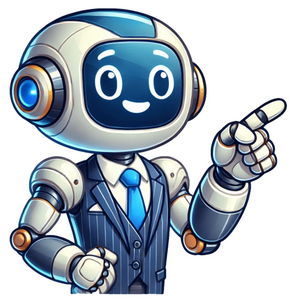
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More Info Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater is a highly acclaimed series entry. Developed and published by Konami Studios, it was released for PlayStation 2 in 2004. The game sets players in the early 1960s during the Cold War in the role of Naked Snake (later known as Big Boss) on a high-stakes stealth mission deep in the jungle. Snake's objective is to prevent a revolutionary nuclear weapon, the Shagohod, from falling into the wrong hands. Hideo Kojima, the mastermind behind the entire Metal Gear franchise, is one of the most renowned video game designers. Known for his over-the-top narratives, he delivers yet another intricate experience with the third entry in the MGS saga. The game is packed with twists, turns, and iconic characters. Some, like the young Ocelot, are surprisingly funny. The story can sometimes feel overly complex and difficult to follow, but the emotional depth of Naked Snake's moral struggles becomes increasingly apparent throughout his journey. Stealth games challenge players to think strategically, avoid detection, and use the environment to their advantage. These games usually feature spies, thieves, and assassins. The Metal Gear Solid series's cinematic story and innovative gameplay stand out. Dynamic camouflage systems, close-quarters combat, and survival elements ground the game in realism. These changes make the experience more customizable. Players can choose to maximize stealth and planning in each scenario. MGS3: Snake Eater Menu Screen © Konami 2004 The boss fights take place in unique locations designed to complement the abilities and themes of the respective boss. For example, one of the most famous battles in gaming history spans three large jungle areas where a senior sniper patiently stalks Snake. This forces players into a tense game of cat and mouse where their skills are tested. Hideo Kojima's games always feature profound underlying messages. Despite portraying a soldier as the main protagonist, MGS has an anti-war point of view. To accomplish his mission, Snake must face his longtime mentor and one of his only true friends: The Boss, a legendary soldier. Branded a traitor to her country, The Boss's apparent betrayal casts doubt on everything Snake believes in, blurring the line between friend and foe as the mission unfolds. The story challenges Snake's moral beliefs, forcing him to confront the weight of his actions. One of the most haunting sequences is the river battle, where Snake confronts the ghosts of every enemy he has killed – a decisive moment that reinforces the game's anti-war message. MGS3: Snake Eater -Master Collection Version © Konami 2023 By the end of the game, The Boss reveals that she was never indeed a traitor. In a selfless act of sacrifice, she willingly took on the role of a villain to preserve world peace, knowing she would be remembered in history as a traitor rather than a hero. This revelation sets the stage for one of the most emotionally charged final battles in gaming history – cinematically crafted to highlight the sacrifices of those who save the world from the shadows. The game was initially released for PlayStation 2 in 2004, and its graphics feel dated by today's standards. However, thanks to the excellent lighting, bloom effects, fog, and other visual techniques, Snake Eater has aged remarkably well, maintaining a profoundly immersive atmosphere. Image courtesy of ©Konami 2003 The game has been praised for its attention to detail, especially in the jungle sequences. Animals and fired shots will make single blades of grass move, making hunting and fighting more realistic. The so-called "PlayStation 2 aesthetic" has recently gained popularity in the indie scene. Popular games like Lethal Company use advanced Unity shaders and filters to achieve a similar visual style using low-poly assets. That said, Kojima's true strength has always been his cinematic storytelling approach, elevating the experience beyond mere graphical fidelity. The soundtrack perfectly captures the game's tone, blending epic and melancholic compositions that enhance each scene. One of the most memorable moments is the "ladder sequence," where Snake climbs a seemingly endless ladder for nearly three minutes, accompanied only by the game's theme song. This scene is deceptively simple but deeply innovative, breaking conventional game design expectations. Kojima gives the player space to think, unwind, and take in the experience. Slowing down the gameplay seems counterintuitive, yet Kojima's latest game, Death Stranding, continues this approach. The music blends in and out of moments of silence, much like in the wildly popular Minecraft. Voice acting is also a significant factor in making MGS so iconic. David Hayter has voiced many versions of Snake, and Kiefer Sutherland recently took on the role. The voice acting is overly theatrical, as is the entire tone of the saga. Hideo Kojima's signature style combines self-aware silliness and serious social critique. While Snake Eater offers