

## **Christian religion beliefs and practices**

Nasutoceratops, a genus of ceratopsid dinosaur, lived in North America around 76 to 75.5 million years ago. The first discovered specimens was designated as the holotype of the new genus and species Nasutoceratops titusi. Its brow horns, which point forward, are notable for being approximately 40% of its total skull length. The functions of ceratopsian frills and horns have been debated, with suggestions including signaling, combat, and species recognition. During its lifetime, the environment was dominated by wetlands that supported a diverse fauna, including other ceratopsians. Nominate an article 1909 - The inaugural Giro d'Italia started in Milan, with Luigi Ganna as the winner. 1958 - US Vice President Richard Nixon's motorcade was attacked by a mob in Caracas, Venezuela. 2000 - A fireworks factory explosion in Enschede, Netherlands, killed 23 people and caused approximately €450 million in damage. 2008 - Nine bombs exploded in Jaipur, India, killing 80 and injuring over 200. Other notable events include: - May 13 - May 14 The Cape Barren goose (Cereopsis novaehollandiae) is a native Australian bird species. It was first described by English ornithologist John Latham in 1801. The birds are large, measuring 75 to 100 cm long and weighing between 3.7 to 5.2 kg. They have pale grey plumage with brown undertones and small heads. They mainly graze on grasses and sedges but also eat other plants such as legumes and herbs. This bird was photographed near Karatta, Kangaroo Island in South Australia. \*\*1909: A Year in Review\*\* In various languages, the year 1909 is known as "MCMIX" or other designations. It was a common year that began on Friday of the Julian calendar and Thursday of the Julian calendar. \*\*Notable Events\*\* \* In January, explorer Aeneas Mackintosh narrowly escaped death while attempting to cross ice floes during the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition. \* On January 7, Colombia recognized Panama's independence from Spain. \* The British Nimrod Expedition to the South Pole, led by Ernest Shackleton, was underway in 1909. \*\*Calendar and Timekeeping\*\* The Gregorian calendar was ahead of the Julian calendar by 13 days as of January 1, 1909. This discrepancy would persist until 1923 when the Julian calendar was officially abandoned in many countries. \*\*Births and Deaths\*\* Ethel Caterham is reportedly the last surviving person born in 1909. \*\*Calendar Systems\*\* The year 1909 was designated by various calendars as follows: \* Gregorian: MCMIX \* Armenian: 1358 \* Bahá'í: 65-66 \* Balinese Saka: 1830-31 \* Bengali: 1315-16 \* Coptic: 1625-26 \* and many others. Overall, the year 1909 was a significant time period marked by important events, changes in calendar systems, and the ongoing evolution of human civilization. January 1909- The International Joint Commission on US-Canada boundary waters was established. Members of the Nimrod Expedition claimed to have found the magnetic South Pole, although the location may be incorrect. The RMS Republic collided with the SS Florida and sank, almost all passengers were rescued. US troops left Cuba after being present since 1898. February 1909 - A Paris Film Congress opened in an attempt to create a cartel of leading European producers. Leo Baekeland announced the creation of bakelite hard thermosetting plastic. March 1909 - The Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed in Bangkok. Einar Dessau used a shortwave radio transmitter in Denmark. The remains of the Báb were placed in the Bahá'í Shrine on Mount Carmel. April 1909 - Construction began on the RMS Titanic at the Harland and Wolff Shipyard. Robert Peary, Matthew Henson, and four Inuit explorers came within a few miles of the North Pole. The city of Tel Aviv was founded by the Jewish community. April 14 - Adana massacre: Ottoman Turks killed thousands of Armenian Christians. Joan of Arc was beatified in Rome. April 23- A magnitude 6.0 earthquake struck near Lisbon, killing people. Sultan Abdul Hamid II was overthrown and succeeded by his brother Mehmed V. June 1909 - French forces captured Abéché capital of the Wadai Empire. Representatives from England, Australia and South Africa met at Lord's Cricket Ground and formed the Imperial Cricket Conference. Various notable events took place in 1909 as monarchs and dictators vied for power. The Qajar dynasty's ruler left Persia to seek the support of Russia's Nicholas II in reclaiming the throne for his son Ahmad Shah Qajar. Meanwhile, Louis Blériot successfully flew across the English Channel on July 25, marking a significant milestone in aviation history. In Barcelona, workers staged an uprising from July 25 to August 2, while the SS Waratah disappeared en route from Australia to Britain, resulting in the loss of all 211 passengers. The United States Army Signal Corp Division acquired its first military airplane from the Wright brothers on August 2. The Rosicrucian Fellowship was formally established by Max Heindel in Seattle on August 8. Japan and China signed the Gando Convention on September 4, granting Japan concessions to build railroads in Manchuria. Suzuki Weaving Machine Manufacturing, a predecessor to the Suzuki motorbike brand, was founded in Shizuoka Prefecture in October 8. The Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Detroit Tigers to win the World Series on October 16. Itō Hirobumi, a former Japanese Prime Minister and Resident-General of Korea, was assassinated in Manchuria on October 26. The United States responded to the execution of revolutionaries in Nicaragua by sending warships. Sergei Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 3 premiered in New York City with the composer as soloist on November 28. The Montreal Canadiens professional ice hockey club was founded in Canada on December 4, while Borussia Dortmund association football team was established in Germany. King Albert I of Belgium succeeded his uncle Leopold II on the throne on December 23, and Karl Landsteiner isolated the poliovirus with the help of Constantin Levaditi and Erwin Popper. On January 5, notable figures such as Stephen Cole Kleene, an American mathematician, and Patrick Peyton, a priest