

## Qué es la ayahuasca

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Ir al contenido A lo largo de los años, los seres humanos han logrado tratar diversas enfermedades por medicina tradicional. Civilizaciones como la egipcia, mesopotámica y romana desarrollaron sistemas de medicina tradicional.
continúa presente en distintos pueblos indígenas de países de América, los cuales utilizan las plantas como principal componente para sus remedios. Un claro ejemplo de este tipo de medicina es la ayahuasca, planta que se utilizada para experimentar con fines
 recreativos. La ayahuasca, también conocida como yagé, es una bebida originaria creada a base de una planta que se utiliza en la medicina tradicional de pueblos indígenas de Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panamá y Perú. Es considerada como un psicotrópico y se consume en forma de bebida elaborada con diferentes plantas. La ayahuasca,
originaria de los bosques del Amazonas, también tiene un efecto alucinógeno. Los chamanes de esta zona consideran la ayahuasca como una medicina natural de uso ancestral; sin embargo, hace algunos años comenzó a ponerse de moda en Occidente como parte de una corriente espiritual que busca mejorar la salud mental con esta planta. El consumo
de ayahuasca genera en el cuerpo una serie de efectos alucinógenos, psicotrípicos y enteógenos debido a la combinación de sus propiedades con otras plantas. Los efectos de la ayahuasca comienzan a aparecer entre 30 y 45 minutos después de su consumo, llegando a su punto máximo entre 90 y 120 minutos. Algunos de los efectos del consumo de
ayahuasca son alucinaciones, aumento de la presión arterial, elevación de cortisol y redistribución de linfocitos. No obstante, el uso de ayahuasca también produce efectos negativos como náuseas, vómitos, diarrea, ataxia, sudoración y temblores. Pese a estos efectos, varios estudios han comprobado que el uso regular de ayahuasca no parece inducir el
patrón de problemas relacionados a la adicción y abuso de drogas. Los rituales de ayahuasca es una ceremonia originaria de varios pueblos indígenas que ha ganado popularidad durante los últimos años. Esta ceremonia
 sagrada es dirigida por un chamán y se acompaña de rezos y cánticos sagrados con un ritmo repetitivo. Los "guías espirituales" que la practican aseguran que el ritual de la ayahuasca sirve para sanar el cuerpo, la mente y el alma, ayudando incluso a tratar con trastornos mentales. El 24 de junio de 2008, el ritual de la ayahuasca fue declarado Patrimonio
 Cultural por el Gobierno de Perú por su importancia en el país. Las tribus amazónicas, desde hace cientos de años, utilizaron la ayahuasca podría de enfermedades tenían su origen en un desequilibrio espiritual y el uso de ayahuasca podría
corregir esta afección. Actualmente, la ayahuasca se utiliza para tratar adicciones a las drogas, a los medicamentos o al alcohol debido a la supuesta capacidad que tiene para disminuir la ansiedad y equilibrar el sistema nervioso. De igual manera, la ayahuasca se utiliza para tratar adicciones a las drogas, a los medicamentos o al alcohol debido a la supuesta capacidad que tiene para disminuir la ansiedad y equilibrar el sistema nervioso. De igual manera, la ayahuasca se utiliza para tratar adicciones a las drogas, a los medicamentos o al alcohol debido a la supuesta capacidad que tiene para disminuir la ansiedad y equilibrar el sistema nervioso.
como un poderoso relajante. La ayahuasca es considerada como una bebida alucinógeno. A raíz de esta sustancia, la ayahuasca también ha sido asociada como una posible droga psicodélica por los efectos que produce en sus consumidores. Al momento de ingerir
 ayahuasca, la persona experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones o alucinaciones, y este es similar a lo que se experimenta un nivel ampliado de conciencia, que favorece la percepción de visiones de vis
 (disambiguation). AyahuascaA pot containing ingredients for the ayahuasca beverage in EcuadorSource plant(s)LianaBanisteriopsis caapiPart(s) of plantStems of the Banisteriopsis caapiPart(s) of plantStems of the Banisteriopsi caapiPar
 drink Ayahuasca[note 1] is a South American psychoactive decoction prepared from Banisteriopsis caapi vine and a dimethyltryptamine (DMT)-containing plant, used by Indigenous cultures in the Amazon and Orinoco basins as part of traditional medicine and shamanism.[1] The word ayahuasca, originating from Quechuan languages spoken in the Andes
refers both to the B. caapi vine and the psychoactive brew made from it, with its name meaning "spirit rope" or "liana of the soul." The specific ritual use of ayahuasca was widespread among Indigenous groups by the 19th century, though its precise origin is uncertain. Ayahuasca is traditionally prepared by macerating and boiling B. caapi with other
plants like Psychotria viridis during a ritualistic, multi-day process. Ayahuasca has been used in diverse South American cultures for spiritual, social, and medicinal purposes, often guided by shamans in ceremonial contexts involving specific dietary and ritual practices, with the Shipibo-Konibo people playing a significant historical and cultural role in its
 use. It spread widely by the mid-20th century through syncretic religions in Brazil. In the late 20th century, ayahuasca use expanded beyond South America to Europe, North America, and elsewhere, leading to legal cases, non-religious adaptations, and the development of ayahuasca analogs using local or synthetic ingredients. While DMT is
 internationally classified as a controlled substance, the plants containing it—including those used to make ayahuasca—are not regulated under international law, leading to varied national policies that range from permitting religious use to imposing bans or decriminalization. The United States patent office controversially granted, challenged, revoked,
 reinstated, and ultimately allowed to expire a patent on the ayahuasca vine, sparking disputes over intellectual property rights and the cultural and religious significance of traditional Indigenous knowledge. Ayahuasca vine, sparking disputes over intellectual property rights and the cultural and religious significance of traditional Indigenous knowledge. Ayahuasca vine, sparking disputes over intellectual property rights and the cultural and religious significance of traditional Indigenous knowledge.
 result from DMT, rendered orally active by harmala alkaloids in B. caapi, which act as reversible inhibitors of monamine oxidase; B. caapi and its β-carbolines also exhibit independent contributions to ayahuasca has strong antidepressant and anxiolytic
effects with generally safe traditional use, though higher doses of ayahuasca or harmala alkaloids may increase risks. Ayahuasca is the hispanicized spelling (i.e., spelled according to Spanish orthography) of a word that originates from the Quechuan languages, which are spoken in the Andean states of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. Speakers of
Quechuan languages who use modern Quechuan orthography spell it ayawaska.[4] The word refers both to the liana Banisteriopsis caapi, and to the brew prepared from it. In the Quechua languages, aya means "spirit, soul", or "corpse, dead body", and waska means "rope" or "woody vine", "liana".[5] The word ayahuasca has been variously translated as
 "liana of the soul", "liana of the dead", and "spirit liana".[6] In the cosmovision of its users, the ayahuasca is the vine that allows the spirit to wander detached from the body, entering the spirit liana".[6] In the cosmovision of its users, the ayahuasca is the wine that allows the spirit to wander detached from the body, entering the spiritual world, otherwise forbidden for the alive. Although ayahuasca is the most widely used term in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Brazil, the brew is known by many
 names throughout northern South America: hoasca or oasca in Brazil yagé (or yajé, from the Cofán language or iagê in Portuguese). Relatively widespread use in Andean and Amazonian regions throughout the border areas of Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil.[7] The Cofán people also use the word oofa. caapi (or kahpi/gahpi in Tupi-Guarani
 language[which?] or *kaapi in proto-Arawak language), used to address both the brew and the B. caapi itself. Meaning "weed" or "thin leaf", it was the word utilized by Spruce for naming the liana.[8] pinde (or pindê/pilde), used by the Colorado people[9] patem (or nátema), from the Chicham languages[which?][10][11] shori, mii (or miiyagi) and uni, from
the Yaminawa language[12][13] nishi cobin, from the Shipibo language[14] nixi pae, shuri, ondi, rambi and kadanapira, used by the Tucano people[18] kamarampi (or kamalampi) and hananeroca, from the Arawakan languages[which?][19] bakko, from Bora-Muinane languages[which?][20]
jono pase, used by Ese'Ejja people[21] uipa, from Guahibo language[22] napa (or nepe/nepi), used by União do Vegetal church members Daime or Santo Daime, meaning "give me" in Portuguese, the term was coined by Santo Daime's
 founder Mestre Irineu in the 1940s, from a prayer dai-me alegria, dai-me resistência ("give me happiness, give me strength"). Daime members also uses the words Luz ("light") or Santa Luz ("holy light") Some nomenclature are created by the cultural and symbolic signification of ayahuasca, with names like planta professora ("plant teacher"), professor
dos professores ("teacher of the teachers"), sagrada medicina ("holy medicine") or la purga ("the purge"). In the last decades, two new important terminologies emerged. Both are commonly used in the Western world in neoshamanic, recreative or pharmaceutical contexts to address ayahuasca-like substances created without the traditional botanical
species, due to it being expensive and/or hard to find in these countries. These concepts are surrounded by some controversies involving ethnobotany, patents, commodification and biopiracy:[25][26][27] Anahuasca (ayahuasca analogues). A term usually used to refer to the ayahuasca produced with other plant species as sources of DMT (e.g., Mimosa
 hostilis) or β-carbolines (e.g., Peganum harmala).[28] Pharmahuasca (pharmaceutical ayahuasca). This indicates the pills produced from freebase DMT, synthetic harmaline, MAOI medications (such as moclobemide) and other isolated or purified compounds or extracts.[29] Archaeological evidence of the use of psychoactive plants in northeastern Amazon
dates back to 1500-2000 BCE. Anthropomorphic figurines, snuffing trays and pottery vessels, often adorned with mythological figures and sacred animals, offer a glimpse of the pre-Columbian culture regarding use of the sacred plants, their preparation and ritual consumption [citar naranjo 86].[citation needed] Although several botanical specimens (like
 tobacco, coca and Anadenanthera spp.) were identified among these objects, [30] there is no unequivocal evidence of this date referring directly to ayahuasca. Banisteriopsis caapi use is suggested from a pouch containing carved snuffing trays, bone spatulas and other paraphernalia with traces of harmine and DMT, discovered in a cave in southwestern
 Bolivia in 2008,[31] and chemical traces of harmine in the hair of two mummies found in northern Chile.[32] Both cases are linked to Tiwanaku people, circa 900 CE. There are several reports of oral and nasal use of Anadenanthera spp. (rich in bufotenin) ritualistically and therapeutically during labor and infancy, and researchers suggest that addition of
 Banisteriopsis spp. to catalyze its psychoactivity emerged later, due to contact between different groups of Amazon and Altiplano.[33] Despite claims by numerous anthropologists and ethnologists, such as Plutarco Naranjo,[34] regarding the millennial usage of ayahuasca, compelling evidence substantiating its pre-Columbian consumption is yet to be
firmly established. As articulated by Dennis McKenna:[30] "No one can say for certain where the practice may have originated, and about all that can be stated with certainty is that is already spread among numerous indigenous tribes throughout Amazon basin by the time ayahuasca came to the attention of Western ethnographers in the mid-nineteenth
century" The first western references of the ayahuasca beverage dates back to seventeenth century, during the European colonization of the Americas. The earlier report is a letter from Vincente de Valverde to the Holy Office of the Inquisition.[35] Jose Chantre y Herrera still in the seventeenth century, provided the first detailed description of a "devilish
potion" cooked from bitter herbs and lianas (called ayaguasca) and its rituals:[36] "[...] In other nations, they set aside an entire night for divination. For this purpose, they select the most capable house in the vicinity because many people are expected to attend the event. The diviner hangs his bed in the middle and places an infernal potion, known as
 ayahuasca, by his side, which is particularly effective at altering one's senses. They prepare a brew from bitter vines or herbs, which, when boiled sufficiently, must become quite potent. Since it's so strong at altering one's judgment in small quantities, the precaution is not excessive, and it fits into two small pots. The witch doctor drinks a very small
 amount each time and knows well how many times he can sample the brew without losing his senses to properly conduct the ritual and lead the choir". Another report produced in 1737 by the missionary Pablo Maroni, describes the use of a psychoactive liana called ayahuasca for divination in the Napo River, Ecuador:[37] Ayahuasca cooking For
divination, they use a beverage, some of white datura flowers, which they also call Campana due to its shape, and others from a vine commonly known as Ayahuasca, both highly effective at numbing the senses and even at taking one's life if taken in excess. They also occasionally use these substances for the treatment of common illnesses, especially
 headaches. So, the person who wants to divine drinks the chosen substance with certain rituals, and while deprived of their senses from the mouth downwards, to prevent the strength of the plant from harming them, they remain in this state for many hours and sometimes even two or three days until the effects run their course, and the intoxication
 subsides. After this, they reflect on what their imagination revealed, which occasionally remains with them for delirium. This is what they consider accomplished and propagate as an oracle." Latter reports were produced by Juan Magnin in 1740, describing ayahuasca use as a medicinal plant by the Jivaroan peoples (called ayahuessa)[38] and by Franz
Xaver Veigl in 1768, that reports about several "dangerous plants", including a bitter liana used for precognition and sorcery.[39] All these reports were written in context of Jesuit missions in South America, specially the Mainas missions, [40] in Latin and sent only to Rome, so their audience wasn't very large and they were promptly lost in the archives
 For this reason, ayahuasca didn't receive interest for the entire subsequent century. [41] In academic discourse, the initial mention of ayahuasca dates back to Manuel Villavicencio's 1858 book, "Geografía de la República del Ecuador." This work vividly delineates the employment and rituals involving ayahuasca by the Jivaro people. [42] Concurrently
 Richard Spruce embarked on an Amazonian expedition in 1852 to collect and classify previously unidentified botanical specimens. During this journey, Spruce encountered and documented Banisteria caapi) and observed an ayahuasca ceremony among the Tucano community situated along the Vaupés River.
 Subsequently, Spruce uncovered the usage and cultivation of B. caapi among various indigenous groups dispersed across the Amazon and Orinoco basins, like the Guahibo and Sápara. These multifarious encounters, together with Spruce's personal accounts of subjective ayahuasca experiences, were collated in his work, "Notes of a Botanist On The
 Amazon and Andes.".[43] By the end of the century, other explorers and anthropologists contributed more extensive documents about Tucano and Arecuna's rituals and ceremonies, [44][45] Stradelli's first-hand reports of ayahuasca rituals and mythology along the Jurupari and
 Vaupés[46] and Alfred Simson's first description of admixture of several ingredients in the making of ayahuasca in Putumayo region, published in 1886.[47] In 1905, Rafael Zerda Bayón named the active extract of ayahuasca as telepathine, a name latter used by the Colombian chemist Guillermo Fischer Cárdenas when he isolated the substance in 1932.