solid replay value due to its branching narrative and varied gameplay options, there are no multiple endings – only minor differences in certain scenes. Players can adopt different playstyles, whether stealth-focused or more aggressive. For example, players can beat the game without committing any murders, which will change the river scene mentioned earlier. If one plans on playing it today, a fair warning: the game's 2004-era controls can be frustrating, and movement isn't as fluid as in modern titles. This is where Metal Gear Solid: Delta comes in handy, but first, it needs some context. The relationship between Konami and Hideo Kojima has deteriorated over the years, ultimately leading to a complete split in 2015. The fallout became evident following the announcement of P.T., a highly anticipated project meant to be the next entry in the Silent Hill series, developed in collaboration with Guillermo del Toro. Konami canceled the project and removed Kojima's name from future Metal Gear Solid credits. However, this was not the end of the Metal Gear franchise. Several projects have been released since then, and during the PlayStation Showcase 2023, Konami officially announced Metal Gear Solid: Delta—a full remake of Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater. The game will be released in August 2025 and will feature modernized graphics, updated controls, and additional game modes. Tag I Wrote to customer support to get help with a faulty Fire TV stick 4k, stuck on update, known issue.After troubleshooting with 5 different agents, they offered me a refund on a newly purchased new gen FireTV 4k if I purchase it right then.I ordered the product and was promised that upon delivery the amount paid will be automatically wired on my debit car and was advised to dispose of the defective unit.The package arrived next day. After on Saturday.No sign of the money though.So on Wednesday I've contacted customer support again.They apologized and after chatting for 2hour 20' realized that I will not be getting my money back, the new agent stated that the support representative that tricked me to buy a new product in exchange of a refund was wrong and falsely promised me a refund.I ordered a brand new controller and the package never came its still tracking to this day with no updates for delivery or notifications on the whereabouts of the packageAmazon is best online shopping website. It's user friendly. You can available different offers and also you can free of cost return if you don't like product. It's fantastic online shopping platformWhat joke of a Co, but like so many megga rich Co (that apparently get out of paying UK tax) their service (try and get a human on the phone) and products are terrible.1 - their constant miss match charging when you buy a number of products in ONE transaction, get charged on your cc seperately, so you cannot match the original order to your statement, and when you add seperate charge on the statement together, they never match what the original order on your acc says was the total - WONDER HOW AMAZON IS SOOO RICH ??2 - their online Prime Video, happy to charge, but trying to stop the constant error codes that prevent you watching what you have paid for - ie get a human being to answer the phone. Joke 2.So yep we will all continue to use Amazon, as there is no current competitor with their set up, so rant over, just be warned - give up on Prime, cancell it, and watch your bills.. ££££ is going somehwere ?Yesterday failed delivery at 9.51 pm i was at home i never left the house, so tracking update was false.Today another item should have been delivered, the d48ver knocked handed me the goods from previous day, said he couldn't find my small package he went back to his van to look, then drove away and marked package handed to resident, customer service will not replace or refund until Friday!Know I know delivery drivers are allowed to lie to customers, because customers dont matter, will recommend that anyone who wants to order from Amazon think carefully,Today (Tuesday 3 December 2024) I was waiting for RM to collect my return to Amazon. I was waiting for the call or whatever from them but everything I got was the following lying email: "Unfortunately, we couldn't collect due to the following reasons: QY864796558GB - The parcel wasn't available when we called (3 December 2024 at 11.58am)."They never called which I can prove. Ive checked online and found there are many others who experienced the same lie from royal mail. So the conclusion is that either the RM or Amazon are responsible for the fact as Amazon is not happy to accept returns. Well, I will stop vbuying things from amazon and using RM.Date of experience: 03 December 2024I have always been happy with Amazon (aside from the fact returns could be a smoother process in Ireland) until today. I had two accounts, UK and US, but they were not linked as prime membership, order history, etc. didn't show on US account and emails received are from different email addresses with different registered companies shown. As I could not connect prime to my US account