and saint, also died on this day. January 13 saw the passing of Marinus van der Lubbe, a Dutch communist who set fire to the German Reichstag building in 1933. Other notable deaths on January 19, Hans Hotter, a German bass-baritone, and Todor Skalovski, a Macedonian composer, died. Porfirio Rubirosa, a Dominican diplomat, race-car driver, and polo player, also passed away on this day. Other notable deaths on January 21 include Ann Sothern, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, an American actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican actress, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General, and Saul Alinsky, and Merican ac Other notable deaths on this day included Simone Weil, a French philosopher, and Aino Talvi, an Estonian actress. February 9 saw the passing of Marjorie Ogilvie Anderson, a Scottish historian, and Harald Genzmer, a German composer. February 9 saw the passing of Marjorie Ogilvie Anderson, a Scottish historian, and Harald Genzmer, a German composer. filmmaker. On February 16, Hugh Beaumont, an American actor, died. Other notable deaths on this day included Jeffrey Lynn, an American actor and film producer, and Matti Järvinen, a Finnish athlete. February 24 marked the death of August Derleth, an American writer. Other notable deaths on this day included Geoffrey Dummer, an English electrical engineer, and King Talal of Jordan. On March 12, Virginia McLaurin, an American community service volunteer, passed away. On other days in March 12, Virginia McLaurin, an American community service volunteer, passed away. Hayward, a South African-born actor; and Clyde Barrow, an American outlaw, also died. In April, notable individuals including Nelson Algren, an American author; Rita Levi-Montalcini, an Italian neurologist; Bernhard Grzimek, a German zoo director; and Guillermo León Valencia, the 21st President of Colombia, passed away. Other notable individuals who died in April include William Pereira, an American architect; Marianne Hoppe, a German actress; Rodney Collin, a British writer; and Tom Ewell, an American actor. In May, notable individuals such as Yiannis Ritsos, a Greek poet; Loyd Sigmon, an American amateur radio broadcaster; James Mason, a British actor; Clara Solovera, a Chilean folk musician; Nicholas Winton, a British humanitarian; Matt Busby, a Scottish football manager; and Dolores Hope, an American singer and philanthropist, also died. The list continues with additional notable individuals who passed away in May. On June 3, 1971, Yechezkel Kutscher, an Israeli philologist and linguist, passed away. The following individuals also died on their birthdays in June: \* Ira D. Wallach (June 6): An American businessman and philanthropist \* Isaiah Berlin (June 7): A Russian historian of ideas \* Jessica Tandy (June 12): An American film actress \* Archie Bleyer (June 14): An American song arranger and band leader \* Burl Ives (June 19): An American singer \* Osamu Dazai (June 20): A Japanese novelist \* Errol Flynn (June 20): An Australian-born actor \* Robb White (June 21): An American writer \* Pok Shau-fu (June 22): A Chinese journalist and politician \* Infanta Beatriz of Spain (June 23): A Spanish princess \* Li Xiannian (June 24): The President of the People's Republic of China \* William Penney (June 25): An English mathematician and physicist \* Marguerite Viby (June 26): A Danish actress \* Mavis Thorpe Clark (June 27): An Australian novelist and writer \* Giuseppe Ballerio (June 28): An Italian football player \* Eric Ambler (June 20): A British author On July 1, Antonina Pirozhkova, a Russian civil engineer and writer passed away. The following individuals also died on their birthdays in July: \* Gil English (July 2): An American professional baseball third baseman \* Douglas MacArthur II (July 5): An American diplomat \* Douglas MacArthur II (July 5): An American diplomat \* Douglas MacArthur II (July 5): An American professional baseball third baseman \* Douglas MacArthur II (July 5): An American diplomat \* Douglas MacArthur II (July 5): A Premier of Tasmania \* Billy Herman (July 9): An American second baseman and manager \* Richard Turnbull (July 10): A British colonial governor \* Gottfried von Cramm (July 12): An American football back \* Pavle Đurišić (July 13): A Montenegrin Serb army commander \* Joe DeRita (July 14): An American comedian \* Motoichi Kumagai (July 15): A Japanese photographer and illustrator \* Raili Halttu (July 16): A Finnish sprinter \* Fritz Leonhardt (July 17): A German structural engineer \* Souphanouvong (July 18): The 1st President of Laos \* Brian Shorland (July 19): A New Zealand organic chemist \* Alejandro Morera Soto (July 20): A Costa Rican football player \* Hendrik Casimir (July 21): A Dutch physicist \* Vera Shlakman (July 22): An American economist and professor \* Aruna Asaf Ali (July 23): An American jazz trumpeter \* Bernard Gadney (July 23): An Indian independence activist \* Teddy Buckner (July 24): An American jazz trumpeter \* Bernard Gadney (July 23): An Indian independence activist \* Teddy Buckner (July 24): An American jazz trumpeter \* Bernard Gadney (July 25): An English rugby union footballer \* Andrei Gromyko (July 26): A Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs \* Mohammed Daoud Khan (July 27): The 5th Prime Minister of Afghanistan and 1st President of Afghanistan and 1st President of Afghanistan \* Harriet Nelson (July 29): An Indian poet \* Sigfrid Heyner (July 30): A Swedish swimmer On August 1, Clyde Roberts passed away. July: Several notable figures passed away in July. These included Italian gymnast Egidio Armelloni (died 1997), Italian-American operatic soprano Licia Albanese (died 2010). August: In August, notable individuals included English cricketer Charles Lyttelton, the 10th Viscount Cobham, who passed away in 1977. Other notable figures included American guitar inventor Leo Fender, German lawyer Adam von Trott zu Solz, and American guitar inventor Leo Fender. September: September: September saw the passing of several notable individuals, including Turkish-born film director Elia Kazan, Canadian diplomat E. Herbert Norman, and Greek communist politician Andreas Tzimas. Other notable figures