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Indianapolis colts practice squad

The Indianapolis Colts have made their initial cuts to get down to 53 players and are now focusing on assembling their 16-player practice squad. The team will likely fill the remaining spots with a mix of waived players and new additions over the next few days. Here's a breakdown of the practice squad specifics for the 2024 season: up to 10 players with two or fewer accrued seasons, up to six veterans (no limit on accrued seasons), and teams can elevate up to two practice squad players per game. After maximizing elevations, teams must sign said players to the active roster if they want them available on game days. As of now, the Colts have 16 players on their practice squad. This is the maximum amount, but there's a wrinkle involving Marcel Dabo's International Pathway exemption status. If he's exempt, the team can sign one more player; otherwise, the practice squad is at its limit. Here's a quick look at the current practice squad members: LB Austin Ajiake LB Liam Anderson DE Genard Avery QB Jason Bean S Marcel Dabo (International Pathway exemption status pending) RB Evan Hull CB Chris Lammons WR D.J. Montgomery CB Jaylin Simpson CB Ameer Speed WR Laquon Treadwell McKeon spent the 2024 training camp with the Detroit Lions and previously played for Dallas, contributing mainly as a blocker with limited offensive receptions. Meanwhile, Montgomery appeared in several regular season games for the Colts in 2023 and had a notable preseason performance. The Colts have decided to keep Shrader on the practice squad for development at the kicker position, following his successful preseason where he made all extra points and field goals, including a 56-yarder. Simpson showed promise during training camp but needs further development and will have to prove himself in special teams. With only five cornerbacks on the 53-man roster, the Colts added more depth at this position on the practice squad, including Speed who played significant special teams snaps in 2023. Treadwell made a strong impression after joining the training camp late, catching nearly all his targets and scoring a touchdown during the preseason. In other news, as of May 2025, the UK's Labour Party has seen its support drop to around 22 percent, trailing behind Reform UK and ahead of the Conservatives, with the government's approval rating sinking since their return to power in 2024, which was followed by the announcement of a general election on July 4, 2024. Labour's landslide victory in the 2024 general election was a bitter pill to swallow, as the party won a relatively low share of the votes and saw their popularity plummet in the second half of the year. The UK economy remained a pressing concern, with inflation halved from 10.1% at the start of 2023 to 4% by the end of it. However, other pledges made by Rishi Sunak failed to deliver, including reducing national debt and cutting NHS waiting times. Small boat arrivals declined but were still higher than in most years, while the economy shrunk in the last two quarters of 2023 before growing again in early 2024. The Labour Party may have hoped that their election success would boost their poor job ratings, but this has not yet materialised. CB Chris Lammons WR Laquon Treadwell S Marcel Dabo CB Jaylin Simpson K Spencer Shrader DT McTelvin Agim TE Sean McKeon OL Atonio Mafi DE Titus Leo signed a Reserve/Future contract with the Indianapolis Colts on January 6, 2025. He had previously been signed to the team's practice squad on October 19, 2024, before being released on October 17, 2024, and then re-signed on August 28, 2024, only to be waived again on August 27, 2024. Indianapolis Colts recent roster adjustments included signing kicker Matt Gay to their practice squad and releasing defensive end Gerri Green from it. Notably, Gay's past performance in the NFL stands out, having played all 16 games for Tampa Bay Buccaneers in 2019 with a notable conversion rate on field goals and PATs. Prior to his professional career, he excelled as a collegiate kicker at Utah, winning the Lou Groza Award and finishing as a semi-finalist the following year. Meanwhile, Green's NFL experience saw him spend time on multiple practice squads, initially joining the Colts' in 2020. The team still has several open spots to fill on their practice squad, with five available positions or six if they secure an international exemption for S Marcel Dabo. The signings included LB Austin Ajiake, DE Genard Avery, QB Jason Bean, S Marcel Dabo, RB Evan Hull, CB Chris Lammons, WR D.J. Montgomery, CB Jaylin Simpson, CB Ameer Speed, and WR Laquon Treadwell among others. Recent news about the Colts has included a surprising trade proposal that sent a veteran quarterback to the Bears, as well as an announcement from a draft pick regarding their surprise retirement from the NFL. Meanwhile, the team's practice squad is currently being tracked for updates. This text is actually not relevant to the original topic of dinosaurs or sports at all, but rather appears to be related to Wikipedia articles about various topics. However, it does contain some information about the Colts and their players, which might be of interest to fans of that team. Given article text here 1909 - The inaugural edition of the Giro d'Italia, a long-distance multiple-stage bicycle race, began in Milan with Luigi Ganna as the eventual winner. 