I decided to cancel it. However, this also cancelled my UK account despite them being separate and correspondence received in relation to cancelling the US account not mentioning cancelling my UK account. I now can't access my ring doorbell, prime tv or amazon for UK and have lost money as I have paid in advance for subscriptions. I called within 15 minutes of account access being removed and was on the phone for 1 hour and 7 minutes having consistently being put on hold and was told there is nothing that can be done. At no point was I offered a call back when the issue had been looked into and the agent insisted I stay on the call while she typed up notes even though my call was not going to be further transferred and I explained that I was abroad so the call would be expensive. I assume that was so another call didn't drop in but poor customer service. It was mentioned on the call that the agent could see my account yet it can't be reinstated - I just don't understand. I'm really unhappy with the lack of clarity in relation to closure of the account and can't see how it is compliant under GDPR. There is no way my data was permanently deleted so quickly and I don't know why it can't be reinstated considering I didn't consent to erasure of my UK account and requested it be reinstated.I BOUGHT KARCHER K7 ON AMAZON DE.THEY JUST DROPPED IT IN FRONT OF MY DOOR WHEN I WAS NOT AT HOME AND I EVEN HAD ANY CHANCE TO CHECK IT AND REFUSE!!PACKAGING WAS DAMAGED AND PRODDUCT DID NOT WORK!IT WAS USED BEFORE AND RE-SOLD TO ME!!I PAID €50 FOR DELIVERY AND THEY DEMANDED ANOTHER €50 FOR RETURN!!WHEN ITRIED TO MAKE COMPLAINT THEY FO NOT ANSWERED!!DO NOT RECOMMEND THIS COMPANY!!!Yes, I agree with it its isn't amazon's mistake but the seller who is marking. But amazon applies policies of 7 days returns and refunds. You should thank amazon for such policies.Fast and Reliable Delivery. Amazon UK has always satisfied me with its fast and reliable delivery service. I appreciate the wide range of products available, often at competitive prices. The Prime membership benefits, like next-day delivery and access to Prime Video, are a significant plus. However, I occasionally encounter issues with product packaging, which can be frustrating. Overall, the convenience and efficiency make it my go-to online store.especially when the packaging isn't sufficient to protect the item during shipping. The user-friendly website, excellent customer service, and consistent delivery performance are impressive. The Product Durability in Amazon is the best. Customer Service already top notch. There aren't any hidden charges at all. Despite these minor drawbacks, the overall convenience, competitive pricing, and extensive product selection make Amazon UK my go-to online store. Whether I'm shopping for electronics, books, or household items, I can always count on Amazon to deliver a seamless shopping experience.I am trying without luck to have contact with customer services at Amazon - can't find a phone number anywhere. 3rd kindle I have bought that has failed me! Does anyone have a number?There is also a dedicated number for KindleHope this helps and you get it sorted out, I thnk perhaps the fact that there is a dedicated number says it all !Why can't we get through to customer services? They have given me a phone number but no one to talk to. Jasondunlop, Are you serious?Why didn't I think of that? If I want an answer to an Amazon business problem go to Google Brilliant???????????????? Why you can trust GamesRadar+ Our experts review games, movies and tech over countless hours, so you can choose the best for you. Find out more about our reviews policy. Just two hours into Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater and it looked like the massive hype machine had outstripped creator Hideo Kojima's ability to deliver. Far from being a brave return to core values, the new game was excruciatingly slow.Worse still, the heavily trailed survival skills seemed to splinter gameplay that was already perilously fractured by the return of the long-winded cutscene.In fact, it was after watching 30 or so minutes of plot exposition either side of a slender 10 minutes actual playing, that we decided to pack up for the night. Heavy heart. Bloodshot eyes. Another classic goes off the boil... You may like Well, you know that's not how the story ends. After those early frustrations, the game grew. It grew in scale, complexity and spectacle. So here's the assurance MGS fans have been waiting to hear: Snake Eater rocks.Snake Eater is set in 1964 and chronologically, it's a prequel to the entire series and follows the story of the idealistic operative that would eventually become the early games' arch nemesis, Big Boss. We're itching to tell you more, but we don't want to spoil a minute of the fun you'll have finding out for yourself…That said, the game covers the events of Operation Snake Eater; a US incursion deep into Soviet territory to rescue a brilliant scientist called Sokolov, who's being forced to complete work on a gigantic, nuclear tank. This is classic tactical espionage action. And