known for. Your healing is a priority to us, and we will help you every step of the way.Continued Care PlanningWe offer a hands-on approach to planning each of your next steps. Whether helping you integrate back into the community from which you came, or beginning a new path, we are with you every step of the way. We are fully invested in your long-term success. Lyrica® What is pregabalin? Pregabalin is a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) analogue that has pain relief (analgesic) and anti-convulsant effects. It is prescribed for neuropathic (nerve) pain, epilepsy and anxiety (Cairns et.al, 2017). It was registered in Australia in 2005 as a Schedule 4 (prescription only) medicine for treatment of neuropathic pain and epilepsy; listed for subsidy on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme in 2013 for neuropathic pain; and in 2016-2017 was the sixth most prescribed subsidised drug in Australia (Sutherland et.al, 2020). There is growing evidence of the use of non-prescribed pregabalin (Sutherland et.al, 2020). What are the effects? Pregabalin slows down impulses in the brain that cause seizures and also affects chemicals in the brain that send pain signals across the nervous system (Cerner Multum, Inc. 2018). There are a range of reasons why people may use pregabalin for non-prescribed use, including euphoric and dissociative effects. Side effects may include: Severe allergic reactions Chest pain Confusion Irregular and/or increased heart rate Fever, chills Inability to control urination Loss of coordination Memory loss Mental or mood changes (anxiety, depression, restlessness, irritability, panic attacks, feeling “high”, behaviour changes, suicidal thoughts or attempts) Seizures Shortness of breath Speaking problems Weight gain Tremors Trouble sleeping Trouble walking Unusual bruising or bleeding Tiredness or weakness Vision changes (Vardanyan & Hruby, 2016) What are the risks? If used as prescribed and recommended, pregabalin is an effective medication. However, there are risks, particularly if not used as prescribed. The risks of using pregabalin include: Dependence Overdose, especially if the person also drinks alcohol, takes other depressant drugs (e.g. heroin) or takes opioid painkillers (e.g. oxycodone or morphine) Higher chance of injury (Cairns et.al, 2017) Mixing pregabalin with other drugs Mixing pregabalin with any opioid may increase the risk for dizziness and sleepiness, and may reduce nervous system activity which could lead to death. Alcohol and pregabalin should also not be used together as they have negative effects on each other (Lyrica, 2020). Toxicity and overdose Although most pregabalin is dispensed to older people, overdose patients tend to be younger. Those overdosing with pregabalin are more likely to co-ingest opioids, benzodiazepines, illicit drugs and ethanol (Cairns et. al, 2017). It is possible to overdose on pregabalin toxicity alone. Dependence and withdrawal There is a recognised withdrawal syndrome associated with pregabalin use. Subsequently there is also a risk of dependence in chronic use of the drug (Naveed et.al, 2018). Mental health Neuropathic pain can be severe and unrelenting, so it is important to recognise and treat comorbidities such as anxiety and depression. In addition, anticonvulsant drugs, including pregabalin, can increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviours in people using them for any indication (NPS, 2020). How many people use pregabalin? According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2.4 million (or 11.7 percent) people in Australia misused a pharmaceutical drug at some point in their lifetime (AIHW, 2020), however there are currently no population estimates for the extra-medical use of pregabalin. There were fewer than 20 deaths involving pregabalin annually before 2015. Subsequently, there were 72 deaths recorded in 2016 and 100 in 2017 (69 and 87 deaths among Australians aged 15-64, respectively) (Chrzanowska et.al, 2020). Treatment Treatment for pregabalin dependence differs depending on severity of the addiction, and a range of other factors. Treatments could include behavioural therapy in an in-patient or out-patient setting, cognitive behavioural therapy, specialised treatment programs, and recovery groups. Emergency info If you, or someone around you, is experiencing undesired or distressing psychological or physical symptoms from the intake of alcohol or other drugs please seek immediate medical attention. If you need urgent help from ambulance services call Triple Zero (000). If a person has been mixing drugs with alcohol or other drugs, tell the paramedic exactly what has been taken. Services For free and confidential advice about alcohol and other drugs, call the National Alcohol and Other Drug hotline on 1800 250 015. The hotline will automatically direct you to the Alcohol and Drug Information Service in your state or territory. More resources The Illicit Drug Reporting System is an Australian monitoring system that identifies emerging trends of local and national interest in illicit drug markets. The Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System is an Australian monitoring system for ecstasy and related drugs that identifies emerging trends of local and national interest. The Clinician’s Guide to Illicit Drugs and Health examines the health effects of each of the major illicit drugs. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare collects information on alcohol and tobacco consumption, and illicit drug use among the general population in Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is Australia’s national statistical agency, providing official statistics on a range of economic, social, population and environmental matters of importance to Australia. Sources Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2020). Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019. Retrieved from Cairns, R., Schaffer, A. L., Ryan, N., Pearson, S., Buckley, N. A. (2018). Rising pregabalin use and misuse in Australia: trends in utilization and intention poisonings. Society for the Study of Addiction. Cerner Multum (2020). Pregabalin. Retrieved from: Chrzanowska, A., Dobbins, T., Degenhardt, L. & Peacock, A. (2019). Trends in drug-induced deaths in Australia, 1997-2017. Drug Trends Bulletin Series. Sydney: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Sydney. Lyrica (2020). Can I take Lyrica with other medicines and alcohol? Retrieved from: Naveed, S., Faquih, A. E., Chaudhary, A. (2018). Pregabalin-associated Discontinuation Symptoms: A Case Report. NPS (2020). Pregabalin (Lyrica) for neuropathic pain. Retrieved from: Sutherland, R., Dietze, P., Gisev, N., Bruno, R., Campbell, G., Memedovic, S., Peacock, A. (2019). Patterns and correlates of pregabalin use among a sample of people who inject drugs in Australia. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Sydney. Vardanyan, R., Hruby, V. (2016). Synthesis of Best-Seller Drugs. Elsevier. Resources NDARC Fact Sheet_Pregabalin.pdf Pregabalina. 75mg Caps. x 14. 75mg Caps. x 28. 150mg Caps. x 14. 150mg Caps. x 28. 300mg Caps. x 14. 300mg Caps. x 28. Acción terapéutica.Antiepiléptico. Analgésico. Propiedades.Es un análogo del ácido gamma aminobutírico (GABA) pero no actúa sobre los receptores GABAAo GABAB, ni es GABA agonista. Pregabalina se une a la subunidad auxiliar (proteína a2-d) de los canales de calcio "voltaje-dependientes" en el SNC, desplazando a la [3H]-gabapentina, lo que explicaría su efecto anticonvulsivante y analgésico. Además, se ha demostrado que pregabalina reduce la liberación de varios neurotransmisores como la noradrenalina (NA), la sustancia P y el glutamato. Este agente ha demostrado en estudios experimentales su acción en modelos animales de crisis convulsivas por electroshock, y por pentilentetrazol y en los modelos relacionados con el dolor neuropático y posquirúrgico. Los resultados clínicos en pacientes con dolor neuropático mostraron una reducción significativa del dolor a partir de los 7 días y en sujetos con epilepsia se comprobó una reducción de las crisis convulsivas. Luego de su administración por vía oral se absorbe en forma casi completa (≥90%) que es independiente de la dosis, pero su velocidad de absorción disminuye cuando se administra con alimentos. Su vida media es de 6,3 horas, no se une a las proteínas plasmáticas y no sufre biotransformación metabólica activa, eliminándose como droga no modificada por excreción renal, lo que obliga a modificar la posología en sujetos con insuficiencia renal o hemodializados. Indicaciones.Dolor neuropático asociado a la neuropatía diabética; neuralgia post-herpética; como complemento en el tratamiento de crisis convulsivas; fibromialgia. Dosificación.Dolor neuropático:se aconseja iniciar con 150mg/día y luego ir aumentando hasta 300mg/día. Neuralgia post-herpética:se aconseja comenzar con 150mg/día y aumentar hasta 300mg/día. La dosis máxima es de 600mg/día. Crisis convulsivas:150mg/día hasta un máximo de 600mg/día. Fibromialgia:se inicia con 150mg/día y se puede ir aumentando cada semana hasta 300mg/día. La dosis máxima es de 450mg/día. Estas dosis se deben administrar en 2 o 3 tomas por día según el caso y la respuesta clínica. En sujetos con insuficiencia renal se debe adecuar la posología. Reacciones adversas.En general las reacciones fueron de carácter leve y poco frecuentes, habiéndose referido somnolencia, mareos, boca seca, visión borrosa, parestesias, vértigo, astenia, constipación, aumento del apetito y del peso, ataxia. Precauciones y advertencias.La seguridad y eficacia en niños menores de 12 años no han sido establecidas. Se aconseja no operar maquinarias o conducir vehículos durante el tratamiento. Interacciones.El empleo de pregabalina puede potenciar el efecto neurodepresor del etanol, lorazepan y oxicodona sobre las funciones cognitivas o motoras. Contraindicaciones.Hipersensibilidad al fármaco. Embarazo y lactancia. Niños menores de 12 años. Este es un listado de algunos de los medicamentos, fármacos relacionados con BIPALVER . La pregabalina es un medicamento clasificado como anticonvulsivo, por lo que suele ser utilizado para el tratamiento de las convulsiones, sobre todo en casos de epilepsia. Sin embargo, tiene usos más extendidos, siendo de mucha utilidad ante cuadros de dolor neuropático.A pesar de ser un fármaco bastante seguro, incluso para la población de más de 65 años, su uso debe estar bajo estricta vigilancia médica. Puede llegar a causar una variedad de efectos secundarios que pueden interferir con la vida diaria de la persona. Te mostramos cómo administrarlo de forma segura.ÍndiceLa pregabalina es un medicamento indicado para el tratamiento de dolor neuropático, aunque pertenece a la categoría de los anticonvulsivos. Se trata de un tipo de dolor que se origina por daños o alteraciones del sistema nervioso central o periférico. En el primer caso, la lesión suele aparecer en la médula espinal o el cerebro. Mientras que, en el caso del periférico se presenta en los nervios, el plexo o las raíces dorsales. Funciona como tratamiento eficaz contra la epilepsia. En muchos casos se suele utilizar en combinación con otros fármacos para lograr controlar distintos tipos de convulsiones. Reduce el riesgo de sufrir estas crisis, logrando una reducción del 50% de los cuadros convulsivos. Se considera su uso ante casos donde otros medicamentos ante los que se ha presentado resistencia.En el caso de la fibromialgia, se ha descubierto que su administración puede ayudar a tratar esta patología. Se ha comprobado que no solo se observa una reducción del dolor, sino también una mejoría de la depresión. Para lograr estos resultados, suele ser aplicado junto con la paroxetina. Si bien muchos profesionales prefieren usar la gabapentina, este medicamento solo ayudará a aliviar los síntomas de la enfermedad. Otros de sus usos está dirigido a controlar la ansiedad y el trastorno de ansiedad generalizado. Destaca por un efecto ansiolítico rápido, siendo una opción a tomar en cuenta en situaciones donde los pacientes no toleran o no responden adecuadamente a otros fármacos destinados a controlar la ansiedad.Hay que tener en cuenta que este medicamento no se presenta como una cura a la patología o afección en curso. Solo es utilizada para controlar los síntomas y asegurar una mejor calidad de vida al paciente. Incluso favorece el sueño, mejorando el descanso.PresentacionesLa pregabalina puede adquirirse en forma de tabletas, cápsulas o solución oral. Suele encontrarse en las siguientes presentaciones: 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg y 300 mg. El médico decidirá cuál será el mejor tratamiento tanto en la forma en que se administre como en la dosis. En el caso de las tabletas, estas no deben ser trituradas ni masticadas, se deben tragar enteras.