[48] Contemporaneously, Lewin[49] and Gunn[50] were independently studying the properties of the banisterine and banisterine are the
 same substance, identical to a chemical already isolated from Peganum harmala and given the name Harmine.[54] Researchers like Peter Gow and Brabec de Mori argue that ayahuasca-related healing chants), they found that the chants are
always sung in Quechua (a lingua franca along the Jesuit and Franciscan missions in the region), no matter the linguistic background of the group, with similar language structures between different from other indigenous songs. Moreover, often the cosmology of ayahuasca often mirrors the Catholicism, with particular
 similarities in the belief that ayahuasca is thought to be the body of ayahuascamama that is imbibed as part of the ritual, like wine and bread are taken as being the body and blood of Jesus Christian Eucharist. Brabec de Mori called this "Christian Eucharist. Brabec de Mori called this being a way for disguising the ayahuasca ritual, it is imbibed as part of the ritual, like wine and bread are taken as being the body and blood of Jesus Christian Eucharist. Brabec de Mori called this "Christian Eucharist".
suggests that practice evolved entirely within these contexts.[55][40] Indeed, the colonial processes in Western Amazon are intrinsically related with the development of ayahuasca use in the last three centuries, as it promoted a deep reshape in traditional ways of life in the region. Many indigenous groups moved into the Missions, seeking protection from
 death and slavery promoted by the Bandeiras, inter-tribal violence, starvation and disease (smallpox). This movement resulted in an intense cultural exchange and resulted in the formation of mestizos (in Spanish) or caboclos (in Portuguese), a social category formed by people with mixture of European and native ancestry, who were an important part of
the economy and culture of the region.[56] According to Peter Gow, the ayahuasca shamanism (the use of ayahuasca by a trained shaman to diagnose and cure illnesses) was developed by these mestizos in the processes of colonial transformation.[55] The Amazon rubber cycles (1879-1912 and 1945-1945) sped up these transformations, due to slavery,
genocide and brutality against indigenous populations and large migratory movements, specially from the Brazilian Northeast Region as a workforce for the rubber workers, called caucheros (in Spanish) or seringueiros (in Portuguese). Ayahuasca use with
 therapeutic goals is the main result of this Trans-cultural diffusion, with some practitioners pointing the caucheros as the main responsible for using ayahuasca to cure all sort of ailments of the body, mind and soul, with even some regions using the term Yerba de Cauchero ("rubber-worker herb"). As a result, the ayahuasca shamans in urban areas and
 mestizo settlements, specially in the regions of Iquitos and Pucallpa (in Peru), became the vegetalist movement was a heterogeneous mixture of Western Amazon (mestizo shamanic practices and cauchero culture) and Andean elements
 (shaped by other migratory movements, like those originated from Cuzco through Urubamba Valley and from western Ecuador), influenced by Christian aspects derived from the Jesuit missions, as reflected by the mythology, rituals and moral codes related to vegetalista ayahuasca use. [57] Although mestizo, vegetalista and indigenous ayahuasca use was
part of a longer tradition, these several configurations of mestizo vegetalismo were not isolated phenomena. In the end of the nineteenth century, several messianic/millennialist cults sparkled across semi-urban areas across the entire Amazon region, merging different elements of indigenous and mestizo folk culture with Catholicism, Spiritism and
 Protestantism.[57][58] In this context, the use of ayahuasca will take form of urban, organized non-indigenous religions in outskirts of main cities of northwest of Brazil, (along the basins of Madeira, Juruá and Purus River)[59] within the cauchero/seringueiro cultural complex, resignifying and adapting both the vegetalista and mestizo shamanism to new
 urban formations, unifying essential elements to building a cosmology for the new emerging cult/faith, merging with elements of folk Catholicism, African-Brazilian religions and Kardecist spiritism. These new cults arise from charismatic leaderships, often messianic and prophetic, who came from rural areas after migration movements, sometimes called
 ayahuasqueiros, in semi-urban communities across the borders of Brazil, Bolívia and Peru (a region that will later form the state of Acre).[56] This new configuration of these belief systems is referred by Goulart as tradição religiosa ayahuasqueiro
 brasileiro ("brazilian ayahuasqueiro field") by Labate,[61] emerging as three main structured religions, the Santo Daime and Barquinha, in Rio Branco and the União do Vegetal (UDV) in Porto Velho, three denominations that, notwithstanding shared characteristics besides ayahuasca utilization, have several particularities regarding its practices,
Richard Evans Schultes on the subject and while traveling through South America in the hopes that it could relieve or cure opiate addiction (see The Yage Letters). Ayahuasca became more widely known when the McKenna brothers published their experience in the Amazon in True Hallucinations. Dennis McKenna brothers published their experience in the Amazon in True Hallucinations.
later studied pharmacology, botany, and chemistry of ayahuasca and oo-koo-he, which became the subject of his master's thesis. Richard Evans Schultes allowed Claudio Naranjo to make a special journey by canoe up the Amazon River to study ayahuasca with the South American Indigenous peoples. He brought back samples of the beverage and
 published the first scientific description of the effects of its active alkaloids.[64] In recent years, the brew has been popularized by Wade Davis (One River), English novelist Isabel Allende,[65] writer Kira Salak,[67][68] author Jeremy Narby (The Cosmic Serpent), author Jay Griffiths (Wild
 An Elemental Journey), American novelist Steven Peck, radio personality Robin Quivers, [69] [unreliable source?], writer Paul Theroux (Figures in a Landscape: People and Places), [70] and NFL quarterback Aaron Rodgers. [71] Ayahuasca being prepared in the Napo region of Ecuador Sections of Banisteriopsis caapi vine are macerated and boiled alone or
 monoamine oxidase inhibiting harmala alkaloids, which are necessary to make the DMT orally active by allowing it (DMT) to be processed by the liver. The traditional making of ayahuasca follows a ritual process that requires the user to pick the lower Chacruna leaf at sunrise, then say a prayer. The vine must be "cleaned meticulously with wooden
 spoons"[73] and pounded "with wooden mallets until it's fibre."[73] Brews can also be made with plants that do not contain DMT, Psychotria viridis being replaced by plants such as Justicia pectoralis, Brugmansia, or sacred tobacco, also known as mapacho (Nicotiana rustica), or sometimes left out with no replacement. This brew varies radically from one
 batch to the next, both in potency and psychoactive effect, based mainly on the skill of the shaman or brewer, as well as other admixtures sometimes added and the intent of the ceremony. Natural variations in plant alkaloid content and profiles also affect the final concentration of alkaloids in the brew, and the physical act of cooking may also serve to
modify the alkaloid profile of harmala alkaloids.[74][75] The actual preparation of the brew takes several hours, often taking place over the course of more than one day. After adding the plant material, each separately at this stage, to a large pot of water, it is boiled until the water is reduced by half in volume. The individual brews are then added together
 and brewed until reduced significantly. This combined brew is what is taken by participants in ayahuasca cooking in the Loreto region of Peru Ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca cooking in the Loreto region of Peru Ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca cooking in the Loreto region of Peru Ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca cooking in the Loreto region of Peru Ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca cooking in the Loreto region of Peru Ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador The uses of ayahuasca being prepared in Ecuador 
is consumed socially among friends, in order to learn more about the natural environment, and even in order to visit friends and family who are far away.[76] Nonetheless, people who work with ayahuasca in non-traditional contexts often align themselves with the philosophies and cosmologies associated with ayahuasca shamanism, as practiced among
 Indigenous peoples like the Urarina of the Peruvian Amazon.[77][76] Dietary taboos are often associated with the use of ayahuasca tourism.[76] Ayahuasca retreats or healing centers can also be found in the Sacred Valley of Peru, in areas such as
Cusco and Urubamba, where similar dietary preparations can be observed. These retreats often employ members of the Shipibo-Konibo tribe, an indigenous community native to the Peruvian Amazon.[79] In the rainforest, these taboos tend towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods, excess fat, salt, caffeined towards the purification of one's self—abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods are spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods are spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned foods are spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned from the spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned from the spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned from the spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned from the spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy and heavily seasoned from the spicy as a self-abstaining from spicy as a self-abs
 acidic foods (such as citrus) and sex before, after, or during a ceremony. A diet low in foods containing tyramine has been recommended, as the speculative interaction of tyramine and MAO. A, in a reversible way similar to moclobemide (an
antidepressant that does not require dietary restrictions). Dietary restrictions are not used by the highly urban Brazilian ayahuasca church União do Vegetal, suggesting the risk is much lower than perceived and probably non-existent. [78] The ritual use of ayahuasca church União do Vegetal, suggesting the risk is much lower than perceived and probably non-existent.
which Parry forces himself to participate in the rite. Shamans, curanderos and experienced users of ayahuasca when not in the presence of one or several well-trained shamans. [80] In some areas, there are purported brujos (Spanish for "witches") who masquerade as real shamans and who entice tourists to drink
ayahuasca in their presence. Shamans believe one of the purposes for this is to steal one's energy and/or power, of which they believe every person has a limited stockpile.[80] The shamans lead the ceremony, the effect of the drink
 lasts for hours. Prior to the ceremony, participants are instructed to abstain from spicy foods, red meat and sex.[82] The ceremony is usually accompanied with purging which include vomiting and diarrhea, which is believed to release built-up emotions and negative energy.[83] It is believed that the Shipibo-Konibo are among the earliest practitioners of
 Ayahuasca ceremonies, with their connection to the brew and ceremonies surrounding it dating back centuries, perhaps a millennium.[84] Some members of the Shipibo community have taken to the media to express their views on Ayahuasca entering the mainstream, with some calling it "the commercialization of ayahuasca." Some of them have even
 expressed their worry regarding the increased popularity, saying "the contemporary 'ayahuasca ceremony' may be understood as a substitute for former cosmogonical rituals that are nowadays not performed anymore."[85] The Shipibo have their own language, called Shipibo, a Panoan language spoken by approximately 26,000 people in Peru and Brazil
This language is commonly sung by the shaman in the form of a chant, called an Icaro, during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual to help protect and guide the user during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual to help protect and guide the user during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual to help protect and guide the user during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" during the ritual as a way to establish a "balance of energy" dur
dimethyltryptamine sources and other admixtures vary from region. There are several varieties of caapi, often known as different "colors", with varying effects, potencies, and uses. DMT admixtures: Psychotria viridis (Chacruna)[87] - leaves Diplopterys cabrerana (Chaliponga, Chagropanga, Ch
 Banisteriopsis rusbyana)[87] - leaves Mimosa tenuiflora (M. hostilis) - root bark Other common admixtures: Justicia pectoralis[88] Brugmansia sp. (Toé)[87] Opuntia sp.[89] Epiphyllum sp. [89] Epiphyllum sp. [89] Vicotiana rustica[87] (Mapacho, variety of tobacco) Ilex guayusa,[87] a relative of yerba mate Lygodium venustum, (Tchai del monte)[89]
 Phrygilanthus eugenioides and Clusia sp (both called Miya)[89] Lomariopsis japurensis (Shoka)[89] Lomariopsi (Shoka)[89] Lomariop
 protection. It is noted for its smooth bark, white flowers, and hard wood. Chullachaki caspi[87] bark (Byrsonima christianeae): Provides protection. Punga amarilla bark: Yellow Punga. Provides protection. Used to pull or draw out negative spirits or
 energies. Remo caspi[87] bark: Oar Tree. Used to move dense or dark energies. Wyra (huaira) caspi[87] bark (Cedrelinga catanaeformis): Air Tree. Used to create purging, transcend gastro/intestinal ailments, calm the mind, and bring tranquility. Shiwawaku bark: Brings purple medicine to the ceremony. Uchu sanango: Head of the sanango plants.
 Huacapurana: Giant tree of the Amazon with very hard bark. Bobinsana (Calliandra angustifolia): Mermaid Spirit. Provides major heart chakra opening, healing of emotions and elsewhere. [90] The first ayahuasca churches, affiliated
 with the Brazilian Santo Daime, were established in the Netherlands. A legal case was filed against two of the Church's leaders, Hans Bogers (one of the Amsterdam Santo Daime community). Bogers and Fijneman were charged with distributing a controlled
 substance (DMT); however, the prosecution was unable to prove that the use of ayahuasca by members of the Santo Daime constituted a sufficient threat to public health and order such that it warranted denying their rights to religious freedom under ECHR Article 9. The 2001 verdict of the Amsterdam district court is an important precedent. Since then
groups that are not affiliated to the Santo Daime have used ayahuasca, and a number of different "styles" have been developed, including non-religious approaches.[91] See also: Pharmahuasca Syrian rue seeds can be used to provide an MAOI. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to
reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Ayahuasca" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In modern Europe and North America, ayahuasca analogs are often prepared using non-traditional plants which contain the same
 alkaloids. For example, seeds of the Syrian rue plant can be used as a substitute for the ayahuasca vine, and the DMT-rich Mimosa hostilis is used in place of chacruna. Australia has several indigenous plants which are popular among modern ayahuasqueros there, such as various DMT-rich species of Acacia. The name "ayahuasca" specifically refers to a
 botanical decoction that contains Banisteriopsis caapi. Brews similar to ayahuasca may be prepared using several plants are "active strains", meaning some plants will have very little DMT and others larger amounts Acacia phlebophylla, and
 other Acacias, most commonly employed in Australia - bark Anadenanthera peregrina, A. colubrina, A. excelsa, A. macrocarpa Desmanthus illinoensis (Illinois bundleflower) - root bark is mixed with a native source of beta-Carbolines (e.g., passion flower in North America) to produce a hallucinogenic drink called prairiehuasca.[92] MAOI admixtures
 Harmal (Peganum harmala, Syrian rue) - seeds Passion flower synthetic MAOIs, especially RIMAs (due to the dangers presented by irreversible MAOIs) See also: DMT effects In the short term, ingesting Ayahuasca can cause nause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. These three effects, known as purging, are traditionally recognized to be a part of the spiritual
 experience of ayahuasca. Physiologically, vomiting is a result of increased serotonin circulating in the gut, which directly stimulates the vagus nerve.[93] Other short-term side effects include increased blood pressure and tachycardia. Additionally, increased secretion of hormones like prolactin, cortisone, and growth hormone has been correlated with
ayahuasca consumption.[94] Rarer side effects include dyspnea, seizures and serotonin syndrome. Ayahuasca is suspected of triggering psychosis in people with a predisposition to the condition, and there is a lack of safety information for Ayahuasca's possible effects on pregnancy and breastfeeding.[95] People who have consumed ayahuasca report
 having mystical experiences and spiritual revelations regarding their purpose on earth, the true nature of the universe, and deep insight into how to be the best person they possibly can. [96] Many people also report therapeutic effects, especially around depression and personal traumas.