so you'll hide, seek and shoot your way through mangrove swamps, wind-swept mountain ranges, tropical jungles, European forests, sewers, cavernous ventilation systems and red-brick laboratories.Hunting for provisions is great. Look around and you'll realise the game is heaving with flora and fauna ripe for the eating. In MGS3, Snake's health will automatically replenish over time, but it will only do that efficiently if his stamina bar is full. And to keep stamina high, you need to keep the munchies away. What does reticulated python taste like? Shoot one and have a taste. Fancy a rat? Breast or leg?As for the Cure menu? Put simply, it means that Snake no longer just loses health. He can be wounded, too. It's not a complex system, with most wounds simple to treat, but find yourself out of antiseptic or splints after a vicious fight and suddenly the hunt for medical supplies seems like the most important thing in the world. If there's a weak link in MGS3's new features, it's the Close Quarters Combat. It's not that it's broken. It's just that it's neither as fluid nor as user-friendly as you'd hope.But forget that. Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater is a profoundly satisfying game to play. Exciting, tense, totally immersive and with the best story yet in a Metal Gear.Metal Gear Solid: HD Collection: Price Comparison Storytelling in the Metal Gear Solid franchise is, and I'm putting this kindly, a mess. It's up there alongside Resident Evil with its convolutions, retcons and general timeline buggering about. Which is impressive is a narrative about clones, genomes, world domination, secret societies and nanomachines. Definitely the nanomachines, in the case of MGS4. Yet, amongst the mess of AI Colonel's, super-suited presidents and possessed arms, Metal Gear Solid 3 stands out as one of the more cohesive tales in the whole series. For one, it's a prequel to all the futuristic shenanigans and two, it's set against a more realistic backdrop of Cold war tension, rather than future military scenarios. It's also got some of the best gameplay in the series, control issues aside (we'll get into that), that make it one of the most immersive stealth/action games of all time. Which is impressive, as the 2000's were eating good with the likes of Hitman and Splinter Cell: Chaos Theory. So, why now? Why, twenty years later, does Metal Gear Solid 3 deserve to be remade, if people like me think it's already so good? Well, let's find out why… Whilst this is a [clearly biased] celebration of Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater, it also serves as a comparison piece against the others. A sort of pros-and-cons as to why the others have their finer points, but wouldn't hit true with today's attitudes. It's also worth pointing out that whilst MGS did have a remake in Twin Snakes, which I like, it doesn't make exempt from another attempt. Anyway, it'd be fair to say that for many, the series started at the first Metal Gear Solid. Personally, I hadn't heard about Metal Gear until it went Solid in 1998, and even then it raised more questions. Why is the hero called Solid Snake, how do I beat Psycho Mantis, and what is a "genome", amongst more in my twelve year old brain. Yes, this was an eye-opener in terms of storytelling for most of us youngsters. By the time MGS2 came out, it just raised more questions with its story, like "what the hell's a 'meme'?" and so forth. So, it'd be fair to say that for as engrossing as Metal Gear Solid's 1 & 2 are, a lot of us were confused. This is where Snake Eater came in, grounding a hell of lot of our concerns. Yes, I'm going to cover the story as a predominant factor first. As I said above, Metal Gear Solid at two main games in, as well as acknowledging the earlier Metal Gear titles, was pretentious in its story. Don't get me wrong, I absolutely loved them, but you imagine trying to explain it to someone new to the series. Difficult, right? This is where Snake Eater ticks a big fat positive check in its favour: its story made sense. Well, "sense" may stretch it a bit for Metal Gear Solid, so we'll go for "grounded". The story, brought right back to the start of its canon, set out the scene for the birth of Big Boss, his conflict against the Boss and his country. And generally, that's quite grounded for Metal Gear Solid. In comparison, Metal Gear Solid 2's beats about AI taking over and whatnot wouldn't have the same gravitas this time around. It would be more a case of, "Yes, we know, we're living it". Of course, if you rewrote it to modern sensibilities, it wouldn't mesh well with MGS4. Which, speaking of story and pacing, would be absolutely lambasted by today's standards. Let's not forget the furore around The Order 1886 and its cutscene-to-gameplay ratio. That's nothing compared to Guns of The Patriots, with its smattering of gameplay buried under about an hour of introductory scenes. When Metal Gear first arrived (the originals, remember), console limitations put gameplay in that not-quite-isometric, top-down style. Which was fine, then. Of course, for many, they didn't realise