¿Cómo actúa la pregabalina?La pregabalina tiene una acción analgésica y anticonvulsiva, permitiendo reducir la excitabilidad de las células nerviosas, provocando que la respuesta a un estímulo doloroso sea menor. Sin embargo, su acción se produce en dos sentidos, reduciendo las señales de dolor que recibe un nervio afectado y luego la respuesta que se envía ante el estímulo. Para muchos profesionales resulta un medicamento muy seguro ya que no es metabolizado por el hígado y tampoco se une a las proteínas. Tampoco reacciona a otros fármacos. Existe ciertas precauciones ya que se elimina a través de los riñones, y puede representar un riesgo en pacientes que sufren alguna patología renal. En esos casos se deberá ajustar la dosis para evitar cualquier complicación.¿Cómo administrar?La pregabalina se absorbe rápido, por lo que en tan solo una hora llega a su concentración máxima. Una vez que se administra de forma repetida, se logra que alcance su estado estacionario en 24 a 48 horas. Debido a esta acción es que no es necesario realizar ajustes graduales de la dosis. Y siempre se debe administrar vía oral.Es un medicamento que no se puede automedicar, por lo que solo un profesional de salud será el indicado para recetar e indicar la dosis recomendada. Siempre debe seguir las instrucciones de su médico y avisar en caso de que considere que el efecto es muy débil o fuerte. En este caso sí se realizará un ajuste.Cuando se trata de cuadros de trastorno de ansiedad generalizado las dosis más bajas recomendadas son de 25 mg. Dependiendo del cuadro puede utilizarse una dosis entre 150 mg y 600 mg. Esta misma dosis es recomendada en pacientes que sufren de epilepsia.La cantidad de tomas puede variar de 2 a 3 veces al día. Cuando sean dos, debe tomar una vez por la mañana, preferiblemente en ayunas para mejorar la absorción, y otra en la noche. Cuando sean tres veces al día, se mantiene este mismo horario y se añade una toma al mediodía. Siempre administre a las mismas horas y trague con un vaso de agua. En caso de olvidar alguna dosis, administre apenas se acuerde. Si se acerca la hora de la próxima toma, obvie esa dosis y continúe con el tratamiento. No debe compensar la dosis perdida.Nunca debes dejar de tomar el fármaco a menos que lo indique un médico. Su suspensión se debe hacer de forma gradual, reduciendo las dosis. Este proceso debe durar al menos una semana.¿Qué hacer en caso de sobredosis?En el caso de que haya consumido más pregabalina de la recomendada, comunícate con tu médico lo más pronto posible y acude a una sala de urgencias para recibir atención médica inmediata. Recuerda llevar el medicamento cotigo. Es posible presentar los siguientes síntomas por sobredosis:Somnolencia excesiva.Confusión.Agitación. Inquietud.Es posible sufrir convulsiones.Efectos secundariosLa pregabalina es un fármaco muy seguro que puede ser utilizado incluso en personas de más de 65 años de edad. Solo debe excluirse en caso de que el paciente sufra de algún daño renal. Sin embargo, es posible que aparezcan ciertos efectos adversos que, si bien causan molestias en el paciente, muchos se consideran comunes. Entre estos figuran:Muy frecuentesSomnolencia.Mareos.Dolor de cabeza.FrecuentesAumento de peso.Cuerpo hinchado, relacionado con retención de líquidos.Aumento de apetito.Disminución de la libido.Sensación de embriaguez.Problemas digestivos como estreñimiento, vómitos, gases, diarrea y nauseas.Inflamación abdominal.Boca seca.Confusión.Euforia.Irritabilidad.Desorientación.Déficit de atención.Problemas con la memoria.Sensación de hormigueo y entumecimiento.Movimientos torpes.Insomnio.Letargo.Problemas para hablar.Fatiga.Efecto sedante.Problemas de la vista como visión doble o borrosa.Vértigo.Disfunción eréctil.Problemas para caminar.Dolor en distintas partes del cuerpo como la espalda, las extremidades y articulaciones.Calambres musculares.Molestias en la garganta.Poco frecuentesPérdida de peso.Alteración de los niveles de azúcar en sangre.Pérdida del apetito.Depresión.Cambios de humor y del estado de ánimo.Disminución o aumento del deseo sexual.Problemas para lograr el orgasmo.Retraso de la eyaculación.Alucinaciones.Sueños extraños.Alteraciones de la vista como movimientos inusuales de los ojos, fatiga visual, movimientos espasmódicos o visión túnel.Reflejos tardíos.Desmayos.Hiperactividad.Dolor de ojos.Hinchazón de los ojos.Irritación de los ojos.Alteraciones del ritmo cardiaco.Alteración de la tensión arterial.Insuficiencia cardíaca.Sofocos.Problemas de las vías respiratorias como dificultad para respirar, sequedad nasal y obstrucción de la nariz.Aumento de la sed.Dolor en las mamas.Debilidad.Fiebre.Aumento de la sudoración.Escalofríos.Erupción cutánea.Problemas para orinar o retener la orina.Alteración en los análisis de sangre, sobre todo hepáticos.Dolor durante la menstruación.RarosProblemas de visión como alteración de la percepción de profundidad, pérdida de visión, estrabismo, pupilas dilatadas o visión oscilante.Olfato alterado.Hinchazón de la lengua y garganta.Convulsiones.Sudoración fría.Líquido en los pulmones.Movilidad reducida o lenta.Pancreatitis.Electrocardiograma alterado.Daño muscular.Aumento de las mamas en hombres.Secreción de leche.Interrupción de la menstruación.Alteración de la función renal.Disminución de los glóbulos blancos.Si aparece algún otro síntomas que no aparece en la lista mencionada con anterioridad, comunícate con tu médico. También hay que hacerlo si alguno de estos efectos adversos interfieren con tu calidad de vida.Precauciones y contraindicacionesCualquier persona que presente alguna patología o daño en los riñones deberá comunicarlo a su médico para que ajuste la