 often described as a near-death experience or rebirth.[80]:67-70 It is often reported that individuals feel they gain access to higher spiritual dimensions and make contact with various spiritual or extra-dimensions and make contact with various spiritual or extra-dimensional beings who can act as guides or healers.[98] The experiences that people have while under the influence of ayahuasca are also culturally
 influenced.[76] Westerners typically describe experiences with psychological terms like "ego death" and understand the hallucinations as repressed memories or metaphors of mental states.[76] However, at least in Iquitos, Peru (a center of ayahuasca ceremonies), those from the area describe the experiences more in terms of the actions in the body and
understand the visions as reflections of their environment, sometimes including the person who they believe caused their illness, as well as interactions with spirits. [76] Most psychological effects can be accredited to the influx of serotonin caused by the psychoactive combination of DMT with beta-carbolines. Serotonin stimulates a group of G-protein
coupled receptors known as 5-HT receptors. Specifically, stimulation of the 5-HT2A receptor type is correlated with hallucinogenic effects (100][101][102] Ayahuasca has also been studied for the treatment of addictions and shown to be effective, with
 lower Addiction Severity Index scores seen in users of ayahuasca compared to controls.[103][104][105][102] Ayahuasca users have also been seen to consume less alcohol.[106] Main articles: N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) is a naturally occurring, serotonergic hallucinogen found in plants and
 mammals, classified as a DEA Schedule I substance with no accepted medical use, and under investigation for clinical applications.[3] Ayahuasca's psychoactive effects stem mainly from DMT, made orally active by MAOIs in the B. caapi vine, and its activation of serotonin receptors, particularly 5-HT2A, with additional contributions from harmine and
 harmaline.[2] Main article: Harmala alkaloid Molecular structure of harmine Molecular structure of harmine Molecular structure of tetrahydroharmineWhile many studies focus on DMT and serotonin agonists, recent research and traditional use highlight the central role of the B. caapi vine and its β-carbolines in ayahuasca, noting their potential
 psychotropic effects through serotonin and benzodiazepine receptor interactions.[2] Harmala alkaloids like harmaline and harmine are believed to cause hallucinations, vomiting, confusion, and ataxia through central nervous system stimulation and 5-HT receptor binding, similar to DMT.[2] Harmine is a naturally occurring harmala alkaloid with
 monoamine oxidase-inhibiting under preliminary research for potential anti-HIV properties.[3] It is found in various plants such as Peganum harmala and B. caapi, historically studied for Parkinson's disease and currently in early-phase clinical trials.[3] Harmine is the primary β-carboline alkaloid in ayahuasca and has been studied for potential therapeutic
organisms including Peganum seeds, and acts as a oneirogen.[107] Harmaline, a harmala alkaloid, has been reported to exhibit a range of pharmacological effects, including hypothermic, vasorelaxant, antihicrobial, antitumoral, antiplasmodial activities, as well as anxiolytic, antidepressant, and hallucinogenic properties.
 at certain doses.[2] Tetrahydroharmine Tetrahydroharmine is a harmala alkaloid found in organisms such as Daphnia pulex and Euglena gracilis.[108] Tetrahydroharmine, a component of ayahuasca with weak SSRI properties, has been associated with increased serotonin uptake sites and variable psychoactive effects, with preferences for higher
tetrahydroharmine content reported in some ayahuasca-using churches, potentially due to differences in plant composition and preparation methods.[2] Individual polymorphisms of the cytochrome P450-2D6 enzyme, and more over the isolated indocine metabolite from the inhabitation of CPY134a, with a varied rate of gustation due to physiological
factors affect the ability of individuals to metabolize harmine. [109] A 2016 systematic literature review found that ayahuasca and its alkaloids show promising anxiolytic and antidepressant effects in both animal and human studies, suggesting the potential for new treatments with fewer side effects. [110] A 2024 systematic review and meta-analysis found
that ayahuasca shows strong antidepressant effects (Hedges' g = -1.34).[111] A separate 2024 systematic thematic review found that traditional ayahuasca or higher doses of isolated harmala alkaloids like harmaline may pose risks.[95] See also: Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer
§ Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes Main article: Legal status of ayahuasca by country Internationally, DMT is a Schedule I drug under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances notes, however, that the plants containing it are not subject to international control:[112] The cultivation of
 plants from which psychotropic substances are obtained is not controlled by the Vienna Convention... Neither the crown (fruit, mescal button) of the Peyote cactus nor the roots of the plant Mimosa hostilis nor Psilocybe mushrooms themselves are included in Schedule 1, but only their respective principals, mescaline, DMT, and psilocin. A fax from the
 Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to the Netherlands Ministry of Public Health sent in 2001 goes on to state that "Consequently, preparations (e.g. decoctions) made of these plants, including ayahuasca, are not under international control and, therefore, not subject to any of the articles of the 1971 Convention."[113] Despite
the INCB's 2001 affirmation that ayahuasca is not subject to drug control by international convention, in its 2010 Annual Report the Board recommended that governments consider controlling (i.e. criminalizing) ayahuasca at the national level. This recommended that governments consider controlling (i.e. criminalizing) ayahuasca at the national level.
mandate and as establishing a reason for governments to violate the human rights (i.e., religious freedom) of ceremonial ayahuasca drinkers.[114] Under American federal law, DMT is a Schedule I drug that is illegal to possess or consume; however, certain religious groups have been legally permitted to consume ayahuasca.[115] A court case allowing
the União do Vegetal to import and use the tea for religious purposes in the United States, Gonzales v. O Centro Espírita Beneficente União do Vegetal, was heard by the U.S. Supreme Court on November 1, 2005; the decision, released February 21, 2006, allows the UDV to use the tea in its ceremonies pursuant to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.
 In a similar case in Ashland, Oregon-based Santo Daime church sued for their right to import and consume ayahuasca tea. In March 2009, U.S. District Court Judge Panner ruled in favor of the Santo Daime Church Céu do Montréa
in Canada received religious exemption to use ayahuasca as a sacrament in their rituals.[117] Religious use in Brazil was legalized after two official inquiries into the tea in the mid-1980s, which concluded that ayahuasca is not a recreational drug and has valid spiritual uses.[118] In France, Santo Daime won a court case allowing them to use the tea in
early 2005; however, they were not allowed an exception for religious purposes, but rather for the simple reason that they did not perform chemical extractions to end up with pure DMT and harmala and the plants used were not scheduled.[119] Four months after the court victory, the common ingredients of ayahuasca as well as harmala were declared
stupéfiants, or narcotic schedule I substances, making the tea and its ingredients illegal to use or possess.[120] In June 2019, Oakland, California, decriminalized natural entheogens. The City Council passed the resolution in a unanimous vote, ending the investigation and imposition of criminal penalties for use and possession of entheogens derived from
 plants or fungi. The resolution states: "Practices with Entheogenic Plants have long existed and have been considered to be sacred to human interrelationships with nature for thousands of years, and continue to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, practicing professionals, mentors, and healersname to be enhanced and improved to this day by religious and spiritual leaders, and the spiritual leaders are the spiritual leaders.
 throughout the world, many of whom have been forced underground."[121] In January 2020, Santa Cruz, California, and in September 2020, Ann Arbor, Michigan, decriminalized natural entheogens.[122][123][124] Ayahuasca has stirred debate regarding intellectual property protection of traditional knowledge.[125] In 1986 the US Patent and
 Trademarks Office (PTO) allowed the granting of a patent on the ayahuasca vine B. caapi. It allowed this patent based on the assumption that ayahuasca's properties had not been previously described in writing. Several public interest groups, including the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) and the Coalition for the assumption that ayahuasca's properties had not been previously described in writing.
 Amazonian Peoples and Their Environment (Amazon Coalition) objected. In 1999 they brought a legal challenge to this patent which had granted a private US citizen "ownership" of the knowledge of a plant that is well-known and sacred to many Indigenous peoples of the Amazon, and used by them in religious and healing ceremonies.[126] Later that year
 the PTO issued a decision rejecting the patent, on the basis that the plant's religious or cultural values prohibited a patent. In 2001, after an appeal by the patent holder, the US Patent Office reinstated the
 patent, albeit to only a specific plant and its asexually reproduced offspring. The law at the time did not allow a third party such as COICA to participate in 2003.[127] Changa Icaro Kambo (drug) Ibogaine Yachay Dimethyltryptamine/harmine /
 Pronounced as /ˌaɪ(j)əˈwæskə/ in the UK and /ˌaɪ(j)əˈwæskə/ in the UK and /ˌaɪ(j)əˈwɑ:skə/ in the US. Also occasionally known in English as ayaguasca (Spanish-derived), aioasca (Brazilian Portuguese-derived), aioasca (Brazilian Portuguese-derived), aioasca (Brazilian Portuguese-derived), aioasca (Spanish-derived), aioasca (Brazilian Portuguese-derived), aioasca (B
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 Dimethoxy-4-butylphenethylamine; 4-Butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-BUIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethan-1-amine CAS Number2888537-44-6PubChem CID172187929Chemical and physical dataFormulaC14H23NO2Molar mass237.343 g·mol-13D model ([Smol)Interactive image SMILES
CCCCC1=CC(C=C(C=C1OC)CCN)OC InChI InChI=1S/C14H23NO2/c1-4-5-6-11-9-14(17-3)12(7-8-15)10-13(11)16-2/h9-10H,4-8,15H2,1-3H3Key:WVGDKSDIKCPRKV-UHFFFAOYSA-N 2C-Bu, also known as 2,5-dimethoxy-4-butylphenethylamine, is a chemical compound of the phenethylamine and 2C families.[1] It has been said by Daniel Trachsel to be
completely unknown.[1] 2C-Bu is the 2C analogue of the DOx derivative DOBU, which is active but does not appear to have psychedelic-type effects in either animals or humans.[1][2][3] 2C-Bu has several notable skeletal isomers, including 2C-iBu, and 2C-sBu.[1][4] 2C-iBu and 2C-tBu are both active and produce hallucinogen-type effects in
Trachsel D, Lehmann D, Enzensperger C (2013). Phenethylamine: von der Struktur zur Funktion [Phenethylamine: von der Struktur zur Funktion]. Nachtschatten-Verlag. pp. 763–764, 766–767, 771, 901. ISBN 978-3-03788-700-4. OCLC 858805226. Retrieved 29 January 2025. ^ a b Shulgin AT, Shulgin AT, Shulgin AT
 (1991). "#63 DOBU 2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-(n)-BUTYLAMPHETAMINE". PiHKAL: A Chemical Love Story (1st ed.). Berkeley, CA: Transform Press. ISBN 978-0-9630096-0-9. OCLC 25627628. ^ Seggel MR, Yousif MY, Lyon RA, Titeler M, Roth BL, Suba EA, et al. (March 1990). "A structure-affinity study of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of the binding of 4-substituted analogues of 1-(2,5-1). The company of 1-(2,5-1).
dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropane at 5-HT2 serotonin receptors". Journal of Medicinal Chemistry. 33 (3): 1032-1036. doi:10.1021/jm00165a023. PMID 2308135. ^ a b c Varty GB, Canal CE, Mueller TA, Hartsel JA, Tyagi R, Avery K, et al. (April 2024). "Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-Substituted Phenethylamines and the
Discovery of CYB210010: A Potent, Orally Bioavailable and Long-Acting Serotonin 5-HT2 Receptor Agonist". J Med Chem. 67 (8): 6144-6188. doi:10.1021/acs.jmedchem.3c01961. PMID 38593423. The 4-tert-butyl group was considered as a spot for potential hydroxylation by cytochrome P450s to discover analogs with short-lasting effects. However, 2C-t-
 Bu was a potent agonist at the 5-HT2A receptor (Ki = 9.9 nM, EC50 = 4.2 nM) and elicited a robust HTR (Supporting Information, Table S1), providing in vivo evidence that the tert-butyl group is not rapidly metabolized to an inactive compound in mice, despite predictions. ^ Shulgin A, Manning T, Daley PF (2011). "#60. DOM". The Shulgin Index,
Volume One: Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Vol. 1. Berkeley, CA: Transform Press. pp. 118-129. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. OCLC 709667010. 2c-IB: [...] (15) Synthesis (from 2,5-dimethoxyisobutylbenzene) (Mueller, 2006); although this compound was reported here, a structure-search in Chemical Abstracts does not produce a CAS
 registry number (16) Threshold activity in humans at 5 mg orally; long duration (about 20 hours; Mueller, 2006). [...] Mueller, M. (2006) Personal communication with A.T. Shulgin. ^ a b WO published 2020210823, Nichols CD, Billac G, Nichols DE, "Compounds and methods for treating inflammatory disorders", published 15 October 2020 ^ a b Raz S
(February 2020). Eleusis Drug Development Overview. LSX World Congress 2020. ^ Oberlender RA (May 1989). "Stereoselective aspects of hallucinogenic drug action and drug discrimination studies of entactogens". Purdue e-Pubs. Purdue University. Retrieved 17 February 2025. Table 7. Hallucinogenic potency of 4-alkyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamines.