included British ornithologist Peter Scott, Australian auto designer Ferdinand Anton Ernst Porsche, and American race car driver Bill France Sr. October: In October: In October: In October, the following individuals passed away: American voice actress Margie Hines, Italian road racing cyclist Vasco Bergamaschi, American baseball player Tony Malinosky, and American cartoonist Al Capp. Piotr Jaroszewicz, Polish politician and 49th Prime Minister of Poland, died in 1992. Robert F. Boyle, American production designer and art director, passed away in 2010. Max Simon Ehrlich, an American writer, lost his life in 1983. Herblock, a renowned American editorial cartoonist, departed this world in 2001. Other notable deaths on these dates include: Robert Mercier, French footballer, died in 1938. Cozy Cole, an American jazz drummer, lost his battle with illness in 1981. Additionally, the following individuals departed this life on these dates: Norberto Bobbio, Italian philosopher of law and political sciences, passed away in 2004. Carla Laemmle, an American actress, succumbed to her illness in 2014. Bill Carr, an American actor, departed this world in 1982. Henry Townsend, an American musician, passed away in 2006. Francis Bacon, Irish-born British painter, died in 1992. Furthermore, the following individuals also left this mortal coil: Elizabeth Douglas-Home, Spouse of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, lost her life in 1990. Ruby Hurley, an American civil rights activist, departed this world in 1980. Kay Thompson, a celebrated American author and actress, succumbed to her illness in 1998. On these dates, other notable individuals also passed away: Paweł Jasienica, Polish historian, lost his life in 1970. Vincent Apap, Maltese sculptor, departed this world in 2003. Mirza Nasir Ahmad, an Indian Islamic leader, lost his life in 1970. 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Gerhard Gentzen, German mathematician, lost his life in 1945. Eugène Ionesco, Romanian-born playwright, died in 1994. On December 2, Marion Dönhoff, a renowned German journalist, lost her battle with illness. Charlotte Kretschmann, a German supercentenarian, passed away on December 3. Bobbie Heine Miller, a South African tennis player, succumbed to her illness in 2016. Other notable deaths include: Arch Oboler, an American actor, playwright, screenwriter, novelist, producer, and director, lost his life in 1987. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., American actor and naval officer, departed this world in 2000. Edward Lawrie Tatum, an American geneticist and Nobel Prize laureate, died in 1975. Vagn Holmboe, a Danish composer, met his demise in 1996. Vakkom Majeed, an Indian freedom fighter and politician, lost his battle with illness in 2000. Seichō Matsumoto, Japanese writer and journalist, departed this world in 1992. Alan Carney, an American actor, died in 1973. Patricia Hayes, a celebrated British character actress and comedian, passed away on December 27. Henryk Jabłoński, President of Poland, lost his life in 2003. Thomas Beck, an American actor, departed this world in 1995. Jonah Jones, an American jazz trumpeter, died in 2000. Saint Arnold Janssen was born on January 1. Mollie Evelyn Moore Davis, an American boxer, was born on January 2. Marta Abreu, a Cuban philanthropist, was born on January 6. George Dixon, Canadian-born American boxer, was born in 1870. On January 1. 15, 1837, Arnold Janssen, a Roman Catholic priest and saint, was born. Also in January, Hattie Tyng Griswold, an American author, and Petre S. Aurelian, the 19th Prime Minister of Romania, were born. In March, Gustaf af Geijerstam, a Swedish novelist, was born, as well as John Millington Synge, an Irish playwright, and Ruperto Chapí, a Spanish composer. Miguel Angel Juarez Celman, the 10th President of Argentina, was also born in April. Throughout the month, various notable figures were born, including Sir Marshal Clarke, British colonial administrator; Pascual Cervera y Topete, Spanish admiral; and Helena Modjeska, Polish actress. Other notable births include Signe Rink, a Greenland-born Danish writer, ethnologist; Frederick Holbrook, Vermont governor; and Alexis Toth, a Russian Orthodox church leader and saint. In May, Augusta Jane Evans, an American author of Southern literature, was born, as well as Bertha Townsend, an American tennis champion. Also in May, Helge Alexander Haugan, an American banking executive, and Isaac Albéniz, a Spanish composer, were born. In June, Edward Everett Hale, an American banking executive, and Isaac Albéniz, a Spanish composer, were born. In June, Edward Everett Hale, an American banking executive, and historian, was born, as well as Afonso Pena, the 6th President of Brazil. In July, Gaston, Marquis de Galliffet, French general; Kasimir Felix Graf von Badeni, 13th Minister-President of Cisleithania; and Carlos, Duke of Madrid, were all born. The list also includes notable individuals who died in February include Alexandre Saint-Yves d'Alveydre, French occultist, and Catulle Mendès, French poet. Overall, the text lists a wide range of notable figures from various fields, including literature, politics, art, science, and sports. In August, notable individuals passed away, including literature, politics, art, science, and sports. In August, notable individuals passed away, including literature, politics, art, science, and sports. and saint; William Stanley, a British inventor and engineer; Euclides da Cunha, a Brazilian author; and Besarion Jughashvili, the father of Joseph Stalin. In September, notable individuals included Louis Delacenserie, a Belgian architect; Clyde Fitch, an American dramatist; Eugène Lefebvre, a French aviator pioneer; Grigore Tocilescu, a Romanian historian and archaeologist; Ferdinand Ferber, a French Army officer and pioneer aviator; and Gyula Donáth, a Hungarian sculptor. In October, notable individuals included William Thomas Pipes, the 6th Premier of Nova Scotia; Francisco Ferrer, a Spanish anarchist who was executed; Sagen Ishizuka, a Japanese physician and dietitian; Cesare Lombroso, an Italian criminologist and physician; Rufus W. Peckham, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Itō Hirobumi, the 1st Prime Minister of Japan who was assassinated. In November, notable individuals included William Powell Frith, an English painter; Joshua Slocum, a Canadian-born American seaman and adventurer; Renée Vivien, a British-born American poet; and King Leopold II of Belgium. In December, notable individuals included Red Cloud, a Sioux warrior; Agustí Querol Subirats, a Spanish guitarist and composer; King Leopold II of Belgium (again); Adelaide of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg, the Queen consort of Portugal; and Martha Foster Crawford, an American writer and missionary. The text also mentions several awards and honors, including the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, and Peace. 