dosis o se administre un tratamiento alternativo. Los pacientes con enfermedades cardíacas deberán comunicarlo antes de indicar el tratamiento ya que se han asociado alteraciones cardiacas a este fármaco. Si presentas reacciones alérgicas durante su consumo hay que suspender el tratamiento y notificar al médico. De la misma manera, se debe pensar en otro fármaco si se es alérgico a la pregabalina o alguno de sus componentes.Este medicamento puede producir un efecto sedante o somnolencia, por lo que no se recomienda manejar o utilizar maquinaria pesada mientras se mantiene el tratamiento o permanece este síntoma.Se han asociado episodios psicóticos en algunas personas durante su administración, tal es el caso de los pensamientos suicidas o autolesiones. Si este es tu caso, ponte en contacto con tu médico lo antes posible. No suele ser recomendado en población menor de 18 años a menos que se considere estrictamente necesario.El paciente debe abstenerse de consumir alcohol durante el tiempo que dure el tratamiento. En el caso de embarazadas y mujeres en periodo de lactancia, se debe evitar el uso de la pregabalina. Este último grupo puede tomarlo solo si se considera estrictamente necesario y por recomendación del médico. Lo mejor es interrumpir la lactancia por el tiempo que dura el tratamiento o indicar otra alternativa. Differentiating between medicines is one of the confusing work. Various factors are involved in this process. It becomes more complicated when we have to compare and decide between two medications which work the same. The same thing has happened between Gabapentin and Pregabalin. A Brief About Gabapentin And Pregabalin Gabapentin Vs Pregabalin- Who Wins? The difference lies in the metabolism or bioavailability rate of medicine. As per the comparison, Pregabalin gets absorbed much faster, leading to an immediate effect (Cross AL, Viswanath O, Sherman Al). The bioavailability of Pregabalin is 60 percent. Gabapentin has a slow absorption rate, awarding Pregabalin a winning position (Yasaei R, Katta S, Saadabadi A). A dose of 50 mg per day is equally effective as 300mg per day of Gabapentin. Pregabalin reaches the maximum level in blood about 1.5 hours, whereas Gabapentin reaches its peak level in about 2 to 4 hours. Gabapentin is not available over the counter in the United States without a prescription. You can buy gabapentin over the counter with a valid prescription from a certified online pharmacy. Gabapentin and Pregabalin are anticonvulsants, medicines that are prescribed for seizures and nerve pain. In a broad view, Gabapentin And Pregabalin are effective medicines, so which med wins the battle? (Yasaei R, Katta S, Saadabadi A). Gabapentin and Pregabalin work similarly. Both influence the neurotransmitter called GABA, and its drowsy effect helps decrease pain (Cross AL, Viswanath O, Sherman Al). The kidney metabolises Antoconsulvant hence these medicines do not stay for a more extended period of time. So what makes the difference? Gabapentin Vs Pregabalin Dosage Gabapentin Dosage: For Adults: 50 mg and three times a day, should not exceed 300 mg per day For Children: The medical expert will provide a prescription according to the examination (Yasaei R, Katta S, Saadabadi A). Extended-release tablet: Adult: 165 mg once a day, should not exceed 330 mg per day Pregabalin Dosage: For Adults: 300mg one time on 1st day, 300mg 2 times on 2nd day, 300mg 3 times on 3rd day. The time between two doses should not exceed more than 12 hours (Cross AL, Viswanath O, Sherman Al). For Children: Health experts can consult dosages. Precautions For Gabapentin Vs Pregabalin Precautions Of Gabapentin People having below mentioned problems should avoid gabapentin Breathing issues (Breathlessness) Kidney problems Any drug addictions Liver issues Chest pains or any heart-related problems Mood swings, depression and anxiety Precaution Of Pregabalin Precautions that you should keep in mind before consuming Pregabalin and for conditions that you are facing, such as: Heart or chest pains Allergy to the medicine Suffering from kidney or liver issues Diabetes Depression These medicines should not be given to children. Consuming medication without the doctor's consent can lead you to severe troubles. Medicines have their positives and negatives that help your body heal from the conditions you face. Side effects of (Gabapentin vs Pregabalin) Side Effects Of Gabapentin Side Effects Of Pregabalin Dry mouth Drowsiness Constipation Lack in concentration Swelling Difficulty in speaking Blurriness in your vision Breathlessness Rapid weight gain Panic attacks (Yasaei R

cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 – Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 – The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 – The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 – Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 – The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 – The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 – Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 – In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21–23 – The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 – Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 – 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 – Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 – The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 – Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 – The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 – Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 – A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 – Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 – Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 22 – A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2–1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962–63 European Cup (football). May 23 – Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 – The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 – Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 – President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 – The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 – In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 – The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 – Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. June 17 – In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 – Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow–Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 – Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 – ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 – Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 – Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 – South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 – American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 – The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 – The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 – The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 – A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished.[16] August 15 – Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 – Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 – American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 – First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 – Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 – The Moscow–Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1963 September 1 – Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6 – The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 – Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 – American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 – Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 – Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19 – Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 – King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 – The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 – In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1963 October 1 – U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 – 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 – Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 – Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 – In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 – Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 – A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 – Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 19 – Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 – Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 – The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 – 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 – Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Dương Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 – Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 – Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 – Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 – A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22 – Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 – State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 – 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963 December 3 – The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 4 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 – The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 – The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army–Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 – A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 – Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 – The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 – Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 – The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 – İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 – Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 – Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 – Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 – Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 – Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 – Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 – Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 – Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 – Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 – Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 – Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 – Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 – Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 – Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actress and singer February 9 – Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 – John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 – Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 – Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 – Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 – Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 – William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 – Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 – Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 – Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 – Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 – Jason Newsted, American bassist March 5 – Joel Osteen, American businessman and television evangelist March 8 – Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 – Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 – Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 – Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 – Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 – Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 – Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 – Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 – Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 – Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 – Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 – Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 – Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 – Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 – Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 – Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 – Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 – Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 – Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 – Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 – Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 – Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 – Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 – Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 – Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27– Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 – Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 – Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 – Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 – Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 – Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 – Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 – Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 – Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 – Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 – Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 – Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 – Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 – Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 – Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 – Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 – Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 – Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 – Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 – Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 – Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 – Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 – Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 – Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 – Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician and businessman July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 – Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player July 14 – Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 – Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 – Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 – Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 – Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 – Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 – Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 – Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 – Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 – Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 – Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 – Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 – Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 – Christine Cavanaugh, American actress and voice actress (d. 2014) August 18 – Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 – Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 – Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 – Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 – Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 – Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 – Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 – Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 – Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 – Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 – Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 – Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 – Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 – Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 – Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 –Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 – Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 – Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 – Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 – Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 – Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 – Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 – Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 – John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 – Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 – Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 – Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 – John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 – Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 – Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 – Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 19 – Terry Farrell, American actress November 20 – Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 – Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 – Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 – Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 – Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 – Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 – Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 – Helen Slater, American actress and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actress Til Schweiger, German actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 – Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 – Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 – Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 – Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 – Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) January 7 – Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 – Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 – Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 – Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 – Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 – Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 – Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 – John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b.

embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States.[10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman 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. 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: 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 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,