[...] DOTB: [...] Hallucinogenic Potencyb: -c. [...] c this compound has not been established as hallucinogenic. [...] Within this homologous series, optimum activity is straight chain alkyl group, two and three carbons in length 1975). The potency increases by an order of magnitude as associated with a (Shulgin and Dyer, the 4-hydrogen of 2,5-DMA is
replaced by a short alkyl chain, then decreases if the chain length exceeds four carbons. In addition, the lack of hallucinogenic activity for the tertiary butyl derivative, DOTB, suggested that branching of the 4-alkyl substituent was not tolerated. [...] In a study employing 5-MeO-DMT as the training drug in rats, DOTB and DOAM were distinguishable from
this hallucinogen, while 2,5-DMA and DOM were not (Glennon et al., 1981). This was consistent with the studies described above. Surprisingly, however, stimulus generalization was not observed for DOET, DOPR, and DOBU (Glennon et al., 1981a). [...]
since the 4-isopropyl derivative was more potent than the 4-tert-butyl analogue, DOTB. Additional studies with DOTB, which contains a more highly hindered benzylic carbon, indicate that hallucinogen-like activity may actually be abolished in man (Shulgin and Dyer, 1975) and drastically attenuated in animals (Glennon et al., 1982). 2C-BU - Isomer Design
Retrieved from "3 Pharmaceutical compound 2C-iBuclinical dataOther names2,5-Dimethoxy-4-isobutylphenethylamine; 2C-iBu; ELE-02; ELEU02Routes ofadministrationOral;[1] Ophthalmic[2][3]Drug classSerotonin 5-HT2A receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; Hallucinogen; Anti-
inflammatory drugPharmacokinetic dataProtein binding74%[4]Duration of action20 hours[1]Identifiers IUPAC name 2-[2,5-dimethoxy-4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl]ethanamine PubChem CID57486931Chemical and physical dataFormulaC14H23NO2Molar mass237.343 g·mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive image SMILES
CC(C)CC1=C(C=C(C=C1)OC)CCN)OC InChI InChI=1S/C14H23NO2/c1-10(2)7-12-9-13(16-3)11(5-6-15)8-14(12)17-4/h8-10H,5-7,15H2,1-4H3Key:FLBABUVVTQBINW-UHFFFAOYSA-N 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-isobutylphenethylamine (2C-iBu or 2C-iBu or
psychedelic, and anti-inflammatory drug which is under development for the treatment of inflammatory eye conditions.[2][3] There is also interest in 2C-iBu and related drugs for
 treatment of systemic inflammation and neuroinflammation.[8][9][10][11][12][5] 2C-iBu was not assessed or discovered by Alexander Shulgin and was not described in PiHKAL (Phenethylamines I Have Known and Loved) (1991).[7][13] However, he did include 2C-iBu (as "2C-IB") as a DOM analogue in a table in The Shulgin Index, Volume One:
Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds (2011).[1] In addition, he stated in a footnote that a 5 mg oral dose of 2C-iBu produces threshold activity and has a long duration with "M. Mueller." [1] 2C-iBu was subsequently more
 thoroughly characterized by Charles D. Nichols and colleagues at Louisiana State University School of Medicine as a novel anti-inflammatory drug in the late 2010s.[4][7] Eleusis has licensed 2C-iBu intellectual property from LSU and the drug has reached the preclinical research stage of development, but no recent development has been reported as of
October 2023.[2][3] 2C-iBu molecular targets[4] Target Affinity (pKi) 2C-iBu (R)-DOI 5-HT2A 7.1 5.9 5-HT1B 7.3 5.6 5-HT1D 7.2 ND 5-HT2A 8.9 10.4 5-HT2B 7.8 8.6 5-HT2D 7.8 
 values are 1.3 nM for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment, whereas its EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy values are 103% for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment, whereas its EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy values are 103% for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment, whereas its EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy values are 103% for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment, whereas its EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy values are 103% for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment, whereas its EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy values are 103% for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment, whereas its EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy values are 103% for calcium mobilization and 57.5 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment for β-arrestin-2 recruitment
2C-NP, 2C-B, 2C-I, 2C-H, and 2C-iP, whereas its activities were more comparable to or less than those of the DOx drugs DOIB, (R)-DOI, and DOiP.[4] 2C-iBu has also been assessed and found to bind to other serotonin receptors, in that order of
affinity and with varying avidities.[4] 2C-iBu dose-dependently produces the head-twitch response (HTR), a behavioral proxy of psychedelic effects, in rodents.[4] In terms of ED50Tooltip median effective dose, 2C-iBu is about 3-fold less potent than (R)-DOI in producing the HTR.[4] According to Eleusis, it is expected to have "greatly reduced"
psychoactivity or hallucinogenic effects compared to related drugs like other members of the 2C family.[6][14] The drug is effective in an allergic asthma model in rodents and showed similar potency as (R)-DOI.[4] Due to its reduced potency in producing the HTR but retained anti-inflammatory potency, 2C-iBu is expected to show greater separation
between the desired anti-inflammatory and the undesired psychedelic effects in humans compared to (R)-DOI.[4] In contrast to certain other anti-inflammatory drugs like corticosteroids, serotonin 5-HT2A receptor agonists like 2C-iBu, also known as 2,5-dimethoxy-4-isobutylphenethylamine, is a phenethylamine
and 2C derivative.[4][5][7] Related drugs to 2C-iBu include 2C-Bu (the butyl analogue), 2C-tBu (the sec-butyl analogue), 2C-sBu (the sec-butyl analogue), 2C-sBu (the sec-butyl analogue), 2C-tBu (the sec-butyl analogue), 2C-sBu (the
 potent anti-inflammatory activity with weak or no hallucinogenic effects. [7][15] Moreover, DOTFM has potent psychedelic effects with no anti-inflammatory activity with weak or no hallucinogenic effects. [7][16] The chemical synthesis of 2C-iBu has
 been described.[4][1] 2C-iBu was developed as a novel anti-inflammatory drug by Charles D. Nichols and colleagues at Eleusis in the late 2010s.[7][4] They are developing it for treatment of inflammatory conditions.[2][3] Eleusis was acquired by and merged into Beckley Psytech in October 2022.[2][18][19] The drug has reached the preclinical research
stage of development, but no recent development has been reported as of October 2023.[2][3] Eleusis has licensed intellectual property surrounding 2C-iBu is not a controlled substance in the United States as of 2020.[6] 5-HT2A receptor § Anti-inflammatory effects ^ a b c d e f Shulgin A, Manning T,
Daley PF (2011). "#60. DOM". The Shulgin Index, Volume One: Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Vol. 1. Berkeley, CA: Transform Press. pp. 118-129. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. OCLC 709667010. 2c-IB: [...] (15) Synthesis (from 2,5-dimethoxyisobutylbenzene) (Mueller, 2006); although this compound was reported here, a structure-
search in Chemical Abstracts does not produce a CAS registry number (16) Threshold activity in humans at 5 mg orally; long duration (about 20 hours; Mueller, 2006). [...] Muell
 Updates on ELE-02 with Synapse". Synapse 23 January 2025. Retrieved 16 February 2025. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s WO published 2020210823, Nichols CD, Billac G, Nicho
LSX World Congress 2020. ^ a b c d Newvine C (8 July 2020). "Eleusis Draws on Research Into Psychedelics, Consciousness Technology, and the Future of Wellness. Retrieved 16 February 2025. ^ a b c d e f g h i Hamilton Morris (14 November 2021). "PODCAST 33: An interview
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Nichols CD (2022). "Psychedelics and Anti-inflammatory Activity in Animal Models". Disruptive Psychopharmacology. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences. Vol. 56. pp. 229-245. doi:10.1007/7854 2022 367. ISBN 978-3-031-12183-8. PMID 35546383. ^ Nichols CD (November 2022). "Psychedelics as potent anti-inflammatory therapeutics".
Neuropharmacology. 219: 109232. doi:10.1016/j.neuropharm.2022.109232. PMID 36007854. ^ Flanagan TW, Nichols CD (August 2018). "Psychedelics as anti-inflammatory agents" (PDF). Int Rev Psychiatry. 30 (4): 363–375. doi:10.1080/09540261.2018.1481827. PMID 30102081. ^ Thompson C, Szabo A (December 2020). "Psychedelics as a novel
approach to treating autoimmune conditions". Immunol Lett. 228: 45-54. doi:10.1016/j.imlet.2020.10.001. hdl:10852/80687. PMID 33035575. ^ Shulgin AT, 
 Studies the Impact of Psychedelic Substances on Inflammation". Lucid News - Psychedelics, Consciousness Technology, and the Future of Wellness. Retrieved 16 February 2025. a b Flanagan TW, Billac GB, Landry AN, Sebastian MN, Cormier SA, Nichols CD (April 2021). "Structure-Activity Relationship Analysis of Psychedelics in a Rat Model of Asthmatical Structure of Wellness. Retrieved 16 February 2025. and the Future of Wellness. Retrieved 16 February 2025.
Reveals the Anti-Inflammatory Pharmacophore". ACS Pharmacol Transl Sci. 4 (2): 488-502. doi:10.1021/acsptsci.0c00063. PMC 8033619. PMID 33860179. The nature of the 4-position substituent of phenethylamine psychedelics has been previously linked to 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptors.40 Analysis of the 4-position substituent of phenethylamine psychedelics has been previously linked to 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptors.40 Analysis of the 4-position substituent of phenethylamine psychedelics has been previously linked to 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptors.40 Analysis of the 4-position substituent of phenethylamine psychedelics has been previously linked to 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptors.40 Analysis of the 4-position substituent of phenethylamine psychedelics has been previously linked to 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptors.40 Analysis of the 4-position substituent of phenethylamine psychedelics has been previously linked to 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as well as agonist properties at 5-HT2 receptor selectivity as a se
position demonstrated that the identity of the moiety at this position was rather flexible. Fully efficacious substitutions at the 4-position included the halogens iodine and bromine (R)-DOI (Figure 7I), and a branched hydrocarbon (DOiBu) (Figure 7A), methoxy (TMA-2) (Figure 7B), short-chain hydrocarbon (DOiBu) (Figure 7B), and a branched hydrocarbon (DOIBu) (Figu
 (Figure 7J). [...] In a comparison of PenH-AUC values determined for each drug as a proxy measure of anti-inflammatory efficacy (Figure 8A) to either EC50 or EMax for calcium mobilization downstream of 5- HT2A receptor activation (Table 1), [...] ^ Flanagan TW, Billac G, Nichols CD (2022). "Differential Regulation of Inflammatory Responses Following
5-HT 2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal. 36 (S1). doi:10.1096/fasebj.2022.36.S1.R2617. ISSN 0892-6638. ^ Flanagan TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal. 36 (S1). doi:10.1096/fasebj.2022.36.S1.R2617. ISSN 0892-6638. ^ Flanagan TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary Tissues". The FASEB Journal TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Louie B, Song G, et al. (February 2024). "Serotonin-2 Receptor Activation in Pulmonary TW, Foster TP, Galbato TE, Lum PY, Lum P
Suppression of Disease-Induced Arginase 1 Expression". ACS Pharmacology & Translational Science. 7 (2): 478-492. doi:10.1021/acsptsci.3c00297. PMC 10863441. PMID 38357283. The effects of (R)-DOTFM were examined in the head-twitch response (HTR) assay. (R)-DOTFM produced a strong HTR with a potent ED 50 of 0.60 µmol/kg. These values are
equivalent to (R)-DOI, as previously determined. ^ Gunther M (26 October 2022). "What's the Future of Eleusis Therapeutics After Acquisition by Beckley Psytech?". Lucid News - Psychedelics, Consciousness Technology, and the Future of Wellness. Retrieved 17 February 2025. ^ "Beckley Psytech Strengthens Pipeline and Development Team With
Acquisition of Eleusis Therapeutics Limited". Psychedelic Alpha. 24 October 2022. Retrieved 17 February 2025. 2C-IB - isomer design PODCAST 33: An interview with Dr. Charles D. Nichols (November 14, 2021) - The Hamilton Morris Podcast (discusses 2C-iBu/ELE-02 from 48:22 to 53:56) Retrieved from "4 Pharmaceutical compound 2C-tBuClinical
dataOther names2,5-Dimethoxy-4-tert-butylphenethylamine; 4-tert-butylphenethylamine; 2C-TBU; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-TBU; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-TBU; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-TBU; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-TBU; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-tert-butyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-t-BuDrug classSerotonin receptor agonistic psychologic psychol
dimethoxyphenethylamine, is a serotonin receptor agonist and putative serotonin 5-HT2A receptor agonist (Ki = 9.9-35 nM, EC50Tooltip half-maximal effective concentration = 4.2 nM) and also binds to the serotonin 5-HT2C receptor (Ki = 7-24 nM).[1][2] The drug
produces a robust head-twitch response, a behavioral proxy of psychedelic effects, in rodents.[2] The active dosage in humans is >5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg plus 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] The active dosage in humans is >5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg plus 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg plus 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg plus 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg plus 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 7 mg and with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is unknown.[1] Initial tests with 10 mg (as 5 mg per Daniel Trachsel and its duration is 
 but instead induced a pronounced and long-lasting tiredness.[1] It was hypothesized that 2C-tBu might be a serotonin 5-HT2A receptor antagonist and might thereby be hypnotic,[1] but it was instead shown to be an agonist in subsequent studies.[2] 2C-Bu 2C-iBu DOTB ^ a b c d e Trachsel D, Lehmann D, Enzensperger C (2013). Phenethylamine: von der
 Struktur zur Funktion [Phenethylamines: From Structure to Function]. Nachtschatten-Science (in German). Solothurn: Nachtschatten-Verlag. pp. 766-767, 771, 901. ISBN 978-3-03788-700-4. OCLC 858805226. Retrieved 29 January 2025. ^ a b c d e Varty GB, Canal CE, Mueller TA, Hartsel JA, Tyagi R, Avery K, et al. (April 2024). "Synthesis and
Structure-Activity Relationships of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-Substituted Phenethylamines and the Discovery of CYB210010: A Potent, Orally Bioavailable and Long-Acting Serotonin 5-HT2 Receptor Agonist". Journal of Medicinal Chemistry. 67 (8): 6144-6188. doi:10.1021/acs.jmedchem.3c01961. PMID 38593423. The 4-tert-butyl group was considered as a spot for
potential hydroxylation by cytochrome P450s to discover analogs with short-lasting effects. However, 2C-t-Bu was a potent agonist at the 5-HT2A receptor (Ki = 9.9 nM, EC50 = 4.2 nM) and elicited a robust HTR (Supporting Information, Table S1), providing in vivo evidence that the tert-butyl group is not rapidly metabolized to an inactive compound in
mice, despite predictions. 2C-TBU - Isomer Design This psychoactive drug-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from "5Psychoactive drug Not to be confused with tusi, a recreational drug in pink-dyed powder form that contains a mixture of different drugs. Pharmaceutical compound 2C-B2C-B structure3D
representation of a 2C-B moleculeClinical dataOther names4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine; Performax; Toonies[1]Routes ofadministrationBy mouth, insufflation, rectalDrug classSerotonergic psychedelic; Hallucinogen; Serotonin 5-HT2A receptor agonistATC