1909 - A Year of Significance The 19th century commenced on January 1, 1801 (MDCCCI) and concluded on December 31, 1900 (MCM). It was the ninth century of the second millennium, marked by widespread social upheaval. Slavery's abolition became prevalent in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution expanded beyond Britain's borders during this period, reshaping economies and societies in Low Countries, France, Rhineland, Northern Italy, and Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to massive urbanization and increased productivity, profit, and prosperity, a trend that persisted into the 20th century. In response to modernism's rise, the Catholic Church established the First Vatican Council in late 19th century to address issues and affirm certain doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries ventured from Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa, and Middle East. The 19th century also witnessed the decline of Islamic gunpowder empires, European imperialism led to the colonization of South Asia, and much of Africa. Reformers faced opposition from conservatives seeking to maintain centuries-old Islamic laws and social order. The century saw the collapse of large Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Mughal empires, paving the way for British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, and US empires' growth. Following France's defeat in Napoleonic Wars, Britain assumed the world superpower status, its influence expanding as it took over France's territory and control. Russia expanded into Caucasus and Central Asia, while the Ottoman Empire underwent Westernization and reform, but declined to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and its dissolution, resulting in India being ruled directly by British Crown through establishment of British Raj. Britain enforced Pax Britannica during post-Napoleonic era, ushering in unprecedented globalization on massive scale. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw significant global developments that shaped the modern world. European powers like Germany and the US had colonized much of Oceania, while China endured a century, including the telegraph, telephone, and light bulb, laying the groundwork for technological advancements. The Industrial Revolution took hold in Britain and spread to other continents, transforming transportation with the introduction of railroads. Urbanization surged as cities worldwide surpassed a million inhabitants, with London becoming the world's largest metropolis. Exploration of Africa and Asia revealed vast untouched regions, while detailed maps of the globe became available by the 1890s. Liberalism emerged as a dominant reform movement in Europe, accompanied by a decline in slavery globally. The British and French fought against Barbary pirates, ultimately abolishing European enslavement in the early 19th century. ended slavery in 1865, Brazil abolished it in 1888, and Russia freed its serfs in 1861. The 19th century saw the establishment of numerous new settlements across North America and Australia, with many of the largest cities on these continents being founded during this time. Cities like Chicago and Melbourne experienced rapid growth, becoming the second-largest cities in the United States and British Empire by the end of the century. Approximately 70 million people migrated from Europe to the United States during this period. The 19th century also witnessed the development and codification of various sports, including association football, rugby union, baseball, and cricket, which spread rapidly across different parts of the world. Women's fashion was a sensitive topic, with women showing their ankles being considered scandalous. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 marked significant changes, including the decline of Ottoman rule in the Balkans and the emergence of new nations like Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania. The British Empire dominated the century as a superpower. Key events and periods of the time include the Industrial Revolution, European imperialism, and significant eras in various countries such as the Victorian era in the UK, the Bourbon Restoration in France, and the Meiji period in Japan. The Napoleonic Wars, spanning from 1803 to 1815, were a series of major conflicts involving the French Empire and its allies against various European coalitions led by the United Kingdom. Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power in France, his coronation as Emperor, and subsequent military campaigns, including the Battle of Austerlitz and the invasion of Russia, marked significant turning points in these wars. Ultimately, Napoleon's defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition in 1814 led to his exile. The century was characterized by significant geopolitical changes, cultural developments, and the emergence of new national borders. However, its impact was limited. Meanwhile, several countries in Central and South America gained independence from colonial powers during the 19th century. Haiti became independence from colonial powers during the 19th century. Haiti became independence from colonial powers during the 19th central and South America also gained independence from Spain and Mexico, but eventually dissolved into separate nations by 1841. Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848, which aimed to remove monarchical structures and create independent nation-states. were driven by widespread dissatisfaction with leadership, demands for greater participation in government, freedom of the press, and nationalism. The abolitionist movement gained momentum in the 19th century, leading to the abolitionist movement gained momentum in the 19th century. slavery in 1888, and Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were prominent American abolitionists who fought against slavery during the American Civil War. The American Civil War. The American Civil War (1861-1865) was fought between the Northern states that opposed slavery and the Southern states that seceded from the Union over the issue. President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, declaring all slaves in rebel states to be free. The Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution, ratified in 1865, officially ended slavery nationwide. Meanwhile, other countries experienced significant changes during this period. Serbia gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1876 following the Treaty of Berlin, which recognized its sovereignty along with that of Romania and Montenegro. In China, the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) resulted in the deaths of millions and was led by Hong Xiuquan, who claimed to be Jesus Christ's younger brother. In Japan, the Meiji Restoration (1868-1912) brought significant reforms, including the elimination of the daimyo system and the abolition of the samurai class. The government modernized its institutions and adopted European models for governance. This period also saw the Western presence in Asia and Africa expand, with countries like France taking control of territories in North Africa. In 1857, the Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company signed the Treaty of Bassein, marking the beginning of British control over the Indian subcontinent. The United States more than doubled in size with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, paving the way for its westward expansion to the Pacific. The same century saw the British Empire annexing the Maratha Confederacy and Burma, while the Sikh Empire was defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. The Scramble for Africa began in earnest in the late 19th century, with European powers colonizing almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines like quinine and advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations, driven by motivations such as national pride, raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to regulate colonial borders in Africa but ultimately failed due to ongoing disputes among European powers and resistance from native populations. The discovery of diamonds in South Africa's Kimberley region in 1867 and gold in Transvaal in 1886 led to further colonization by the British. Meanwhile, other conflicts played out on a global scale: the Barbary Wars between the United States and North African states; the Russo-Persian War in Europe; and the Russo-Turkish War in Europe; and the Russo-Turkish War in Europe; and the Russo-Turkish War in Europe; and the Russo-Persian War and the Russo-Turkish War in Europe; and the Russo-Turkish War in Euro including Shaka's rise to power over the Zulu Kingdom, the Mexican War of Independence, and the Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1830s: Decades of Global Conflicts, revolutions, and changes in the world. The late 19th century was marked by significant conflicts between colonial powers, with France facing off against the Wassoulou Empire led by Samory Touré. Meanwhile, China ceded Taiwan to Japan following the First Sino-Japanese War, granting them a free hand in Korea. The period also saw Ethiopia emerge victorious over Italy at the Battle of Adwa and Cuba gain independence from Spain. In East Asia, the Philippines declared its independence from Spain, while the Spanish-American War led to Cuban independence. China was plaqued by the Boxer Rebellion, which was eventually suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. The Thousand Days' War in Colombia broke out between Liberal and Conservative forces, ultimately resulting in Panama's loss of sovereignty. The Second Boer War and Philippine-American War also began during this period, pitting colonizers against local populations. Distinguished scientists made significant contributions to their respective fields, including Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and Louis Pasteur's development of the rabies vaccine. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev created the periodic table of elements, while Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, and James Clerk Maxwell laid the foundations for electromagnetism. The discovery of Neptune in astronomy marked a significant milestone, as did advances in mathematics, including the development of complex numbers. The late 19th century also saw major breakthroughs in geometry and logic, with the creators of electrical science revolutionizing physics and paving the way for new technology, and medicine. Key milestones include Charles Darwin's five-year journey aboard HMS Beagle (1831-1836) and his subsequent publication of "On the Origin of Species" in 1859. Meanwhile, James Clerk Maxwell formulated the four Maxwell's equations, describing the behavior of electricity and magnetism. Other notable achievements include Gregor Mendel's laws of inheritance (1865), Dmitri Mendeleev's creation of the Periodic Table (1869), and Henri Becquerel's discovery of radioactivity (1896). In the field of medicine, Louis Pasteur developed a successful vaccine against rabies in 1885, while Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. The century also saw significant advancements in anesthesia, with morphine first isolated in 1804 and anesthesia used for the first time in 1842. Chloroform was invented in 1845, marked the beginning of motorized by Friedrich Gaedcke in 1855. The invention, the Benz Omnibus, built in 1895, marked the beginning of motorized by Friedrich Gaedcke in 1847. buses. The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean in 1825, and the first public railway became the world's first public railway became the world's first public railway in 1825. Telegraphy was patented in 1837, and the first public railway became the world's first public discoveries, including the isolation of aluminium (1825), the creation of the invented during this time. The Bessemer process enabled mass production of steel in 1855, and the world's first oil refinery was built in Romania in 1856. Other notable inventions include the phonautograph (1858), which could record sound, and the Henry Rifle, capable of firing 16 shots without reloading (1860). The Gatling Gun, a precursor to modern machine guns, was invented by Richard Gatling in 1861. The first ironclad warship was launched in 1869, and the London Underground opened its first section in 1863. The century closed with significant achievements in communication, including the successful transatlantic telegraph cable (1867). 