that "carried over" to Metal Gear Solid. And of course, we liked it, because we had no basis of comparison. However, it was quite hard to stealth at times when the enemy could be one frame out of shot, but still see us. Well, from my experience at least, some of you may be stealth savants. So for as much as we lumped it, it wasn't until the inclusion of movable third person cameras in MGS3: Subsistence that it really became immersive. Being able to move the camera freely and scope ahead was a game-changer in terms of Metal Gear Solid, even if it weren't an inherently new concept. It suited the environments better, allowing players to scope ahead in some of the games tighter, more vegetation-dense environments. One could argue that this could be applied to the first game as a remake, but it wouldn't feel right. That's why, for better or worse, Twin Snakes works better as a copy than a redesign. It wasn't until The Phantom Pain that players got a better type of stealth gameplay: more fluidity and less-painful controls. That Konami are working this type into Delta, as well as the option to use the original style, will work wonders. I personally welcome any system that means not holding one button to aim, pressing another to look down my sights, whilst holding two triggers simultaneously to stand on my tiptoes for that extra vantage. Which leads to something I think all Metal Gear Solid 3 fans need to hear: take off the rose-tinted glasses for the way it plays. Ask me why I love Metal Gear Solid and I'll wax lyrical for ages, probably show off my MGS tattoos too. But if I had a criticism, it would always be the controls (and the nanomachines spiel in MGS4). It was great at the time because it's all we knew, but how many of you have gone back recently? I'm currently doing Snake Eater via the Legacy Collection, and boy is it awkward in retrospect. Walking with the left stick, switching to the D-pad to walk quieter, enduring pause-and-load screens to change camouflage for that extra 5% vantage, it's all a faff. Let's not convince ourselves otherwise. So as I said above, that Konami isn't messing with the core gameplay, but refining it serves as proof of the care for MGS3. Obviously I can't pretend to know how/if they'll change the camouflage system, but in terms of control less input is better. I don't want a streamlined experience per se, but I want it to be more accessible than it was in 2004. The tricky part with most remakes is usually what they end up doing to the story. Just look at both Resident Evil 2 & 3's remakes: the former made more succinct and streamlined, the latter hacked right up. Making progression more ergonomic is one thing, but removing iconic sections is not the way. Clock Tower furore was high. Fortunately, Konami have said they're not changing anything in Delta. Don't believe me? Just listen to Naked Snake himself, David Hayter, confirm that here. Again, in terms of grounded-ness (just go with it), Snake Eater has the more comprehensive story. It's still as cutscene-heavy as they come (although not as bad as MGS4), but it doesn't get boring. The first hours are the heaviest, with constant Codec calls explaining every player action, but once Snake's belly-deep in the Groznyjgrad complex, it's all exposition from there. It's not without its sillier moments, like where Snake has something pulled and twisted out by Eva, but it doesn't have anything offensive, per se. Don't worry, I'm not getting on my anti-woke soapbox and telling players to man up or anything, relax. What I mean is that Snake Eater didn't really have anything in it that wouldn't pass muster today. Sure, some daft bits that probably won't age well… but at least they'll look good. It's Cold War espionage, with a cavalcade of strangely-named, probably-supernatural super soldiers and that's why we loved it. The same but better, basically. I don't think there's much more I can say without this sounding like a school report on "Why MGS3 is the bestest game ever". In short, I absolutely do love Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater, as do millions of others. Konami have, less face it, been a bit shonky with the handling of its key stealth franchise as of late, so if this is their turnaround, we're all for it. We'll even forget about Survive. For me, this and the Suikoden remasters will be a whole plume in Konami's cap if done correctly. And why wouldn't it? They've gone on record to say they're not messing around with the formula, just modernising it. As always, the proof will be in the pudding but from the morsels they've already shown, it's looking amazing. It was impressive twenty years ago, and it can only get better. The excitement here at Finger Guns is at fever pitch too. I dread to think who'd win a Metal Gear-off between Miles and I, with Toby as an outlier, but who knows. What I do know is when Delta does arrive, that's all we'll be talking about. If you enjoyed this article or any more of our content, please consider our Patreon. Make sure to follow Finger Guns on our social channels –Twitter, Facebook, Twitch, Spotify or Apple Podcasts – to keep up to date on our news, reviews and features. Warning: This article contains spoilers for Metal Gear Solid 3 and Metal Gear Solid 4.It's been a long time coming but Metal Gear fans finally have something concrete to look forward to. Although series creator Hideo Kojima has moved on to other projects, his long-beloved stealth action franchise is making a grand return to the forefront of gaming with Metal Gear Solid Delta: Snake Eater. Now that we have our first look at Delta's gameplay from the new trailer shown at the Xbox Games Showcase, we're even more excited to get our hands on it. But for now, we want to take a look back at the original Metal Gear Solid 3, which will celebrate its 20th anniversary this year on November 17th, 2004.Specifically, we're going to talk about how MGS3 tells a more vital prequel narrative than most other franchises can match. What was at the time seen as a course correction from Metal Gear Solid 2's lack of Solid Snake playtime and perhaps even a delaying action of paying off 2's narrative threads to the eventual Metal Gear Solid 4, the benefit of hindsight has shown that MGS3 is a critical installment in the series' mythology. Sure, it received great reviews on release, but why does the story not really work if you just played MGS1, 2 and 4 as a trilogy when they happen in chronological order? Let's take a look at what makes MGS3 so essential.A New MissionAfter two games set in a "few years in the future" sci-fi setting, Kojima went in an entirely new direction with Metal Gear Solid 3. The mechanics and systems he used to create such iconic stealth action gameplay in MGS1 and 2 could have been iterated on to even greater success, but 3 made the bold leap of developing new ways to engage with the genre. From the camo index system where players had to adjust their disguise to match their surroundings, needing to hunt for food in the wild to keep up stamina, curing serious injuries in the field, and depriving players of many of the futuristic gadgets that were so helpful in previous games, MGS3 forced fans to rethink their strategies as they explored the Soviet jungle in pursuit of objectives.The mission took players through a variety of exotic locations and exciting sequences, with the Shagohod chase in particular being one of the best action set pieces on the PlayStation 2. Yet if the Metal Gear franchise is known for anything gameplay wise besides stealth, it's a penchant for creative boss fights against bizarre villains, and MGS3 has one of the best rogue's galleries in the franchise. The Cobra Unit were incredibly expressive both in visual design and how they let the ways they fought give players an insight into their personalities instead of each one telling an elaborate backstory as they died. The bosses interacted with the new gameplay systems, such being able to use camo to hide from The Fury, or tricky players giving The Fear food poisoning using rotten food to quickly drain his stamina. The crown jewel of the Cobra fights was The End, which used a massive environment and all the game's stealth mechanics to create a proper sniper's duel that for some players went on for over an hour.Kojima's talent for merging story and gameplay reaches its peak in the game's final encounter: the battle between Snake and The Boss. With only 10 minutes before the arena is bombed to smithereens, all of the skills players developed over the course of the journey, especially in regards to sneaking and CQC, are tested as they try to defeat Snake's old mentor. The white flowers and trees of the arena matching The Boss' outfit, the slow build up of the Snake Eater theme song as the timer winds down, and forcing the player to push the button to deliver the final shot during what appears to be a cutscene all coalesce to form one of the most artistically resonant final battles in game history. The design template Kojima used in previous games is expanded and refined into its purest form in MGS3, making the game a fitting prequel not just in story, but also in gameplay.In Love and (Cold) WarSet in 1964, Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater is, at first glance, a back to basics take on the Metal Gear series. Snake is back in the lead role, albeit technically not the same one as previous games, with the protagonist instead being the original Snake, aka Big Boss, whose DNA was used to create the clones Solid, Liquid and Solidus. The setup is essentially classic MGS action but in the jungle, and with a 007-style spy thriller/romance angle added on top. The complicated philosophical concepts and labyrinthine bad guy plans from MGS2 are dropped for a more straightforward Cold War story about Snake trying to stop a nuclear war from breaking out, while also dealing with his relationships with his apparently traitorous mentor, The Boss, and his budding maybe-maybe-not romance with his spy companion EVA.What some likely took as an artistic retreat from Kojima into less controversial territory has instead revealed itself over the years to be a conscious addition of key emotional context to what had become a