1958 - US vice president Richard Nixon's motorcade was attacked by a mob in Caracas, Venezuela. 2000 - An explosion at a fireworks factory in Enschede, Netherlands, resulted in 23 deaths and approximately €450 million in damage. 2008 - Nine bombs placed by the Indian Mujahideen exploded in a 15-minute period in Jaipur, India, killing 80 people and injuring over 200 others. Some notable anniversaries include May 12, May 13, and May 14. This Wikipedia article is written in English and provides information about various subjects, including free learning tools, travel guides, dictionaries, and thesauri. Many other Wikipedias are available, catering to different languages, with some of the largest ones listed below. Additionally, this page contains information about the year 1909, covering topics such as film, animation, archaeology, architecture, art, music, sports, and more. The article also provides lists of leaders, sovereign states, territorial governors, religious leaders, laws, births, deaths, establishments, and disestablishments. Furthermore, the page includes information about calendars used in various cultures and countries, such as Gregorian, Armenian, Chinese, Buddhist, and others. It also links to related media on Wikimedia Commons and other resources. The year 1909 was a significant one, marking the 909th year of the 2nd millennium, the 9th year of the 20th century, and the 10th and final year of the 1900s decade. As of its start, the Gregorian calendar had surpassed the Julian calendar by 13 days, which remained in localized use until 1923. Notably, Ethel Caterham is currently the last living individual born in this pivotal year. • The Ballets Russes presents its tour produced by Sergei Diaghilev at the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris, featuring 55 dancers including Vaslav Nijinsky. • French forces capture Abéché, capital of the Wadai Empire in central Africa on June 2. • Representatives from England, Australia and South Africa form the Imperial Cricket Conference on June 15 at Lord's Cricket Ground. • Indian nationalist student Madan Lal Dhingra assassinates Curzon Wyllie, political aide to the Secretary of State for India, in London on July 1. • A revolution forces Mohammad Ali Shah of the Qajar dynasty to abdicate in favor of his son Ahmad Shah Qajar on July 16, leading him to leave Persia for the Russian Empire. • Louis Blériot becomes the first man to fly across the English Channel on a heavier-than-air craft on July 25. • The city of Barcelona experiences "Tragic Week" or La Semana Trágica in July and August. • A Blue Anchor Line passenger/cargo liner, SS Waratah, is lost without trace with all 211 aboard on her second voyage from Australia to Britain on July 26. • The United States Army Signal Corp Division purchases the world's first military airplane, a Wright Military Flyer, in August. • Max Heindel formally founds the Rosicrucian Fellowship in Seattle, Washington on August 8. • Japan and China sign the Gando Convention in September, giving Japan access to railroad concessions in Manchuria. • Suzuki Weaving Machine Manufacturing is founded in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan in October. • An earthquake in the Zagreb area leads Andrija Mohorovičić to identify the Mohorovičić discontinuity on October 10. • The association football team Coritiba is founded in Curitiba, Brazil on October 12. • Germany, Italy and Switzerland agree to access the Gotthard Rail Tunnel in October. • Itō Hirobumi, four-time Prime Minister of Japan, is assassinated by An Jung-geun at the Harbin railway station in Manchuria on October 26. • Sergei Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 3 is premièred in New York City with the composer as soloist on November 18. • The Montreal Canadiens, a well-known professional ice hockey club in Canada, are founded on December 4. December 19 – Borussia Dortmund association football team is founded in Germany. December 23 – King Albert I of Belgium succeeds his uncle, Leopold II. December 28 – First powered flight in South Africa made by French aviator Albert Kimmerling. January 1 – Dana Andrews, American actor, born. January 2 – Barry Goldwater, American politician, born. January 3 – Victor Borge, Danish entertainer, born. January 4 – J. R. Simplot, American businessman, born. January 5 – Stephen Cole Kleene, American mathematician, born. January 8 – Willy Millowitsch, German actor, born. January 9 – Anthony Mamo, 1st President of Malta, and Patrick Peyton, American priest, saint, born. January 13 – Marinus van der Lubbe, Dutch communist, convicted of setting fire to the German Reichstag building in 1933, born. January 15 – Jean Bugatti, German-born automobile designer, and Gene Krupa, American drummer, born. January 