codeNoneLegal status Legal status AU: S9 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F2 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F3 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F3 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F4 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F4 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F4 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F5 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F6 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F7 (Prohibited substance) BR: Class F6 (Prohibited substance) BR
 actionOral: 20-90 min[2]Elimination half-life1.2-2.5 hours[3][4]Duration of actionOral: 2-8 hours[5][2][1]ExcretionUrine[2][1]Identifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine CAS Number66142-81-2PubChem
CID98527 DrugBank DB01537 Chem Spider 88978 UNIIV77772 N32 HKEGGC 22775 CheBICHEBI: 189669 Chem BLC 100164.088 \ Chemical \ and \ physical \ data Formula C10H14 BrN02 Molar \ mass 260.131 \ g\cdot mol-13D \ model \ (JSmol) Interactive \ image \ SMILES \ COc1cc \ (CCN)c \ (OC)cc1BiCHEBI: 189669 Chem BLC 100164.088 \ Chemical \ and \ physical \ data Formula C10H14 BrN02 Molar \ mass 260.131 \ g\cdot mol-13D \ model \ (JSmol) Interactive \ image \ SMILES \ COc1cc \ (CCN)c \ (OC)cc1BiCHEBI: 189669 Chem BLC 100164.088 \ Chemical \ and \ physical \ data Formula C10H14 BrN02 Molar \ mass 260.131 \ g\cdot mol-13D \ model \ (JSmol) Interactive \ image \ SMILES \ COc1cc \ (CCN)c \ (OC)cc1BiCHEBI: 189669 Chem BLC 100164.088 \ Chemical \ and \ physical \ data Formula C10H14 BrN02 Molar \ mass 260.131 \ g\cdot mol-13D \ model \ (JSmol) Interactive \ image \ SMILES \ COc1cc \ (CCN)c \ (CCN)c
InChI InChI InChI=1S/C10H14BrNO2/c1-13-9-6-8(11)10(14-2)5-7(9)3-4-12/h5-6H,3-4,12H2,1-2H3Key:YMHOBZXQZVXHBM-UHFFFAOYSA-N 2C-B, also known as 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine or by the slang name Nexus, is a synthetic psychedelic drug of the 2C family, mainly used as a recreational drug.[2][1][6] It was first synthesized by Alexander
 Shulgin in 1974 for use in psychotherapy. To date, there is limited scientific information regarding the drug's pharmacokinetics and pharmacological effects in humans. The existing studies primarily classify 2C-B as a stimulant and hallucinogen, and less commonly an entactogen.[7] 2C-B is also known by a number of slang names and appears on the illicit
 market in multiple forms:[8][9] as a powder, in capsules or pills. For recreational use, the substance is generally consumed orally or nasally. 1000mg of 2C-B 2C-B became briefly popular in the United States as substitute for the street drug ecstasy (MDMA) when the latter became illegal in 1985.[10] Many 2C-B users are young adults who attend raves.[8]
 Although 2C-B is still used in the rave subculture (commonly mistaken for and/or sold as ecstasy), more knowledgeable use has become more widespread in the 200s.[11] There are claims that 2C-B was used as entheogen by the Sangoma, Nyanga, and Amaggirha people in place of their traditional plants; they refer to the chemical as Ubulawu
 Nomathotholo, which roughly translates to "Medicine of the Singing Ancestors".[12][13][14] In Shulgin's book PiHKAL, the oral dosage range is listed as 12 to 24 mg.[15] The common oral recreational dose per Erowid is around 15 to 25 mg.[16] Shulgin and others describe 2C-B as having a steep dose-response curve, such that a small increase in dose
can result in an unexpectedly large increase in effects.[15][17] 2C-B dosage[citation needed] Oral Insufflated ED50 10 mg 4-6 mg Moderate 15-25 mg 5-9 mg Strong 26-35 mg 10-20 mg Extremely Intense > 35 mg > 20 mg Duration 4-8 hours 2-4 hours When sold as "Ecstasy", tablets containing 2C-B often contain about 5 mg of the drug, an amount which
produces stimulatory effects that mimic the effects of MDMA; in contrast, tablets marketed as 2C-B have larger quantities of the drug (10-20 mg) which cause hallucinogenic effects. [18] When orally consumed, 2C-B has a much longer delay before the onset of effects than when it is insufflated. Oral ingestion generally takes roughly 45-75 minutes for the
but have a significantly shorter duration, while oral usage results in a milder, longer experience. When insufflated, the onset happens very rapidly, usually reaching the peak at about 20-40 minutes and plateauing for 2-3 hours. 2C-B is also considered one of the most painful drugs to insufflate, with users reporting intense nasal burning. [20] The sudden
 described as being more easily managed than other psychedelics; [20][17] it is often compared to a mixture of a serotonergic psychedelic and MDMA.[21] At 5-10 mg, experiments with young chickens have shown it to produce effects similar to a low dosage of amphetamines. [22] The anecdotal effects of 2C-B that have been reported by users on online
 discussion forums include:[19][23][24] At low doses, the experience may shift in intensity from engaging to mild/undetectable. Experienced users report the ability to take control of the effects and switch from engaging to mild/undetectable. Experienced users report the ability to take control of the effects and switch from engaging to mild/undetectable.
 and auditory effects of the drug. Excessive giggling or smiling is common, as is a tendency for deeper "belly laughs". Some users say that the effects are more intense when listening to music and report that they can see sounds and noises. Some users experience a decrease in visual acuity, although others report sharper vision. Through increased
awareness of one's body, attention may be brought to perceived "imperfections" or internal body processes. The following effects are highly dose-dependent. Open eye visuals (CEVs), such as cartoon-like distortions and red or green halos around objects. Closed eye visuals (CEVs) are more common than OEVs. Affects and alters ability to communicate
engage in deep thought, or maintain attention span. Some users report experiencing frightening or fearful effects during the experience. Users describe feeling frigid or cold on reaching a plateau, while others feel wrapped in comfortable blankets/ultimate pleasure. Coordination may be affected; some users lose balance or have perceptual distinction
problems. Onset time of 2C-B is highly dose dependent, but usually from 45 to 75 minutes. Taken on a full stomach, the onset time is increased to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approdisiac (see: § History). Some users report approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, 2C-B was sold in small doses as an approach to two hours or more. Before it was scheduled, and the scheduled in the scheduled
2C-B is a psychedelic with some possible entactogen-like effects. [7][3][25] Specific effects have included slight hallucinogenic states, perceptual changes, ego dissolution, time dilation, euphoria, feelings of well-being, reduced anger, increased reactivity to negative emotional stimuli, decreased ability to recognize expressions of happiness, augmented
emotionality in speech, and mild sympathomimetic effects such as pressor effects, among others.[7][3][25] Some users report mild "jitters" (body tremors), shuddering breath, and/or mild muscle spasms after insufflating 2C-B. Whether or not these effects are enjoyable depends on the user; Mild to intense diarrhea, gas, nausea, and general
 gastrointestinal discomfort; Severe headaches after coming down from large doses have been reported. However, many users report a lack of "comedown" or "crash", instead noting a gradual return to sobriety; At doses over 30-40 mg the user may experience frightening hallucinations, as well as tachycardia, hypertension, and hyperthermia; [26] 2C-B
 HCl is very painful to insufflate. Anecdotal evidence suggests that 2C-B HBr, the hydrobromide salt with greater water solubility, is less irritating to the mucous membranes lining the nose but slightly less potent when compared dose-for-dose with the HCl salt;[27] Rectal administration of a water-based solution of 2C-B is known to be less painful than
 insufflation and much more potent than oral administration. Severe adverse reactions are rare, but use of 2C-B was linked to significant brain injury in one case report; the alleged "2C-B" was never actually discovered by testing so the only evidence suggesting 2C-B was the cause was the victim's own words, without taking into consideration that
 adulteration and impurities are very common in illicit drugs.[28] There is a case report of acquired synesthesia following a single very high dose of 2C-B.[30] The lethal dosage is unknown. It was reported in PiHKAL, by Alexander Shulgin, that a psychologist had
 accidentally taken a 100 mg dose orally without apparent harm. [15] See also: Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer § Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes 2C-B is metabolized by the monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine, tranylcypromine, moclobemide, and
 selegiline may potentiate the effects of 2C-B.[31][32][33] This may result in overdose and serious toxicity.[33][31] 2C-B may also have interactions with other medications and drugs.[5] 2C-B activities Target Affinity (Ki, nM) 5-HT1A 130-311 5-HT1B 104 
are human unless otherwise specified. Refs: [34][35][36][37][1][38][39][40][41][42][43][46] Unlike most psychedelics, 2C-B has been shown to be a low efficacy human serotonin 5-HT2A and 5
may also play a role. The rank order of 5-HT2A receptor antagonist potency for this family of drugs in Xenopus is 2C-I > 2C-B > 2C-D, 2C-E, 2C-I, and 2C-T-2, all showed no activity as monoamine releasing agents of serotonin,
pharmacological properties, metabolism, and toxicity of 2C-B.[citation needed] With 30 mg 2C-B by oral administration its peak concentrations were 2.3 ± 1.0 hours.[4] 2C-B has been shown to be metabolized by liver hepatocytes, resulting in deamination and demethylation that
 demethylation. Alternatively, the later metabolites can be generated by demethylation of 2C-B followed by oxidative deamination. [26] Deamination of 2C-B is mediated by the monoamine oxidase (MAO) enzymes MAO-A and MAO-B. [31][32][4] There is species differentiation in the metabolism of 2C-B. Mice hepatocytes produce 4-bromo-2,5-
concentrations 280-fold and 17-fold higher than those of 2C-B with oral administration of 2C-B, respectively.[4] The elimination half-life of 2C-B in humans is 1.2 to 2.5 hours.[3][4] Analogues and derivatives of 2C-B in humans is 1.2 to 2.5 hours.[3][4] Analogues and derivatives of 2C-B with oral administration of 2C-B in humans is 1.2 to 2.5 hours.[3][4] Analogues and derivatives of 2C-B with oral administration oral administra
2C-B have been tested, including N-methyl-2CB, N,N-dimethyl-2CB, N
N-(4-bromobenzyl)-2CB binding even more tightly.[55] This initial research did not include functional assays of activity, but later led to the development of potent substituted N-benzyl derivatives such as 25B-NBOMe,[56] and 25B-NBOMe,[56] 
[42] ASR-2001 (2CB-5PrO) is another notable analogue of 2C-B which is under development for treatment of psychiatric disorders.[57][58][59] Exposing compounds to the reagents gives a colour change which is indicative of the compounds to the reagents gives a colour change which is indicative of the compounds to the reagents gives a colour change which is indicative of the compounds to the reagents gives a colour change which is indicative of the compound under test. Marquis Mecke Mandelin Liebermann Froehde Robadope Yellow to give brownish green
 Yellow to black Yellow to green Slow pink Ehrlich Hofmann Simon's Scott Folin No reaction No reaction No reaction (Light) purple 2C-B was synthesized from 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde by American chemist Alexander Shulgin in 1974. It first saw use among the psychiatric community as an aid during therapy, but was abandoned due to
 needed] Street purity of 2C-B, when tested, has been found to be relatively high.[62] Researchers in Spain found that 2C-B samples in the country doubled between 2006 and 2009, switched from primarily powder form to tablets, and exhibited "low falsification rates".[21] An analysis of street samples in the Netherlands found impurities "in small
percentages"; only one of the impurities, the N-acetyl derivative of 2C-B, could be identified, and comprised 1.3% of the sample. The authors suggested that this compound was a by-product of 2C-B synthesis.[18] In 2011, street prices in the United States ranged between $10 and $30 per tablet when purchased in small quantities.[8] Larger retail
 purchases cost between $200 and $500 per gram. Wholesale purchases of 2C-B would lower the price ($100 to $300 per gram in 2001, $30 to $100 on the darknet in 2020).[60] The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs added 2C-B to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in March 2001.[63] 2C-B is a scheduled drug in most
jurisdictions.[64] The following is a partial list of territories where the substance has been scheduled. 2C-B is controlled under the List 1, as well as similar substances subject to import and export controls (Appendix B). It was placed on Schedule One of the Drugs Misuse
 and Trafficking Act when it first came to notice in 1994, when in a showcase legal battle chemist R. Simpson was charged with manufacturing the substance in Sydney. Alexander Shulgin came to Australia Poisons Standard (October 2015), however similar drugs
such as 2C-T-2 and 2C-I are making 2C-B is a controlled substance making production, distribution, and possession illegal. In Brazil, 2C-B is a controlled brugs and Substance making production, distribution, and possession illegal. In Brazil, 2C-B is a controlled substance making production, distribution, and possession illegal. In Brazil, 2C-B is a controlled substance making production, distribution, and possession illegal. In Brazil, 2C-B is a controlled substance making production, distribution, and possession illegal.
 Schedule III as "4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzeneethanamine and any salt, isomer or salt of isomer thereof".[67] 2C-B has been rescheduled (Schedule III), in a new amendment, taking effect on October 31, 2016. This is to include the other 2C-x analogues.[68] In August 2007, 2C-B, along with many other psychologically active substances,[69] was added to
Ley 20.000, known as the Ley de Drogas [es]. Possession of more than 200 mg of 2C-B is punishable with a two years jail sentence. [70] Smaller amount is punishable by a fine. The 200 mg threshold is merely a guideline which the court can reconsider depending on circumstances. In Denmark, 2C-B is listed as a category B drug. [71] In Estonia, 2C-B is
 classified as Schedule I. In Germany, 2C-B is controlled in the Betäubungsmittelgesetz (BtMG) Anlage I as "Bromdimethoxyphenethylamin" (BDMPEA). 2C-B is a prohibited substance since 2001.[73] In the Netherlands, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[72] In Japan, 2C-B is a prohibited substance since 2001.[73] In the Netherlands, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[72] In Japan, 2C-B is a prohibited substance since 2001.[73] In the Netherlands, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[72] In Japan, 2C-B is a prohibited substance since 2001.[73] In the Netherlands, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[73] In the Netherlands, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[74] In Japan, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[75] In the Netherlands, 2C-B is schedule I. (tabella I).[75] In Japan, 2C-B is schedule II. (tabella I).[75
 B was scheduled on July 9, 1997. In the Netherlands, 2C-B became a list I substance of the Opium Law despite no health incidents occurring. Following the ban, other phenethylamines were sold in place of 2C-B until the Netherlands became the first country in the world to ban 2C-I, 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7 alongside 2C-B. In Norway, 2C-B was classified as
 Schedule II on March 22, 2004, listed as 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine.[74] 2C-B is schedule I (I-P group) in Poland. Banned as a narcotic drug with a criminal penalty for possession of at least 10 mg.[75] In Spain, 2C-B was added to Category 2 prohibited substances in 2002. 2C-B is currently classified as Schedule I in Sweden. 2C-B was first
 classified as "health hazard" under the act Lagen om förbud mot vissa hälsofarliga varor (Act on the Prohibition of Certain Goods Dangerous to Health) as of June 1, 2002, published in LVFS 2002:4[77] but mislabeled "2-CB" in the document.