sprawling multi-decade saga. Trying to connect all the various threads of MGS lore and the political machinations of dozens of characters and factions can be a dizzying prospect, but MGS3 cuts through the chaff and reminds the audience that these are stories not just about nations and lofty ideas but about characters, ones who MGS3's script mines for a surprising amount of depth. At the center of it all is Snake, a man and soldier still holding onto the last of his ideals, only to lose all of it as he "succeeds" in the mission that would break both him and his hope in his country.His battles with The Boss, who is revealed to not be a traitor but instead a patriot allowing her reputation to be destroyed in order to preserve world peace, shatter Snake's faith in everything he'd ever been led to believe in. Meanwhile, his romance with EVA turning out to be a ruse to pilfer him of the Philosopher's Legacy ruins his ability to put trust in anyone besides his fellow soldiers. These two relationships crumbling not only gives an answer as to why he eventually becomes Big Boss, the villain of the original two Metal Gear games on the MSX2, but also establishes that the recurring theme of soldiers being betrayed by their governments and wanting to build nations of their own that had been one of the central running motifs of the series, has a foundation that goes beyond the conflict fans were already familiar with. Even before Solid Snake was born, this was just a fact of this world, and cementing that world is what makes MGS3 so crucial to its immediate successor.A Solid CircleBesides telling its own story, MGS3 also adds important definition to the world of Metal Gear that helps solidify (hah) the plot threads that MGS4 would conclude. Sure, in timeline order, MGS4 is technically a sequel to MGS2. But when looking at the actual meat of plot and world-building, MGS3 is the game that most informs MGS4. We're talking about more than basic stuff like learning about the Shagohod, which was the genesis from which Metal Gear technology would later develop, or introducing the character of Big Boss to series fans who never played the original two MSX games (which, let's be honest, is most of them). MGS4 only works as an ending to the saga because of how it builds off of MGS3's themes and characters.Nothing that happens in MGS3 is a "bonus"; it is the beating heart of a saga Kojima had been telling across numerous games since 1987The idea that the conflicts between soldiers and their governments that led Big Boss and other Metal Gear villains into wanting to establish some version of Outer Heaven are cyclical across history only sells if we've actually seen that conflict, well, across history. The reveal that EVA is the one who gave birth to Solid and Liquid and truly did love Big Boss despite her betrayal would come out of nowhere without us becoming invested in her in MGS3. And without getting to know them when they were young and charismatic, the twist that the Patriots, the ultimate villains of the entire Metal Gear saga, were in fact the mission support team who helped the original Snake (and by extension, the player) in the 1960s wouldn't register as such a tragic gut-punch.Sure, there are worthwhile prequels that fill in lore gaps or recontextualize aspects of plot or character: Rogue One, Andor, Better Call Saul, House of the Dragon, and Furiosa to name a recent few. But what makes MGS3 stand out from the pack is that in most other cases, later stories in the timeline work perfectly well on their own without the prequel material. Metal Gear stories set after MGS3, such as MGS4, MGS5 or Peace Walker, don't really function dramatically without knowing the story from MGS3. Nothing that happens in MGS3 is a "bonus"; it is the beating heart of a saga Kojima had been telling across numerous games since 1987. It is the connective tissue that brings the original MSX games, the early Solid series, and the final entries together into a single whole. That it's also an excellent title on its own terms, full of some of the series' most exciting action set pieces and strongest character work, only further cements its status as the greatest prequel ever made.Carlos Morales writes novels, articles and Mass Effect essays. You can follow his fixations on Twitter. Review scoringThis is a true return to form and a hell of a way for the series to wrap up several plot lines in an exciting way. Read ReviewMetal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater NewsLoad More Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. It's an exciting time for Metal Gear fans. The iconic stealth franchise is returning in a big way with a Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater remake. And while you wait patiently for the remake, which doesn't have a release window, you can revisit the original trilogy this fall on modern platforms in the Metal Gear Solid: Master Collection Volume 1. With that in mind, let's take a look at the Metal Gear series as a whole by ranking the games from worst to best.Few video game franchises have been as revolutionary as Metal Gear over