16 – Clement Greenberg, American art critic, born. January 19 – Hans Hotter, German bass-baritone, born. January 21 – Todor Skalovski, Macedonian composer, born. January 22 – Porfirio Rubirosa, Dominican diplomat, race-car driver, and polo player, and Ann Sothern, American actress, born. January 24 – Martin Lings, British Islamic scholar, born. January 25 – Robert Rex, 1st Premier of Niue, born. January 28 – Colin Munro MacLeod, Canadian-American geneticist, medical researcher, born. January 30 – Saul Alinsky, American community organizer, born. This list contains notable individuals who passed away on specific dates in February and March. It includes actors, writers, artists, scientists, politicians, musicians, athletes, and more. The list covers the lives of individuals born on different dates between Matti Järvinen (February 18) and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (April 30). Notable birthdays are also listed, including Lynn, an American actor; Wallace Stegner, an American writer; Enrico Donati, an Italian-born painter; Heinz Erhardt, a German comedian; Hans Erni, a Swiss painter; Edmund Berkeley, an American scientist; August Derleth, an American writer; Geoffrey Dummer, an English electrical engineer; and many others. The list also includes notable individuals who died on specific dates in February and March, such as Lynn, Wallace Stegner, Enrico Donati, Heinz Erhardt, Hans Erni, Edmund Berkeley, August Derleth, Geoffrey Dummer, King Talal of Jordan, Stephen Spender, Harry Helmsley, Roger Revelle, Henrietta Buckmaster, Jules Engel, Virginia McLaurin, Jean Brachet, Louis Hayward, Milt Kahl, Gabrielle Roy, Clyde Barrow, Héctor José Cámpora, Chips Rafferty, Golo Mann, Nelson Algren, Moon Mullican, Guillermo León Valencia, Juliana of the Netherlands, William M. Branham, Robert Charroux, John Fante, Stanislaw Marcin Ulam, Eudora Welty, Rita Levi-Montalcini, Spyros Markezinis, Indro Montanelli, Bernhard Grzimek, William Pereira, Marianne Hoppe, Rodney Collin, Guillermo León Valencia, Tom Ewell, and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. The list is extensive, covering various fields such as entertainment, literature, science, politics, sports, and more. The list includes notable individuals who passed away on specific dates in May and June. Some were actors, musicians, athletes, politicians, or prominent figures in their fields. Here are some brief summaries for each date: May: Karl Schäfer was an Austrian figure skater, while Fred Perry was a tennis player from England. Other notable figures include Nicholas Winton, a British humanitarian, Hugh E. Blair, an American linguist, and Victoria Hopper, a Canadian actress. June: Errol Flynn was an Australian-born actor, while Jessica Tandy was an English actress. Other notable figures include Isaiah Berlin, a Russian historian of ideas, and Burl Ives, an American singer. There were also several politicians, including Dolores Hope, the wife of Bing Crosby, who was an American singer. The list includes individuals from various countries, including Austria, Canada, Colombia, England, Germany, Mexico, Russia, Scotland, Slovakia, Spain, and the United States. Some notable figures included Adolfo López Mateos, the 48th President of Mexico, and Juan Vicente Pérez Mora, a Venezuelan farmer who lived to be 114 years old. Overall, the list is a diverse collection of individuals from various fields and countries who passed away on specific dates in May and June. July Birthdays September: * Turkish-born film director Elia Kazan was born on September 10. * Peter Scott, a British ornithologist and painter, was born on September 14. * Andreas Tzimas, a Greek communist politician and Resistance leader, was born on September 14. * Phil Arnold, an American actor, was born on September 15. * Jean Batten, a New Zealand-born aviator, was born on September 15. * Jan van Aartsen, a Dutch politician, was born on September 15. October: * Piotr Jaroszewicz Francis Bacon, a Polish politician and Prime Minister of Poland, was born on October 1. * Margie Hines, an American voice actress, was born on October 1. * Everett Sloane, an American actor, was born on October 1. * Murray Chotiner, an American political consultant, was born on October 4. * Tony Malinosky, an American baseball player, was born on October 7. * Piotr Jaroszewicz, a Polish politician and Prime Minister of Poland, was born on October 8. * Robert F. Boyle, an American production designer and art director, was born on October 10. * Max Simon Ehrlich, an American writer, was born on October 10. * Herblock, an American editorial cartoonist, was born on October 13. November: * Elizabeth Douglas-Home, the spouse of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, was born on November 6. * Ruby Hurley, an American civil rights activist, was born on November 7. * Kay Thompson, an American author and actress, was born on November 9. * Paweł Jasienica, a Polish historian, was born on November 10. * Vincent Apap, a Maltese sculptor, was born on November 13. * Mirza Nasir Ahmad, an Indian Islamic leader, was born on November 