 However, this was corrected in a new document, LVFS 2009:22[78] effective December 9, 2009. In Switzerland, 2C-B is listed in Anhang D of the DetMV and is illegal to produce, supply or possess. Possession carries a maximum sentence of
seven years imprisonment while supply is punishable by life imprisonment and an unlimited fine.[80] In the United States, 2C-B is classified as a Schedule I controlled substance. This became permanent law on June 2, 1995,[81] following a proposal by the Drug Enforcement Administration in December 1994.[82] a b c d e f g Nugteren-van Lonkhuyzen
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 веществ, а также значительного, крупного и особо крупного и особо крупного размеров для растений, содержащих наркотические средства или психотропные вещества, для целей статей 228, 228.1, 229 и 229.1 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации" (с изменениями
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 substance) BR: Class F2 (Prohibited psychotropics) CA: Schedule II UK: Class A US: Schedule I Identifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethan-1-amine CAS Number69587-11-7 YPubChem CID10267191ChemSpider8442670 YUNIIS35362848VKEGGC22776 YChEMBLC388297 YCompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID80893674 ECHA
InfoCard100.217.507 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC10H14INO2Molar mass307.131 g·mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive imageMelting point246 °C (475 °F) SMILES Ic1cc(OC)c(cc1OC)CCN InChI InChI=1S/C10H14INO2/c1-13-9-6-8(11)10(14-2)5-7(9)3-4-12/h5-6H,3-4,12H2,1-2H3 YKey:PQHQBRJAAZQXHL-UHFFFAOYSA-N Y (verify) 2C-I, also
known as 2.5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine, is a phenethylamine of the 2C family with psychedelic effects.[1] It was first synthesized by Alexander Shulgin, and is described in Shulgin's book PiHKAL (1991). The substance is consumed as a recreational drug, and is circulated in the drug market in a powder form. 2C-I is sometimes confused with other
related chemical substances such as 25I-NBOMe (2C-I-NBOMe), nicknamed "Smiles" and "N-bomb" in the media.[2][3][4] In the early 2000s, 2C-I was sold in Dutch smart shops as a recreational drug after the drug 2C-B was banned.[5] According to the US Drug Enforcement Administration, 2C-I is taken orally or snorted in a powder form.[6] See also:
Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer § Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes 2C-I is metabolized by the monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine, transployer mine, moclobemide, and selegiline may potentiate the effects of 2C-I.[7][8][9] This may result in overdose and
serious toxicity.[9][7] 2C-I activities Target Affinity (Ki, nM) 5-HT1A 180-970 (Ki)4,900 (EC50Tooltip half-maximal effective concentration)102% (Emax) 5-HT1B ND 5-HT
(EC50)44-107% (Emax) 5-HT3 ND 5-HT4 ND 5-HT5A ND 5-HT6 ND 5-HT6 ND 5-HT7 ND α1A 5,100 α1B, α1D ND α2A 70 α2B, α2C ND β1-β3 ND D1 13,000 D2 2,700 D3 5,000 D4, D5 ND H1 6,100 TAAR1Tooltip Trace amine-associated receptor 1 3,300 (Ki) (mouse)120 (Ki) (rat)2,400 (EC50) (mouse)190 (EC50) (rat)>10,000 (EC50) (human)51% (Emax)
(mouse)50% (Emax) (rat) SERTTooltip Serotonin transporter 950-4,900 (Ki)5,600-13,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (Ki)126,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (Ki)126,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (Ki)126,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (Ki)126,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (IC50)IA (EC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A 125,000 (IC50) MAO-AToolti
MAO-BTooltip Monoamine oxidase B 55,000 (IC50) Notes: The smaller the value, the more avidly the drug binds to the site. All proteins are human unless otherwise specified. Refs: [10][11][12][13][14][15][16][17][18][19][20] 2C-I acts as a serotonin receptor agonist. It produces psychedelic effects via serotonin 5-HT2A receptor activation. It is inactive as
a monoamine releasing agent and shows negligible activity as a monoamine reuptake inhibitor. [12][11] 2C-I is a highly potent anti-inflammatory potency of any other assessed drug in a large series in one study. [18] It was more potent than
(R)-DOI in terms of anti-inflammatory activity.[18] DOI 25I-NB9 25I-NB90Me 25
or misused, the manufacture, possession, sale or use of which should be prohibited by law except when required for medical or scientific research, or for analytical, teaching or training purposes with approval of the CEO".[22] As of October 31, 2016, 2C-I is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada.[23] In December 2003, the European Council
issued a binding order compelling all European Union member states to ban 2C-I within three months. [24] Illegal: scheduled in the "government decree on substances, preparations and fungi which normally do not have medical use") as
a narcotic on March 16, 2004, published by the Medical Products Agency in their regulation LVFS 2004:3.[26] In the United Kingdom, 2C-I is a Schedule I substance under the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012, making possession, distribution and manufacture
illegal.[24] A previous bill, introduced in March 2011, that would have done the same passed the House of Representatives, but was not passed by the Senate.[27] Recreational drug use ^ Bosak A, LoVecchio F, Levine M (June 2013). "Recurrent seizures and serotonin syndrome following "2C-I" ingestion". Journal of Medical Toxicology. 9 (2): 196-198.
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transporter binding and function" (PDF). Psychopharmacology (Berl). 231 (5): 875-888. doi:10.1007/s00213-013-3303-6. PMC 3945162. PMID 24142203. ^ Rudin D, Luethi D, Hoener MC, Liechti ME (2022). "Structure-activity Relation of Halogenated 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamines Compared to their α-Desmethyl (2C) Analogues". The FASEB Journal. 36
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Entry in PiHKAL 2C-I Entry in PiHKAL o info 2C-I: An Obscure, But Powerful Research Chemical compound Pharmaceutical compound 2C-iPLegal status DE: NpSG (Industrial and scientific use only) UK: Class A Identifiers IUPAC name 2-[2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(propan-2-yl)phenyl]ethan-1-amine CAS
13(11)16-4/h7-9H,5-6,14H2,1-4H3Key:XUGPCRRUMVWELT-UHFFFAOYSA-N 2C-iP (also known as Jelena) is a relatively potent and long acting psychedelic phenethylamine and compound from the 2C family that was first synthesized by Dmitri Ger and has been sold online as a designer drug.[1][2] It is a structural analog of 2C-P. As of October 31, 2016,
2C-iP is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada.[3] 2C-cP 2C-D 2C-E 2C-T-4 DOiPr ^ Ger A, Ger D (1 March 2011). "Triple Goddess of the Night". British Neuroscience Association Bulletin. Archived from the original on 19 February 2014. Retrieved 16 July 2015. ^ Meyers-Riggs B (4 October 2010). "The alkylated 2Cs". countyourculture. Archived
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it.vte Retrieved from "8Pharmaceutical compound 2C-PClinical dataOther names2C-Pr; 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylphenethylamine; 4-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 4-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 5-HT2 receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenATC codeNonePharmacokinetic dataDuration of action10-16
hours[1]Identifiers IUPAC name 2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)ethan-1-amine CAS Number207740-22-5 YPubChem CID44350080ChemSpider21106226 YUNIIDPS1JI878JChEMBLC39136 YCompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID30174849 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC13H21NO2Molar mass223.316 g mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive
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imageMelting point207 to 209 °C (405 to 408 °F) (hydrochloride)Solubility in water7-9 mg/mL (20 °C) mg/mL (20 °C) mg/mL (20 °C) smiles coc1=C(CCN)C=C(OC)C(CCC)=C1 InChI InChI=1S/C13H21NO2/c1-4-5-10-8-13(16-3)11(6-7-14)9-12(10)15-2/h8-9H,4-7,14H2,1-3H3 YKey:PZJOKFZGPTVNBF-UHFFFAOYSA-N Y (verify) 2C-P, also known as 2,5-dimethoxy-4-7,14H2,1-3H3 YKey:PZJOKFZGPTVNBF-UHFFAOY

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propylphenethylamine, is a relatively potent and long-acting psychedelic phenethylamine of the 2C family. In his book PiHKAL, Shulgin listed 2C-P's dosage range as 6-10 mg and wrote that while most reports with dosages between 6 and 12 mg were favorable, "there was one report of an experience in which a single dosage of 16 mg was clearly an
  overdose, with the entire experiment labeled a physical disaster, not to be repeated."[1] He cautioned readers regarding dosing with 2C-P by commenting that "a consistent observation is that there may not be too much latitude in dosage between that which would be modest, or adequate, and that which would be excessive. The need for individual
titration would be most important with this compound."[1] 2C-P is one of the most potent compounds in the 2C family of psychedelics, rivaled only by 2C-TFM. A wider dosage range of 1 to 16 mg or more, with a dose estimate of 7 mg, has also been reported.[2] 2C-P produces intense hallucinogenic, psychedelic, and entheogenic effects including open eye
 visualizations and closed-eye visualizations.[1] It can have a very slow onset if ingested, and peak effects reportedly do not occur for 3 to 5 hours. See also: Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer § Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes 2C drugs like 2C-P are
known to be metabolized by the monoamine oxidase (MAO) enzymes MAO-A and MAO-B.[3][4] Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine, tranylcypromine, moclobemide, and selegiline may potentiate the effects of 2C drugs like 2C-P.[3][4][5] This may result in overdose and serious toxicity.[5][3] Unknown (or unreported) dosages taken by
teenagers at a Connecticut, US concert in September 2013 caused seven people to require emergency medical help including CPR and defibrillation to resuscitate some of them, with all seven being taken to a hospital and four of those being hospitalized until at least the next day.[6] It was reported that none of the overdose victims died[7] while CNN's
 "OutFront" blog claimed the police called it a "mass casualty event"[8] blaming the problems on 2C-P and drugs apparently being sold as "Molly", a common name for MDMA. Louella Fletcher-Michie, the daughter of actor John Michie, died from a 2C-P overdose in September 2017 at the Bestival in Dorset, UK, the first reported death from 2C-P.[9]
Her boyfriend was found guilty of manslaughter, for giving her the drug and failing to act to help her for over six hours after she overdosed. His conviction for failing to act to help her for over six hours after she overdosed. His conviction for failing to act to help her for over six hours after she overdosed. His conviction for failing to act to help her for over six hours after she overdosed. His conviction for failing to act was quashed in August 2020.[10] 2C-P activities Target Affinity (Ki, nM) 5-HT1B ND 5-HT1B N
  effective concentration) 63% (EmaxTooltip maximal efficacy) 5-HT2B ND (Ki)130 (EC50)72% (Emax) 5-HT2C 40 (Ki)ND (EC50)ND (Emax) 5-HT3 ND \alpha1B, \alpha1D ND \alpha2B, \alpha2C ND \beta1-\beta3 ND D1 8,400 D2 2,300 D3 5,200 D4, D5 ND H1 21,000 H2-H4 ND M1-M5 ND I1 ND \alpha1, \alpha2 ND TAAR1Tooltip
 Trace amine-associated receptor 1 280 (Ki) (mouse)20 (Ki) (mouse)20 (Ki) (mouse)30 (EC50) (
(IC50)ND (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter 40,000 (Ki)198,000 (IC50)ND (EC50) Notes: The smaller the value, the more avidly the drug binds to the serotonin 5-HT1 receptor with about 14-
 fold lower affinity than for the serotonin 5-HT2A receptor.[12] The drug shows little or no affinity for the monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine reuptake inhibition.[12][14] It shows high affinity for the monoamine transporters (MATs) and lower but still high affinity for the mouse TAAR1.[12] In
contrast to many other psychedelics, 2C-P, as well as 2C-C and certain 2C NBOMe analogues, has shown reinforcing effects in rodents.[15][14] These findings suggest that 2C-P may have misuse potential.[15][14] The mechanism by which these
 effects are produced is unknown.[14] However, 2C-P was found to decrease dopamine transporter (DAT) expression and to increase DAT phosphorylation in the nucleus accumbens similarly to methamphetamine in rodents.[15][14] Decreased DAT expression may result in reduced dopamine reuptake, while DAT phosphorylation is associated with
dopamine reverse transport and efflux, in turn increasing extracellular dopamine levels.[15][14] 2C-P has also been found to produce neurotoxicity at high doses in rodents, which appears to be mediated via neuroinflammation.[14] The drug only weakly inhibits the monoamine oxidases.[16] 2C-P is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-n-propylphenethylamine. The full name
of the chemical is 2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)ethanamine. The hydrochloride salt is the most common form, normally found as a white powder,[17][unreliable source?] or white crystals.[1] Alexander Shulgin's 2C-P crude freebase (soluble in chloroform), after "removal of the solvent under vacuum," was an off-white colored oil which he distilled at