1870s saw a surge in innovative technologies and inventions that transformed industries and daily life. In the realm of writing, Thomas Edison's phonograph in 1877 marked a significant milestone, while his incandescent light bulb in 1879 paved the way for widespread electric lighting. The introduction of large-scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880 further solidified this shift. In the world of transportation, Karl Benz sold the first commercial automobile in 1886, and John Froelich developed a gasoline/petrol-powered tractor in 1892. Meanwhile, Sir Hiram Maxim's self-powered machine gun in 1884 marked a turning point in military technology. The textile industry witnessed the introduction of Singer's 'Vibrating Shuttle' sewing machine in 1885, which became one of the most popular models. In Japan, State Shinto was established during the Meiji Restoration in 1868. In various fields, key figures emerged or their ideas gained traction. Thomas Edison patented a practical incandescent light bulb in 1879, while Mary Baker Eddy founded the Catholic Church during the Kulturkampf from 1871-1878. The period also saw the establishment of influential spiritual movements like Bahá'í Faith, founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. In literature, Jane Austen published Pride and Prejudice in 1813, while Mary Shelley published Frankenstein; or, The Modern in 1818. 1819: John Keats publishes six of his most famous poems. Théodore Géricault's masterpiece, The Raft of the Medusa, is showcased at the Louvre's French Salon. 1824: Beethoven's Ninth Symphony premieres. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust debut occurs in 1829. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. Charles Dickens releases Oliver Twist in 1837. Ralph Waldo Emerson pens Self-Reliance in 1841. Frederick Douglass, an American Slave in 1845. The Brontë sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey in 1847. Karl Marx and Friedrick Douglass, an American Slave in 1845. 1848. Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself in 1851. Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852. Walt Whitman releases Leaves of Grass in 1855. Frederick Douglass writes My Bondage and My Freedom in 1865. Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in 1865. Leo Tolstoy releases War and Peace in 1869. Auguste Renoir paints Bal du moulin de la Galette in 1876. Georges Bizet premieres Carmen in Paris in 1875. Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is performed for the first time in 1876. Robert Louis Stevenson publishes Treasure Island in 1883. Mark Twain releases The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn in 1884. Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published in 1886. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet, in 1887. Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night in 1889. Moulin Rouge opens in Paris in the same year. Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premieres in St Petersburg in 1892. Rudyard Kipling publishes The Jungle Book in 1894. Oscar Wilde faces trial and his play The Importance of Being Earnest debuts in 1895. Bram Stoker writes Dracula in 1897. L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz in 1900. Until the late 19th century, people were largely unaware of their cultural and ethnic diversity. This period saw Pushkin, Gogol, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Dostoevsky, Dickens, Keats, Tennyson, Austen, Scott, Carlyle, Doyle, Wilde, Poe, Emerson, Twain, Hugo, Balzac, and many others. American writers included Whitman, Hawthorne, Melville, Stowe, Harris, Dickinson, and more. The same era also witnessed significant advancements in photography. The first photograph was taken by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826. Other notable photographers include Nadar, Mathew Brady, Ottomar Anschütz, Curtis, Daguerre, Eakins, George Eastman, Hércules Florence, the Lumière brothers, Marey, Muybridge, and many others. In the art world, Realism and Romanticism gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the latter half of the century. Paris became a hub for artistic innovation, while American artists like the Hudson River School painters include Aivazovsky, Bakst, Bierstadt, Blake, Bonheur, Burges, Cassatt, Claudel, Cézanne, Church, Cole, Constable, Corot, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Delacroix, Eakins, Friedrich, Gauguin, Géricault, Van Gogh, Morris, Goya, Hiroshige, Hokusai, Homer, Ingres, Levitan, Manet, Monet, Moreau, Morisot, Munch, Nesterov, Pissarro, Pugin, Renoir, Repin, Rodin, and Ryder. Romantic era. This period also saw notable contributions from Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893). Sonata form, which originated in the Classical era, became a staple of 19th-century instrumental music. Notable figures on the list are Mily Balakirev, Georges Bizet, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner, 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, and Giuseppe Verdi. The 19th century also witnessed the development of several sports, including Australian Rules Football, which was established in 1858. The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing were published in 1867, while the first recognized international football match between England and Scotland took place in 1872. Cricket saw its first test match against Australia in 1897. Innovations in sports also led to the invention of basketball by James Naismith in 1897. Innovations in sports also led to the invention of basketball by James Naismith in 1897. Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to form the United Kingdom in 1801, the capture of Mecca and Medina by the Wahhabis in 1803, and the founding of the Austrian Empire in 1804. The world population reached 1 billion in 1804, and the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 marked a significant turning point for the British Empire. The University of Berlin was founded in 1810, with notable students and faculty including Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. Elisha Collier invented the Flintlock Revolver in 1814, while the Mayon Volcano erupted on February 1, 1814, and Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupted in April 1815, causing widespread destruction. Given article text here 1830s 1857 - Key Events 1893 World Events The Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World, marking a significant cultural event for America. Fingerprinting officially became a crime-solving tool in 1892, while women in New Zealand secured their right to vote with the first country enacting suffrage in 1893. In Belgium, the Coremans-de Vriendt law established equality between French and Dutch languages. The struggle between preserving tradition and embracing change has been a persistent theme throughout history. Those who advocate for adopting Western institutions and technology are often seen as progressive, charting a course towards a Westernized future. On the other hand, those who cling to traditional values and seek to preserve the Ottoman Islamic order are sometimes viewed as reactionary. The text appears to be a collection of references and citations from various sources, covering topics such as human history, science, literature, and culture. It mentions events like the Arab Spring, the Civil War in America, and significant scientific discoveries. The text also references historical figures, including William Whewell, a prominent scientist, and Jiroemon Kimura, who was recognized as the oldest man ever recorded. Other topics discussed include the impact of climate change on human history, the significance of ancient civilizations like Tambora, and the importance of preserving cultural heritage. The text also touches on themes such as colonialism, world literature, and the evolution of human society. Throughout the text, there are numerous citations to academic journals, books, and online sources, indicating a focus on providing accurate and reliable information. Overall, the text appears to be a comprehensive collection of references and resources for scholars and researchers working in fields related to history, science, and culture. The following texts provide an overview of European Power" by Crawley (1964) and "War and Peace in an Age of Upheaval" by Darby and Fullard (1972) cover the period 1793-1830. \* "Material Progress and World-Wide Problems" edited by Hinsley (1979) covers the period 1793-1830. \* "Material Progress and World-Wide Problems" edited by Hinsley (1979) covers the period 1793-1830. \* "Material Progress and World-Wide Problems" edited by Hinsley (1979) covers the period 1870-1898. \* Other texts, including "Greater France" by Aldrich (1996), "Peace, War and the European Powers" by Bartlett (1996), and "The Great Powers and the European States System" by Bridge and Bullen (2005), provide more in-depth analysis of European power dynamics and international relations from 1814 to 1914. \* Works such as "History of Modern Europe" by Gooch (1923) and "Years of Peril and Ambition" by Herring (2017) focus on specific periods or themes, including economic change and military conflict. \* Texts like "The Transformation of the World" by Osterhammel (2014) and "The Oxford History of the British Empire" edited by Porter (2001) provide a broader historical context for European power dynamics during this period. Additional texts that offer a more detailed look at specific topics include: \* "A History of European Diplomacy" by Mowat (1922) \* "European Alliances and Alignments" by Langer (1950) \* "The Diplomacy of Imperialism" by Langer (1950) \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) \* "European Alliances and Alignments" by Langer (1950) \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) \* "European Alliances and Alignments" by Langer (1950) \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in Hinsley's "New Cambridge Modern History: XI" (1962) Other relevant texts include: \* "The European Colonial Relations" in H Empires" by Wesseling (2015) \* "The Ascendancy of Europe" by Anderson (2003) \* "Nineteenth Century: Europe and the French Imperium, 1799-1814" by Bruun (1938) \* "France and the Economic Development of Europe" by Cameron (1961) Note that some of these texts may be online or available for free. Given text appears to be a list of references and sources related to various historical topics, including the history of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other regions. The texts mention numerous authors, books, and publications that cover the period from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. The article appears to be a link list of various dates and times throughout history. However, it seems that the original text has been cut off. The remaining part of the article discusses Christianity, its core beliefs, practices, and rituals. It explains that Christianity is the largest religion in the world and has had a profound impact on society. The article discusses Christianity is the largest religion in the world and has had a profound impact on society. overview of Christian beliefs and practices is also explored, as well as the importance of prayer and worship in daily life. Additionally, the article delves into Christian practices and rituals from different cultures and the impact that Christianity has had on society. It appears that the original text was discussing the basics of Christianity, including the concept of one God who created the universe and sent Jesus Christ), and Holy Spirit. The Holy Trinity is also mentioned as an essential aspect