16. * Johnny Mercer, an American songwriter, was born on November 18. December: * Marion Dönhoff, a German journalist, was born on December 2. * Charlotte Kretschmann, a German supercentenarian, was born on December 3. * Bobbie Heine Miller, a South African tennis player, was born on December 5. * Arch Oboler, an American actor and director, was born on December 7. The list includes birthdays and deaths of notable individuals across various fields from December 9 to January 31. Some notable individuals born during this period include: * Douglas Fairbanks Jr., an American actor and naval officer * Edward Lawrie Tatum, an American geneticist who won a Nobel Prize * Vagn Holmboe, a Danish composer * Seichō Matsumoto, a Japanese writer and journalist * Henryk Jabłoński, the President of Poland Other notable individuals born during this period include: * Mollie Evelyn Moore Davis, an American poet and writer * George Dixon, a Canadian-born American boxer * Julia Colman, an American temperance educator and activist * Hermann Minkowski, a German mathematician Notable individuals who died during this period include: * Douglas Fairbanks Jr. * Edward Lawrie Tatum * Vagn Holmboe * Seichō Matsumoto * Alan Carney * Patricia Hayes * Henryk Jabłoński * Thomas Beck * Jonah Jones * Saint Arnold Janssen * A.C. Swinburne Additionally, the list includes notable individuals born and died in January: * Mollie Evelyn Moore Davis (b. 1844) * Marta Abreu (b. 1845) * George Dixon (b. 1870) * Harry Seeley (b. 1839) * Julia Colman (b. 1828) * Charles Vernon Culver (b. 1830) * Joseph Wharton (b. 1826) * Hermann Minkowski (b. 1864) * Arthur William à Beckett (b. 1844) * Zinovy Rozhestvensky (b. 1848) * Arnold Janssen (b. 1837) * Hattie Tyng Griswold (b. 1842) * Petre S. Aurelian (b. 1833) * Martha Finley (b. 1828) Note that the list includes a range of notable individuals across various fields, including literature, science, politics, and more. **May** * May 2: Manuel Amador Guerrero, Panama's first president, passed away. * May 4: Helen Marr Hurd, an American teacher and poet, died in 1839. * May 7: Alexis Toth, a Russian Orthodox church leader and saint, was born in 1853 (paraphrased to note his birth year). * May 9: Augusta Jane Evans, a prominent author of Southern literature, passed away in 1835. * May 17: Helge Alexander Haugan, an American banking executive, died in 1847. * May 18: Isaac Albéniz, a Spanish composer, was born in 1860 (note that his birth year is not mentioned as passing away). * May 20: Ernest Hogan, an African-American dancer and musician, passed away in 1865. **June** * June 10: Edward Everett Hale, an American author and historian, died in 1822. * June 14: Afonso Pena, the sixth president of Brazil, passed away in 1847. * June 24: Sarah Orne Jewett, an American writer, died in 1849. **July** * July 8: Gaston, Marquis de Galliffet, a French general, was born in 1830 (note that his birth year is not mentioned as passing away). * July 11: Simon Newcomb, a Canadian-American astronomer and mathematician, passed away in 1835. * July 18: Carlos, Duke of Madrid, died in 1848. * July 19: Arai Ikunosuke, a Japanese samurai, was born in 1836 (note that his birth year is not mentioned as passing away). **August** * August 5: Miguel Antonio Caro, a Colombian politician, passed away in 1843. * August 8: Mary MacKillop, an Australian nun and saint, died in 1842. * August 14: William Stanley, a British inventor and engineer, passed away in 1829. **September** * September 4: Clyde Fitch, an American dramatist, passed away in 1865. * September 7: Eugène Lefebvre, a French pioneer aviator, was born in 1878 (note that his birth year is not mentioned as passing away). * September 22: Ferdinand Ferber, a French Army officer and pioneer aviator, passed away in 1862. **October** * October 13: Francisco Ferrer, a Spanish anarchist, was executed. * October 17: Sagen Ishizuka, a Japanese physician and dietitian, was born in 1850 (note that his birth year is not mentioned as passing away). * October 19: Cesare Lombroso, an Italian criminologist and physician, passed away in 1835. **November** * November 9: William Powell Frith, an English painter, passed away. * November 14: Joshua Slocum, a Canadian-born American seaman and adventurer, died. Various notable individuals passed away in December of this year. Renée Vivien, a British-born American poet born in 1877, was one such person who left behind their legacy. King Leopold II of Belgium also met his demise on two separate occasions - on December 10 and again on the 17th. Other notable figures to have passed away include Agustí Querol Subirats, a Spanish sculptor born in 1860; Francisco Tárrega, a Spanish guitarist and composer who was born in 1852; Queen Adelaide of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg, the consort of Portugal's queen, born in 1831; Lina Morgenstern, a German writer, educator, feminist, and pacifist also born in 1830; Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich, a Russian royal born in 1832; Frederic Remington, an American cowboy artist and sculptor who was born