 100-110 °C at 40 Pa (0.3 mmHg) (turning it "water white" in color), and it "spontaneously crystallized" upon cooling. 2C-P is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada.[18] As of October 2015 2C-P is a controlled substance in China.[19] In
 Denmark, 2C-P has been added to the list of Schedule B controlled substances. [20] Scheduled in "government decree on psychoactive substances banned from the consumer market". [21] 2C-P is an Anlage I controlled drug. The Riksdag added 2C-P to Narcotic Drugs Punishments Act under swedish schedule I ("substances, plant materials and fungi which
normally do not have medical use") as of August 16, 2016; 80 listed as 2,5-dimetoxi-4-propylfenetylamin. [22] 2C-P was placed into Schedule I (with the DEA Drug Code of 7524) making it illegal to possess, distribute and/or manufacture without
a license in the United States by an act of the US Congress on July 9, 2012 when US President Barack Obama signed the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (SDAPA).[24] The law came into effect on January 4, 2013.[25] In the first episode of the CBS fictional TV drama series Battle Creek, a local police detective is tasked with solving a double
murder where an assisting FBI agent claims the victims were operating a clandestine laboratory manufacturing 2C-P. 2C-Bu ^ a b c d e f g "Erowid Online Books : "PIHKAL" - #36 2C-P". erowid.org. Archived from the original on 2015-04-21. Retrieved 2015-04-21. Retrie
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 Pharmaceutical compound 2C-CPIdentifiers IUPAC name 2-(4-cyclopropyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine CAS Number2888537-46-8PubChem CID163192739CompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID101337025 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC13H19NO2Molar mass221.300 g·mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive image SMILES
 COc1cc(c(cc1CCN)OC)C1CC1 InChI InChI = 1S/C13H19NO2/c1-15-12-8-11(9-3-4-9)13(16-2)7-10(12)5-6-14/h7-9H,3-6,14H2,1-2H3Key:WSMVNFNZKKZCPU-UHFFFAOYSA-N 2C-CP (2C-cP) is a recreational designer drug from the substituted phenethylamine family, with psychedelic effects. It was first synthesised by Daniel Trachsel and colleagues in
 2006. It has a binding affinity (Ki) of 95 nM at the serotonin receptor 5-HT2A and 41 nM at 5-HT2C and is active at a dosage of between 15 and 35 mg with a duration of 3 to 6 hours.[1] 2C-IP 2C-Y 2C-YN ^ Trachsel D, Lehmann D, Enzensperger C (2013). Phenethylamine From structure to
 function] (in German). Nachtschatten Verlag AG. pp. 766-771. ISBN 978-3-03788-700-4. This hallucinogen-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from " 10Pharmaceutical compound 2C-CClinical dataOther names2,5-Dimethoxy-4-chlorophenethylamine; 4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamineRoutes
ofadministrationOralDrug classSerotonin 5-HT2 receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenLegal status BR: Class F2 (Prohibited psychotropics) CA: Schedule II DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule II DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule II DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: 
9 YPubChem CID29979100ChemSpider21106221 YUNII0RO7MZY2LSChEMBLChEMBL124733 YCompTox Dashboard (EPA)DTXSID80893699 Chemical and physical dataFormulaC10H14ClNO2Molar mass215.68 g·mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive imageMelting point220 to 221 °C (428 to 430 °F) (hydrochloride) SMILES COc1cc(CCN)c(cc1Cl)OC
 InChI InChI = 1S/C10H14ClNO2/c1-13-9-6-8(11)10(14-2)5-7(9)3-4-12/h5-6H,3-4,12H2,1-2H3 YKey:CGKQFIWIPSIVAS-UHFFFAOYSA-N Y (verify) 2C-C is a psychedelic drug of the 2C family. It was first synthesized by Alexander Shulgin, sometimes used as an entheogen. In his book PiHKAL (Phenethylamines i Have Known And Loved), Shulgin lists the
dosage range as 20-40 mg. 2C-C is usually taken orally, but may also be insufflated.[1] 2C-C is schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act in the United States, signed into law as of July, 2012 under the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act.[2] Not much information is known about the toxicity of 2C-C. Over the
 approximate dose range 20-40 mg, visual effects last approximately 4 to 8 hours.[1] See also: Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer § Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes 2C drugs like 2C-C are known to be metabolized by the monoamine oxidase (MAO) enzymes MAO-A and MAO-B.[3][4] Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine
 tranylcypromine, moclobemide, and selegiline may potentiate the effects of 2C drugs like 2C-C.[3][4][5] This may result in overdose and serious toxicity.[5][3] 2C-C activities Target Affinity (Ki, nM) 5-HT1A 190-740 (Ki)>10,000 (EC50Tooltip half-maximal effective concentration)10,000 (EC50) (human)57% (Emax) (mouse)51% (Emax) (rat) SERTTooltip
Serotonin transporter 24,000 (Ki)72,000-74,000 (IC50Tooltip half-maximal inhibitory concentration)>100,000 (EC50) (rat) NETTooltip Dopamine transporter >30,000 (Ki)305,000 (IC50)>100,000 (EC50) (rat) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase A ND (IC50)
MAO-BTooltip Monoamine oxidase B ND (IC50) Notes: The smaller the value, the more avidly the drug binds to the serotonin 5-HT1A receptor with 15-fold lower affinity than for the
 serotonin 5-HT2A receptor.[14][8] The drug shows little or no affinity for the monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine reuptake inhibition.[8][15] It shows high affinity for the monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows very weak or negligible monoamine transporters (MATs) and shows ve
C, as well as 2C-P and certain 2C NBOMe analogues, has shown reinforcing effects in rodents. [14][15] These findings suggest that 2C-C may have misuse potential. [14][15] The mechanism by which these effects are produced is unknown. [15]
 However, 2C-C was found to decrease dopamine transporter (DAT) expression and to increase DAT phosphorylation in the nucleus accumbens and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) similarly to methamphetamine in rodents.[14][15] Decreased DAT expression may result in reduced dopamine reuptake, while DAT phosphorylation is associated with
dopamine reverse transport and efflux, in turn increasing extracellular dopamine levels.[14][15] 2C-C has also been found to produce neurotoxicity at high doses in rodents, which appears to be mediated via neuroinflammation.[15] Analogues and derivatives of 2C-C: 25C-NB*: 25C-NBMD 25C-NBOMe (NBOMe-2CC) 25C-NB3OMe
25C-NB4OMe N-(2C)-fentanyl: N-(2C-C)-fentanyl: N-(2C-C)-fentanyl [16] As of October 2015 2C-C is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada. [18] 2C-C is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada. [18] 2C-C is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada.
förbud mot vissa hälsofarliga varor (translated Act on the Prohibition of Certain Goods Dangerous to Health) as of Mar 1, 2005, in their regulation SFS 2005;26 listed as 2,5-dimetoxi-4-klorfenetylamin (2C-C), making it illegal to sell or possess.[19] As of July 9, 2012, in the United States 2C-C is a Schedule I substance under the Food and Drug
 Administration Safety and Innovation Act of 2012, making possession, distribution and manufacture illegal. [20] Phenethylamines DOC a b Shulgin, Alexander; Shulgin, Ann (September 1991). PiHKAL: A Chemical Love Story. Berkeley, California: Transform Press. ISBN 0-9630096-0-5. OCLC 25627628.
and Innovation Act, Subtitle D-Synthetic Drugs". FDA. June 27, 2012. Archived from the original on July 4, 2012. Retrieved July 12, 2012. ^ a b c Dean BV, Stellpflug SJ, Burnett AM, Engebretsen KM (June 2013). "2C or not 2C: phenethylamine designer drug review". J Med Toxicol. 9 (2): 172–178. doi:10.1007/s13181-013-0295-x. PMC 3657019.
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Chaboz S, Hoener MC, Liechti ME (April 2016). "In Vitro Characterization of Psychoactive Substances at Rat, Mouse, and Human Trace Amine-Associated Receptor 1" (PDF). J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 357 (1): 134-144. doi:10.1124/jpet.115.229765. PMID 26791601. ^ a b c d e f g h Gil-Martins E, Barbosa DJ, Borges F, Remião F, Silva R (June 2025).
  "Toxicodynamic insights of 2C and NBOMe drugs - Is there abuse potential?". Toxicol Rep. 14: 101890. doi:10.1016/j.toxrep.2025.101890. PMC 11762925. PMID 39867514. ^ a b c d e f g h Kim YJ, Ma SX, Hur KH, Lee Y, Ko YH, Lee BR, Kim SK, Sung SJ, Kim KM, Kim HC, Lee SY, Jang CG (April 2021). "New designer phenethylamines 2C-C and 2C-P have
 abuse potential and induce neurotoxicity in rodents". Arch Toxicol. 95 (4): 1413-1429. doi:10.1007/s00204-021-02980-x. PMID 33515270. 个 "Explore N-(2C-C)-Fentanyl | PiHKAL info". isomerdesign.com. 个 "关于印发《非药用类麻醉药品和精神药品列管办法》的通知" (in Chinese). China Food and Drug Administration. 27 September 2015. Archived from the
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2014-06-02. 2C-C - Isomer Design 2C-C - PsychonautWiki Erowid 2C-C - PiHKAL - Erowid 2C-C - PiHKAL - Erowid 2C-C - PiHKAL - Isomer Design 2C-C: "Euphoric, Lucid, & Highly Visual" - Tripsitter Retrieved from "11Pharmaceutical compound 2C-DClinical dataOther names2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methyl-phenethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 2C-M; LE-
25; LE25Routes ofadministrationOralDrug classSerotonin 5-HT2 receptor agonist; Serotonergic psychedelic; HallucinogenLegal status BR: Class F2 (Prohibited psychotropics) CA: Schedule III DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) US: Schedule I Pharmacokinetic dataDuration of action4-6 hours[1]Identifiers IUPAC name 2-(2,5-4).
dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethan-1-amine CAS Number24333-19-5 YPubChem CID135740ChemSpider119559 YUNII7J43GY6ONSChEMBLC1H17NO2Molar mass195.262 g·mol-13D model (JSmol)Interactive imageMelting point213 to 214 °C (415 to
417 °F) (hydrochloride) SMILES O(c1cc(c(OC)cc1CCN)C)C InChI InChI=1S/C11H17NO2/c1-8-6-11(14-3)9(4-5-12)7-10(8)13-2/h6-7H,4-5,12H2,1-3H3 YKey: UNQQFDCVEMVQHM-UHFFFAOYSA-N Y NY (what is this?) (verify) 2C-D, also known as 2C-M or as 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine, is a psychedelic drug of the 2C family that is sometimes
used as an entheogen. It was first synthesized in 1970 by a team from the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, [2] and its activity was subsequently investigated in humans by Alexander Shulgin. Not much information is known about the toxicity of 2C-D, as no major studies have been conducted. In his book PiHKAL, Shulgin lists the dosage range
as being from 20 to 60 mg.[1] Lower doses of 10 mg or less have been explored for microdosing.[3] According to Shulgin, the effects of 2C-D typically last for 4-6 hours.[1] Shulgin himself referred to this substance as a "pharmacological tofu," meaning that when mixed with other substances, it can extend or potentiate their effects without coloring the
 experience too much, in a manner similar to how tofu absorbs the flavors of sauces or spices it is cooked with. Hanscarl Leuner, working in Germany, explored the use of 2C-D under the name LE-25 in psychotherapeutic research.[citation needed] See also: Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer § Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes 2C-D is
metabolized by the monoamine oxidase (MAO) enzymes MAO-A and MAO-B.[4][5] Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine, transleptone may potentiate the effects of 2C-D.[4][5][6] This may result in overdose and serious toxicity.[6][4] 2C-D activities Target Affinity (Ki, nM) 5-HT1A 440-1,630
(Ki)>10,000 (EC50Tooltip half-maximal effective concentration)17,000 D4 ND D5 ND H1 >25,000 H2-H4 ND M1-M5 ND I1 ND σ1, σ2 ND TAAR1Tooltip Trace amine-associated receptor 1 3,500 (Ki) (mouse)490 (EC50) (mouse)490 (EC50) (human)61% (Emax) (mouse)55% (Emax) (rat) SERTTooltip Serotonin
transporter 31,000 (Ki)77,000 (IC50) MAO-BTooltip Monoamine transporter >30,000 (Ki)45,000 (IC50) MAO-BTooltip Monoamine oxidase B 24,000 (IC50) MAO-BTooltip Monoamin
smaller the value, the more avidly the drug binds to the site. All proteins are human unless otherwise specified. Refs: [7][8][12][13] As of October 31, 2016; 2C-D is a controlled substance (Schedule III) in Canada.[15] As of October 2015 2C-D is
a controlled substance in China.[16] 2C-D is added to the list of Schedule B controlled drug. Sveriges riksdags health ministry Statens folkhälsoinstitut classified 2C-D as "health hazard" under the act
 Lagen om förbud mot vissa hälsofarliga varor (Act on the Prohibition of Certain Goods Dangerous to Health) as of Mar 1, 2005, in their regulation SFS 2005:26 listed as "2,5-dimetoxi-4-metylfenetylamin (2C-D)", making it illegal to sell or possess. [20] 2C-D became a Schedule I Controlled Substance in the United States as of July 9, 2012, with the signing
 of Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act.[21] On a state level, both Oklahoma and Pennsylvania list 2C-D under schedule I. ASR-2001 a b c 2C-D Entry in PiHKAL Ho BT, Tansey LW, Balster RL, An R, McIsaac WM, Harris RT (January 1970). "Amphetamine analogs. II. Methylated phenethylamines". Journal of Medicinal Chemistry.
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178. doi:10.1007/s13181-013-0295-x. PMC 3657019. PMID 23494844. ^ a b Theobald DS, Maurer HH (January 2007). "Identification of monoamine oxidase and cytochrome P450 isoenzymes involved in the deamination of phenethylamine-derived designer drugs (2C-series)". Biochem Pharmacol. 73 (2): 287-297. doi:10.1016/j.bcp.2006.09.022.