of Christianity, including the concept of one God who created the universe and sent Jesus Christ. article further explains that Christians believe in salvation through faith alone, meaning that their salvation depends solely on accepting Jesus Christ as their savior rather than any good deeds or actions they may perform. Various rituals such as particle further explains that their salvation depends solely on accepting Jesus Christ as their savior rather than any good deeds or actions they may perform. of Christian practice. It seems that the article was intended for a general audience, providing an introduction to Christianity's Timeless Appeal Lies in Its Bible-Based Foundation As someone passionate about this faith, I encourage those seeking to delve deeper into its teachings to maintain an open mind when studying from credible sources such as church leaders or respected biblical scholars. Given Christianity's rich history spanning centuries across various nations, it remains a captivating subject worth continued exploration. At the heart of Christian beliefs and practices lies the Bible, which serves as a guiding force for Christians worldwide This sacred text offers moral quidance and inspiration to live according to one's faith. The scriptures are considered God's word, penned by His divine hand, providing invaluable insight into understanding our relationship with Him. love, forgiveness, compassion, and justice. These timeless tenets have profoundly impacted individuals such as Martin Luther King Jr., who fought for equality through his faith, and Mother Teresa, whose selfless dedication to serving others was deeply rooted in her Christian values. The Bible also provides practical wisdom on navigating everyday life. with teachings from Jesus informing modern-day social movements like feeding the hungry or supporting refugees. Furthermore, it offers a mirror to human nature, offering insight into how people react under stress or temptation, allowing believers to reflect on their own choices and align themselves more closely with Christ's example. Therefore, studying the Bible carefully is essential for every Christian, regardless of age, as it holds the key to understanding Biblical principles and living a fulfilling life that honors God. The significance of prayer and worship in young believers' lives. Prayer is an essential aspect of Christian faith, allowing us to communicate with God, express gratitude, seek forgiveness, and receive guidance. Worship, whether communal or individual, serves as a means to focus on God's glory rather than our own needs. By embracing these practices - prayer and worship - Christians can strengthen their relationship with Christ while fostering community among believers. Daily devotionals, such as praying regularly, can help us stay grounded in our faith despite life's challenges. In conclusion, prayer and worship are two fundamental aspects that form the foundation upon which every true believer builds their spiritual growth journey towards becoming more Christ-like. Christians around the world practices and unique as the cultures they're practices. In Africa, for example, christianity has evolved over time to encompass a wide range of beliefs and practices. In Africa, for example, christianity has evolved over time to encompass a wide range of beliefs and practices. Christianity is deeply rooted in indigenous traditions and customs, reflected through drumming, dancing, and singing during worship services. In Asia, Christian communities together is the celebration of important holidays like Christmas and Easter. However, even these holidays can vary greatly depending on where they're celebrated. For instance, in Latin American countries like baptism or communion also vary across different regions; some churches hold them only once a year, while others do so every month or week. The way these sacraments are performed also varies; for example, certain denominations might immerse individuals completely underwater during baptism, while others sprinkle water onto their foreheads. The diversity within Christian practice demonstrates how faith has adapted to local contexts over time. On one hand, this reinforces unity among believers worldwide, but it also allows for rich cultural experiences that make each community's version unique unto itself! The impact of Christianity on society and individual lives is profound. The belief in Jesus' teachings has led to countless acts of kindness, charity, and forgiveness that have shaped our world in significant ways. At its core, Christianity teaches us to love one another as God loves us. This fundamental principle has inspired countless acts of selflessness and compassion throughout history - from Mother Teresa's tireless work with the poor to Martin Luther King Jr.'s fight for civil rights. Moreover, Christianity provides individuals with a sense of purpose that goes beyond material success or personal gain. By living according to Christianity provides individuals with a sense of purpose that goes beyond material success or personal gain. morality and virtue, Christianity also plays a crucial role in shaping societies by providing guidance on issues like social justice or environmental preservation through biblical teaching that encourages love towards thy neighbor regardless of their background or beliefs. As Christianity also plays a crucial role in shaping societies by providing guidance on issues like social justice or environmental preservation through biblical teaching that encourages love towards thy neighbor regardless of their background or beliefs. teachings. Christianity will remain a driving force for positive change as individuals and communities work together to foster inclusive environments where everyone is treated with dignity, regardless of their background or identity. This aligns with Jesus' teachings on loving one's neighbor as oneself. Christian beliefs and practices offer strength and

hope to those who adhere to them, encompassing aspects like prayer, worship, Bible study, and cultural traditions that have a broader impact on society. If you're interested in learning more about Christianity or how it's observed locally, we invite you to get in touch.