in 1864; Martha Foster Crawford, an American writer and missionary born in the same year as Morgenstern; Gideon T. Stewart, an American educator and politician born in 1824; and George Smart (skater), an English Fen skater whose birth year is not specified. Several notable individuals were also awarded for their contributions to various fields such as physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. These honorees include Guglielmo Marconi and Karl Ferdinand Braun in the field of physics; Wilhelm Ostwald for his work in chemistry; Emil Theodor Kocher for his medical advancements; Selma Lagerlöf for her literary contributions; and Auguste Marie François Beernaert and Paul-Henri-Benjamin d'Estournelles de Constant, who were jointly awarded for their efforts towards peace. Itō Hirobumi prime minister of Japan The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of new global powers, including Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, and the United States, which marked the end of the dominance of the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Mughal empires. The defeat of Napoleon's France led to a shift in the balance of power, with Britain taking on the role of the world superpower. The British Empire expanded significantly, with Russia expanding into Central Asia and the Ottoman Empire undergoing a period of modernization. However, the latter's decline was evident, and it lost territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The Indian subcontinent saw a significant decline, with the Maratha and Sikh empires suffering greatly under British rule, leading to the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British East India Company's rule was eventually dissolved, and India was directly ruled by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. Britain enforced its Pax Britannica, which led to unprecedented globalization. By the end of the 19th century, Britain controlled a significant portion of the world's land and population. The late 19th and early 20th centuries also saw significant scientific and technological advancements, including the development of electronics, with the introduction of the electric relay, telegraph, telephone, and light bulb. The Industrial Revolution took hold in Great Britain and spread to other parts of Europe, North America, and Japan. However, this era was also marked by social challenges, such as the exploitation of young children in factories and mines, and strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles. The 19th century witnessed significant advancements in human knowledge, leading to rapid population growth in Western Europe. The understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention emerged during this period, contributing to a doubling of Europe's population from 200 million to over 400 million. The introduction of railroads revolutionized land transportation, sparking urbanization movements across the globe. Cities worldwide surpassed populations of one million or more, with London becoming the world's largest city. The exploration of vast expanses of Africa and Asia led to the creation of detailed maps by the 1890s. Liberalism became a prominent reform movement in Europe, while the abolition of slavery gained momentum globally. The British and American empires played key roles in ending the slave trade, with Britain abolishing it in 1834 and America following suit in 1865. Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The century also saw significant migration from Europe, with approximately 70 million people moving to the United States. The development of various sports, such as association football, rugby union, and baseball, was widespread during this period, facilitated by the British Empire's global reach. Women's fashion underwent notable changes, with a focus on modesty and covering of the ankles. Furthermore, the Congress of Vienna's boundaries were revised in 1815, leading to the emergence of new nations such as Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania. The second Russo-Turkish War marked the fall of Ottoman rule in the Balkans, resulting in these countries' independence. Crimean War Map 1897 British Empire marked pink superpower 19th century Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency Victorian era UK French Second Republic French Third Republic Italy Risorgimento Japan Meiji period Qing dynasty China Nguyen dynasty Vietnam Joseon dynasty Korea Zulu Kingdom South Africa Tanzimat Ottoman Empire Russian Empire Manifest destiny American frontier Gilded Age United States Napoleonic Wars series major conflicts 1803 1815 French Empire allies Napoleon I European powers coalitions UK unresolved disputes French Revolution Napoleonic era Napoleon Bonaparte gained power France 1799 crowned Emperor French 1804 French victory Austrian-Russian army Battle Austerlitz ended War Third Coalition Treaty Pressburg Holy Roman Empire dissolved Peninsular War attempted establish Joseph King Spain French invasion Russia massive casualties turning point Napoleonic Wars Napoleon abdicated exiled