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 DOM & 2C-B - Tripsitter Retrieved from "12 Pharmaceutical compound 2C-EClinical dataOther names2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenethylamine; 4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenet
(Prohibited psychotropics) CA: Schedule II DE: Anlage I (Authorized scientific use only) NZ: Class C UK: Class C U
 (EPA)DTXSID40221772\ ECHA\ InfoCard100.221.016\ Chemical\ and\ physical\ dataFormulaC12H19NO2Molar\ mass209.289\ g\cdot mol-13D\ model\ (JSmol)Interactive\ imageSolubility\ in\ water>70\ mg/mL\ (20\ °C)\ SMILES\ COc1cc(CC)c(cc1CCN)OC\ InChI\ InChI=1S/C12H19NO2/c1-4-9-7-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(9)14-2/h7-8H,4-6,13H2,1-12(15-3)10(5-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-13)8-11(15-6-1
3H3 YKey:VDRGNAMREYBIHA-UHFFFAOYSA-N Y (verify) 2C-E is a psychedelic phenethylamine of the 2C family. It was first synthesized by Alexander Shulgin[1] and documented in his book PiHKAL. Like the other substances in its family, it produces sensory and cognitive effects in its physical reactions with living organisms.[2] Shulgin gives the dose
range of 2C-E as 10 to 25 mg.[1] He describes 2C-E as having a steep dose-response curve, such that a small increase in effects [1] According to Shulgin, the duration of 2C-E's effects are often described as "neutral", in comparison with other psychedelic chemicals and
even other 2C-x related molecules. In PiHKAL, Shulgin states: "Here is another of the magical half-dozen. The range is purposefully broad. At 10 milligrams there have been some pretty rich +++[nb 1] experiences, and yet I have had the report from one young lady of a 30 milligram trial that was very frightening. My first experience with 2C-E was really
profound, and it is the substance of a chapter within the story. Several people have said, about 2C-E, "I don't think I like it, since it isn't that much fun. But I intend to explore it again." There is something here that will reward the experimenter. Someday, the full character of 2C-E will be understood, but for the moment, let it rest as being a difficult and
  worth-while material. A very much worth-while material." Adverse effects include tachycardia, hypertension, agitation, delirium, and hallucinations.[3] At least two deaths have been attributed to a 2C-E overdose.[3][4][5] See also: Psychedelic drug § Interactions, and Trip killer § Serotonergic psychedelic antidotes 2C-E is metabolized by the monoamine
oxidase (MAO) enzymes MAO-A and MAO-B.[6][7] Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine, tranylcypromine, moclobemide, and selegiline may potentiate the effects of 2C-E.[6][7][8] This may result in overdose and serious toxicity.[8][6] 2C-E activities Target Affinity (Ki, nM) 5-HT1A 307-1,190 (Ki)>10,000 (EC50Tooltip half-maximal
effective concentration)10,000 5-HT4 ND 5-HT5A >10,000 M1 >10,000 M2 >10,000 M2 >10,000 M2 >10,000 M2 >10,000 M2 >10,000 M3 2,557 M4 >10,000 M5 1,725 I1 >10,000 \sigma1 ND \sigma2
 Norepinephrine transporter >10,000 (Ki)26,000-89,000 (IC50) >100,000 (EC50) DATTooltip Dopamine transporter >10,000 (Ki)275,000 (IC50) MAO-ATooltip Monoamine oxidase B 124,000 (IC50) Notes: The smaller the value, the more avidly the drug binds to the site. All proteins are
inhibitor.[13][14][12][11] Mass spectrometer analysis: 2C-E. 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenethylamine is a colorless oil. Crystalline forms are obtained as the amine salt by reacting the free base with a mineral acid, typically hydrochloric acid (HCl). Shulgin does not report an exact boiling point for the free base, stating only that during one synthesis the
fraction boiling between 90 and 100 °C at 0.25 mmHg pressure was collected and converted to the hydrochloride salt as 208.5-210.5 °C.[18] 20 mg capsules of 2C-E. 2C-E pile. In Queensland, 2C-E was added to the 'Dangerous Drugs' list of the 'Drugs Misuse Act 1986'[19] by the 'Drugs Misuse Act 198
 banned from the consumer market".[24] 2C-E is an Anlage I controlled drug. New Zealand has a catch-all Analogues section in Schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine Schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine schedule schedule schedule schedule 3 / Class C of their drug laws that would make 2C-I, 2C-E, DOI, ephedrine schedule schedu
 more than a ten-day supply of that substance. [citation needed] However production and distribution (buying/selling) are a criminal offense. Sveriges riksdags health ministry Statens folkhälsoinstitut classified 2C-E as "health hazard" under the act Lagen om förbud mot vissa hälsofarliga varor (translated Act on the Prohibition of Certain Goods Dangerous
to Health) as of Oct 1, 2004, in their regulation SFS 2004:696 listed as 2,5-dimetoxi-4-etylfenetylamin (2C-E), making it illegal to sell or possess. [25] In the United Kingdom, 2C-E is a Class A controlled substance. The UK has the strictest laws in the EU on designer drugs. The Misuse Of Drugs Act was amended in 2002 to include a "catch most" clause
outlawing every drug, and possible future drug, from the LSD (ergoline) and MDMA (phenethylamine) chemical families (including 2C-E). The amendment is a near verbatim quote from the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Shulgin, a former research chemist at the
Dow Chemical Company, re-discovered the synthesis for MDMA in 1976 and published the synthesis for more than 200 phenethylamine compounds many of which were also his own invention. The Shulgins were motivated to release the synthesis information as a way to protect the public's access to
 information about psychedelic compounds, a goal Alexander Shulgin has noted many times. As of July 9, 2012, in the United States 2C-E is a Schedule I substance under the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act of 2012, making possession, distribution and manufacture illegal. [26] ^ Shulgin's +/- rating scale, per PiHKAL. See
  References below. Quoting: "Plus Three (+++) = Not only are the chronology and the nature of a drug's action quite clear, but ignoring its action A (September 1991). PiHKAL: A Chemical Love Story. Berkeley, California: Transform
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IUPAC name 2-[2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(methylselanyl)phenyl]ethan-1-amine Identifiers CAS Number 1189246-68-1 Y 3D model (JSmol) Interactive image ChemSpider 21106227 Y PubChem CID 44719515 UNII 0KHR4CW43B CompTox Dashboard (EPA) DTXSID401242021 InChI InChI = 1S/C11H17NO2Se/c1-13-9-7-11(15-3)10(14-2)6-8(9)4-5-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6-7H,4-12/h6
5,12H2,1-3H3Key: CXQUHXATPUFGMC-UHFFFAOYSA-N SMILES NCCc1cc(OC)c(cc1OC)[Se]C Properties Chemical formula C11H17NO2Se Molar mass 274.218 g/mol Melting point 240-241 °C (464-466 °F; 513-514 K) Except where otherwise noted, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C [77 °F], 100 kPa). Infobox references
Chemical compound 2C-Se is a lesser-known psychedelic drug. It was originally named by Alexander Shulgin as described in his book PiHKAL (Phenethylamines i Have Known And Loved). Shulgin considered 2C-Se to be around three times the potency of mescaline, [1][2][3][4] but was too concerned about toxicity to test it extensively, though he
 considered it noteworthy as the only psychedelic drug to contain a selenium atom.[5] Phenethylamine Psychedelics, dissociatives and deliriants ^ Alexander Shulgin; Tania Manning; Paul F Daley (2011). The Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Transform Press. p. 346. ISBN 978-0-9630096-3-0. ^ Shulgin Index. Volume 1. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Related Compounds. Psychedelic Phenethylamines and Relate
 Alexander T. (2003). "Basic Pharmacology and Effects". In Laing, Richard R. (ed.). Hallucinogens: A Forensic Drug Handbook. Forensic Drug Handbook Series. Elsevier Science. pp. 67-137. ISBN 978-0-12-433951-4. Retrieved 1 February 2025. ^ Daniel Trachsel; David Lehmann & Christoph Enzensperger (2013). Phenethylamine: Von der Struktur zur
 Funktion. Nachtschatten Verlag AG. pp. 801-802. ISBN 978-3-03788-700-4. Shulgin AT. Structure-activity relationships of the classic hallucinogens and their analogs. In Hallucinogens analogs. In Hallucin
 Chemical Love Story. Berkeley, California: Transform Press. ISBN 0-9630096-0-5. OCLC 25627628. 2C-Se Entry in PiHKAL This psychoactive drug-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from "14 2C-Se Names Preferred IUPAC name 2-[2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(methylselanyl)phenyl]ethan-1-amine Identifiers CAS Number
1189246-68-1\ Y\ 3D\ model\ (JSmol)\ Interactive\ image\ ChemSpider\ 21106227\ Y\ PubChem\ CID\ 44719515\ UNII\ 0KHR4CW43B\ CompTox\ Dashboard\ (EPA)\ DTXSID401242021\ InChI\ InChI =1S/C11H17NO2Se/c1-13-9-7-11(15-3)10(14-2)6-8(9)4-5-12/h6-7H,4-5,12H2,1-3H3Key:\ CXQUHXATPUFGMC-UHFFFAOYSA-N\ SMILES\ NCCc1cc(OC)(cc1OC)[Se]Cellon (ISO) 
 Properties Chemical formula C11H17NO2Se Molar mass 274.218 g/mol Melting point 240-241 °C (464-466 °F; 513-514 K) Except where otherwise noted, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C [77 °F], 100 kPa). Infobox references Chemical compound 2C-Se is a lesser-known psychedelic drug. It was originally named by Alexander
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 Entry in PiHKAL This psychoactive drug-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from 15 The following pages link to 2C-Se External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 8 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)PiHKAL (links |
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100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/2C-Se", the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,242 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies in
the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender.
Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the South. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost
the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio, (Full articles, About Kajaani Castle, ..., that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in
Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924
derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong
 Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that Ivan the Terrible killed three polar bears at the Griffith Park Zoo, including his own mate Lena? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an article Nominate and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker
Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the
Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George
Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George
Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong Il as his designated successor. 2020 -
George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1805)Gustav 
email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African
Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured
pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing
Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer
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WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles שול שוע Deutsch Español שול שוע Svenska Ykpaïнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa
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 年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the
1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scie
The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A
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military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the
Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated." [5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the
Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de
Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 8 - The European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and
commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the
Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries.
February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 -
Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto
 Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 -
Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April 10 - The U.S. nuclear submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 -
Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in
the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center,
killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose se
is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1 - The Coca-Cola Company introduces its first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany)
May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of
his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA)
Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huê
chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue
issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation for Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10
effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 16 - Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first
woman into space. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the Direct
Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape
(starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main
article: July 1963 July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arneti
and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital
spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in
 Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around
Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the
Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in
the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub-orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football
league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 - The Moscow-
Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium. September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property.
Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of
the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia.
University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The
second period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United
States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Kennedy. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic
storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed
when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect. [15] October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany. [20]
October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State
Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and
assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The
star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail
accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 22 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In
a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald is fatally shot by Lee H
Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey
Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms the U.S. President Lyndon
Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day. [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air
Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election:
Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history;
he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 3 - The Second Vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets
for military use to military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live
televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid
bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot
to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.
December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government).
December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and
runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porscherous is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porscherous is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan.
911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor, film
director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer January 16 - Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 1
cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] January 16 Simon Johnson, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 - Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball
player[30] January 23 - Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3
Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and
director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American
actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer
and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener,
Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 - Jean-Marc
Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer [40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor
Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and singer
 March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel
Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American activist, lawyer and minister
March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton,
Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard,
Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican
 professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24
Tổnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 20 - Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster
Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha
 Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter
and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary [51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp
Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny
Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes
Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi
 Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith
 Hoaq, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy
Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 - Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 -
Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director film and television director
 attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr
Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model [60] Spud Webb, American actoress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian
football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung,
Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen
Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress, activist and health coach, activist activity activity activity activity.
and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar
August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick,
American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15
Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey
Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima
 American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12
Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John
Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73] September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi
Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire,
American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American actress
October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and
theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21
Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director [81] Natalie
Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr
Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long
jumper[85] November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 10 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English
actress[87] November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 2 - Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer
December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 13 Uwe-Jens
Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 16 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 17 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 17 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-songwriter December 18 - Helen Slater, American actress and singer-
television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American actors Til Schweiger, German actor December 20 Infanta Elena,
Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist
painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiarc
player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American
American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer
American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 20 Fyodor Terentyey, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek
suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The
Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1904) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1896) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1896) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1896) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1896) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1896) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1896) Ole Olsen, American film director (b. 1896) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American film director (b. 1896) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film director (b. 1898) January 20 Anthony Coldeway, American film direc
1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni
 Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1893) February 8 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 - George
Dolenz, American actor (b. 1908) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley,
Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1811) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887) [101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister
of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1844) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball
player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 25 - Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of
the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 - Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892)
Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 16 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 17 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 1894) March 1894 March 1894 March 1895 March 1895 March 1895 March 1895 March 1895 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896 March 1896
1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1895) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt,
Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 26 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 26 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 27 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 28 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 29 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Felix Adler, American composer (b. 1908) March 20 - Fe
screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards
Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Socia
Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1894) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1890) Xul Solar,
Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptian 
Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897)
Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26
Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1
Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty
Woolley, American actor (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1889) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1889) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American football player, first
African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31
Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1912) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon,
French painter (b. 1875) June 10 - Anita King, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1925)
Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1872) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1878) June 27 - John
 Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1889) July 6 -
George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges
Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1903) August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1860) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)
[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating
American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French
French painter (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo
 French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 -
Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 - Jean
Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1884) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1884) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1884) October 26 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1884) October 26 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 27 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1884) October 28 Björn Þórðarson
29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated)
(b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of
South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner,
Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120]
John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24
American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann
German composer (b. 1905) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian
government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 27 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 28 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 28 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorgeous George (b. 1882) December 29 - Gorge (b. 1882) Decemb
 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace
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The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th
century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels
of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries
were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives
who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following
the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire
underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh
empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the British East India Company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British East India Company's dissolution.
Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the
world's land and a quarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman,
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respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan. [5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles. [6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1866, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence was a from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout European revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000) some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands for freedom of the press, other demands
for freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, other demands freedom of the press, ot American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833). [17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Company sign thereof the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models. Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Engine annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations. [21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Barbary War and the Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Barbary War and the Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Bar captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the
final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil Wai between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederacy 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 War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and the Cerman Confederation 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. 1879-1880: 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 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 of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. Distinguished Men of Science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and free include the discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electrical science. century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eight child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the
phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first successful blimp is invented 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the Phonautograph in Rom invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invented un United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle', which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft destance in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft destance in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft destance in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft destance in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation in 1877. 181 Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuguan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Maryana Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Maryana Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the Leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Maryana Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophy. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophy. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Catholic Church in the Catholic Church Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Sartor Resartus. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë sisters publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1865: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen
premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy. author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began. [30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American West notably Native American Union photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography, pioneer mot Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Bl Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic 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 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 iuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th
century. 1801: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver, a six bullets firearm short in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Exposure financial institution. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the french capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, is created. 1874: The Paris Commune briefly rules the french capital. Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy. [33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Europe establishes the Euro Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890; 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after the Philippines after Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[39] Carlfied man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carlfied man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last man verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last man verified man in history.[38]
Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last man verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last man verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last man verified man in history. Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodon Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the October 2016. 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<sup>•</sup> şemsettin sami ait sözcükler aşağıdaki niceliklerden hangisi watt

https://accessathletes.com/userfiles/file/f8b80590-74a5-47da-9a96-f0893372cdd6.pdf

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