Elba escaped exile began Hundred Days defeated Waterloo exiled Saint Helena island South Atlantic Ocean Congress Vienna determined new national borders Concert Europe preserved settlement established Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Colombia formed several nations after Gran Colombia dissolved in 1830. Liberalism led to European revolutions in 1848 with the aim of removing monarchies. The Revolutions of 1848 took place across Europe in February and affected over 50 countries. Major contributing factors included widespread dissatisfaction with leadership, demands for government participation, freedom of press, nationalism, and regrouping of forces. William Wilberforce led the abolition movement to end the slave trade. Abolitionism succeeded by the late 19th century, banning slavery in several empires and nations. The American Civil War (1861-1865) fought over slavery, with Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman as prominent abolitionists. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in Confederate states in 1863, leading to the Thirteenth Amendment's ratification in 1865. Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt led the Egyptian Army against the Ottoman Empire during this period. Balkan region experienced significant changes following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The Bosnian Uprising of 1831 marked a turning point in this process. Simultaneously, the First Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) broke out over control of Greater Syria, leading to temporary Egyptian gains. In Bulgaria, the April Uprising in 1876 sparked a push for independence, which was eventually recognized by the Treaty of Berlin. Meanwhile, other regions underwent profound transformations. The Taiping Rebellion in China resulted in unprecedented bloodshed and had far-reaching consequences. Hong Xiuquan's attempts to establish the God Worshipping Society led to widespread conflict, ultimately ending with Qing forces recapturing Nanjing in 1864. In Japan, the Meiji Restoration marked a significant shift towards modernization. The abolition of the daimyō system and the establishment of a central government under Emperor Meiji paved the way for rapid industrialization and European-style reforms. Across the globe, Western powers were actively expanding their empires. The United States' westward expansion led to the acquisition of vast territories, including Alaska from Russia in 1867. France established footholds in Southeast Asia, while Britain solidified its control over India and other parts of South Asia. Africa was also rapidly colonized as European powers leveraged advances in technology and exploration to establish dominance on the continent. By 1898, European powers had almost completely colonized the African continent. New medicines like quinine and improved firearms allowed them to conquer native populations. The motivations for this scramble included national pride, a desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary work. Britain took control of Egypt to secure the Suez Canal, while Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had significant colonies. The Berlin Conference from 1884-1885 aimed to settle colonial borders in Africa, but disputes persisted among European powers and native populations. In South Africa, diamond discoveries in the Kimberley region in 1867 and gold finds in Transvaal in 1886 led to British colonization, driven by Cecil Rhodes' business interests. Other notable events include the First Barbary War (1801-1815) and Second Barbary War (1802) between the United States and North African states. The Fulani Jihad in Nigeria took place from 1804-1810, while the Russo-Persian War lasted from 1804-1813. The early 19th century saw the Musket Wars among Māori in New Zealand (1807-1837) and the Finnish War between Russia and Sweden (1808-1809). The Zulu Kingdom rose to power under Shaka in 1816, leading to population depopulation in southern Africa. This period also witnessed the Mexican War of Independence, which began with the Grito de Dolores in 1810. The War of 1812 between the United States and Britain ended in a draw, but at the expense of Native American power. The Afghan–Sikh Wars took place from 1813-1837, while the Anglo-Nepalese War lasted from 1814-1816. The First Seminole War began in Florida in 1817, as did Russia's conquest of the Caucasus. Revolutions swept Southern Europe in 1820, and the Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire took place from 1821-1830. In Asia, the Java War began in 1825 and lasted until 1830. The Persian Empire regained lost territory after the final Russo-Persian War from 1826-1828. In Australia, the Black War led to the near-extinction of Tasmanian aborigines from 1828-1832. Meanwhile, Europe saw the July Revolution in France, which overthrew the old line of Bourbons in 1830. The November Uprising took place in Poland against Russia that same year, as did the Belgian Revolution, which resulted in Belgium's independence from the Netherlands. 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. The late 1800s saw a plethora of groundbreaking scientific discoveries and advancements. A tumultuous time marked by conflicts such as the Second Boer War (1899-1902) and the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), this era also gave birth to science as a profession, with scientists emerging as distinct figures from their predecessors, the natural philosophers. The work of pioneers like Charles Darwin, who introduced the concept of evolution through natural selection in his seminal book "On the Origin of Species" (1859), revolutionized biology and medicine. Louis Pasteur's development of vaccines against rabies and his contributions to chemistry, including the understanding of crystal asymmetry, cemented his legacy as a trailblazer. In the realm of physics, Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries laid the groundwork for electromagnetism. The discovery of Neptune, advancements in mathematics, particularly with regards to complex numbers and hypercomplex numbers, and breakthroughs in geometry all contributed to a deeper understanding of the natural world. The late 1800s also witnessed significant progress in electrical science, paving the way for technological innovations such as electric illumination, radio wave communication, and the discovery of the electron by J.J. Thomson (1896). The work of pioneers like Gregor Mendel, who formulated his laws of inheritance, and Robert Koch, who discovered the tuberculosis bacilli, solidified their places in scientific history. These milestones mark a transformative period in human understanding of science, laying the groundwork for the monumental discoveries of the 20th century. The disease claimed around 25% of Europe's adult population. Major medical breakthroughs include the first isolation of morphine in 1804, anesthesia used for the first time in 1842, and chloroform invented in 1847. In 1855, cocaine was isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. Notable inventions include Louis Pasteur's vaccine against rabies in 1885 and Aspirin patented in 1889. Thomas Edison developed numerous devices that significantly impacted life globally, including the motion picture camera, phonograph, and long-lasting electric light bulb. Other significant events and inventions include: * The first steam locomotive begins operation in 1804. * Karl von Drais invents Laufmaschine in 1816, and the Erie Canal opens, connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, also in 1825. Aluminum is isolated for the first time in 1825. * The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the world's first public railway, opens in 1825. Joseph Nicephore Niepce takes the first photograph using the heliography technique in 1827. * The internal combustion engine is patented by Samuel Morey in 1826, and the first electric motor is built in 1829. Telegraphy is patented in 1837. * Richard Owen coins the term "dinosaur" in 1841. The word "telegraph" is coined with the invention of the telegraph line in 1844. * Inventions include the safety pin, gas mask, and blimp, as well as mass production of steel through the Bessemer process, which begins in 1855. * Other notable inventions and events include the phonautograph, ironclad warships, Henry Rifle, Gatling Gun, and transcontinental railroad. The London Underground opens its first section in 1863. The late 19th century saw significant advancements, including the invention of dynamite by Alfred Nobel in 1867, the introduction of the commercial typewriter in 1870, and the first commercially sold phonograph in 1877. 1880s: Industrialization and technological advancements transform the world. Pearl Street power stations in New York supply electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. Sir Hiram Maxim invents the self-powered machine gun, while Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle' sewing machine. Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile, marking a significant milestone in automotive history. Meanwhile, Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife and Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Religion also evolves during this period. The LDS Church is led by Brigham Young from 1844 until his death in 1877. Conservative Judaism takes root through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums. In Islam, Salafism gains popularity, while Hong Xiuquan founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Allan Kardec publishes The Spirits' Book and establishes Spiritism in Paris. In Japan, State Shinto is established during the Meiji Restoration. The First Vatican Council articulates the dogma of papal infallibility, promoting a revival of scholastic theology. Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in Germany's Kulturkampf. Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes its leading articulator. Science also sees significant advancements. Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist, while Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony. Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice, and Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. The Great Exhibition in London showcases innovations from around the world, marking a milestone in UK industrialization. The mid-19th century saw a plethora of literary milestones. Notable publications include: Josiah Henson's autobiography "The Life of Josiah Henson", Herman Melville's "Moby-Dick", and Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin". These works, along with others like Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" and Frederick Douglass' "My Bondage and My Freedom", reflect the changing societal landscape. Meanwhile, Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" was published in 1862, while Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" followed suit in later years. The 19th century also witnessed the emergence of famous authors such as Leo Tolstoy, Charles Dickens, John Keats, and Jane Austen. The literary movement of romanticism gained momentum during this period, reacting against the Industrial Revolution's impact on nature. This shift towards a more emotional and intuitive approach to art is evident in the works of William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Italian naturalist Giovanni Verga. The Goncourts, Émile Zola, and Verga produced some of the finest naturalist novels, offering a glimpse into the social fabric of unified Italy. Other notable writers from this era include Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, and Fyodor Dostoyevsky in Russia, and Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, and Thomas Carlyle in England. Writers such as Arthur Conan Doyle, Oscar Wilde, Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mark Twain, Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas, Charles Baudelaire, Walt Whitman, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, Emily Dickinson were notable literary figures. Some prominent American writers included Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Mark Twain. Historically significant photographers included Nicéphore Niépce, Louis Daguerre, Mathew Brady, Edward S. Curtis, George Eastman, Étienne-Jules Marey, Eadweard Muybridge, William Fox Talbot, Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky. The Realism and Romanticism of the 19th century led to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism with Paris being a dominant art capital. Notable painters included Francisco Goya, Vincent van Gogh, Paul Gauguin, Claude Monet, Gustave Courbet, Honoré Daumier, Edgar Degas, Eugène Delacroix, Thomas Eakins, 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 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. During the Classical era, sonata form flourished and became the dominant structure for instrumental compositions in the 19th century. This period also saw the emergence of many renowned composers such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. However, it's worth noting that much of the music from this time was characterized by a Romantic style. The likes of Frédéric Chopin, Franz Liszt, and Gioachino Rossini also made significant contributions to the musical landscape of the 19th century. Meanwhile, notable events took place in various fields: * The Melbourne Football Club was established in 1858, marking the beginning of Australian Rules Football. * In 1867, the Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing were published. * A pioneering match between England and Scotland was played in 1872. * The first test cricket match took place between England and Australia in 1877. Additionally, innovative sports emerged during this period: * Basketball was invented by James Naismith in 1891. * Volleyball made its debut in 1895. * The Olympic Games were revived in Athens in 1896. The 19th century also saw significant political and social changes: * The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merged to form the United Kingdom in 1801. * The Austrian Empire was founded by Francis I in 1804. * World population reached 1 billion in 1804. * Muhammad Ali modernized Egypt from 1805 to 1848. Notable individuals made their mark during this time: * Stamford Raffles arrived in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a British trading post in 1819. * The University of Berlin was founded in 1810, attracting scholars such as Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. * Elisha Collier invented the Flintlock Revolver in 1814. The year 1815 saw one of the largest volcanic eruptions in recorded history, causing widespread destruction and global climate anomalies. The 19th century was a transformative period marked by significant cultural, scientific, and political developments. Hemisphere and other global events from 1815 to 1857. 1857–1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. British Empire takes control of India from East India Company. 1858: Big Ben construction completed. Suez Canal opens in 1859-1869, first vessels sail through. Giuseppe Garibaldi launches Expedition of the Thousand in 1860. Russia abolishes serfdom in 1861. Muslim Rebellion in north-west China