the decades, a series that has consistently reinvented itself to offer fresh and exciting twists on tactical espionage action. From the original game that prioritized stealth in an era where action games ruled supreme, to the groundbreaking rebirth of the series that paved the way for cinematic video games, the brainchild of Hideo Kojima has never been short on surprises.35 years later, the Metal Gear series is a legendary showcase of creative design, intense showdowns, and storylines that helped prove that video games could be cinematic powerhouses. Grab your favorite cardboard box, sneak in for a covert op, and grab some intel on the best Metal Gear Solid games to make the cut in GameSpot's list. We excluded a couple of mobile games and the non-canon Snake's Revenge, but almost the entire franchise is represented here.For more game rankings, you can check out our features on the best Final Fantasy, The Legend of Zelda, and Pokemon games.18. Metal Gear SurviveMetal Gear SurviveThe Metal Gear franchise's most recent game is... well, quite bad. In the shadow of Hideo Kojima's departure from Konami, the publisher attempted to prove that the Metal Gear franchise could survive without the visionary behind it, but this spin-off proved otherwise. Metal Gear Survive was an interesting departure from the usual MGS formula, but it was a chore to play, frustrating most of the time, and quickly lost to the sands of time.Read our Metal Gear Survive review.17. Metal Gear (NES)Metal Gear (NES)The game that started it all, Metal Gear's port from MSX to NES was both a cunning business decision to maximize eyeballs on the product and a lesson in how not to rework a game for a new platform. The more intricate aspects of the MSX version were largely cast aside, map layouts changed drastically, and any sense of balance was jettisoned in this clumsy port. That all resulted in a messy espionage adventure, and an unintended advert to grab the MSX version to experience Snake's first mission at its very best.16. Metal Gear Solid: VR MissionsMetal Gear Solid: VR MissionsWhat would happen if Metal Gear Solid removed its narrative entirely? You'd get a lean and mean Metal Gear Solid game, loaded with hundreds of virtual reality missions that pushes you to master Solid Snake's talent for stealth. While the more linear structure does make the game more rigid in its design, it's still a fascinating dive into Metal Gear Solid that shows off the stealth aspects of the landmark title in its purest form. Plus, you can carve people up as cyber-ninja Gray Fox.Read our Metal Gear Solid: VR Missions review.15. Metal Gear (MSX)Metal Gear (MSX)Metal Gear on NES is a trainwreck of a port, but on MSX, it's a well-aged title that flipped the script on what video games were capable of at the time. Some archaic elements have naturally carried over, but the core ideas of sneaking, staying out of the visual range of enemies, and radio communication formed a Rock-Solid Snake foundation that the franchise could be built on.14. Metal Gear 2: Solid SnakeMetal Gear 2: Solid SnakeThe original Metal Gear was proof that stealth games had a place in a market saturated with guns-blazing action-adventures and platformers. The 1990 MSX sequel was a reinforced statement of that idea, polishing up every rough edge of the first game and adding layers of nuanced and sophisticated design. Series staples such as silenced pistols, improvisational combat, and cardboard boxes helped reinforce its stealth gameplay, and with a more complex plot, Metal Gear 2 felt like a true cinematic video game at the time.13. Metal Gear Solid: The Twin SnakesMetal Gear Solid: The Twin SnakesTwin Snakes is a strange beast, as this remake of the first Metal Gear Solid was co-helmed by none other than Eternal Darkness developer Silicon Knights. A number of Metal Gear Solid 2's gameplay ideas (like the superb first-person aiming) were used to update the game, creating a well-received remake. Godzilla: Final Wars director Ryuhei Kitamura helmed the new cutscenes, and while they may have turned Snake into a nigh-unstoppable action hero, the end result made the stealth operative cooler than ever.Read our Metal Gear Solid: Twin Snakes review.12. Metal Gear Solid GBC (Ghost Babel)Metal Gear Solid: Ghost BabelThe Nintendo Game Boy was a miracle handheld, a device that regularly managed to capture the essence of big-name games on its more limited hardware. Metal Gear Solid for the GBC (AKA Ghost Babel in Japan) cleverly dials back the PlayStation MGS experience, throws in a few familiar narrative ideas, and charts its own path forward with a return to Outer Heaven. It looks great, the boss fights against colorfully named mercenaries are charming, and the level-based structure made this chapter in the franchise an instant classic.11. Metal Gear AcidMetal Gear AcidSony's PSP handheld had a great lineup of launch games in 2005, and with a new Metal Gear game in the list, fans were only too eager to dive into Solid Snake's latest adventure. Metal Gear Acid was unlike anything that had come before it at the time, a mixture of cards, conspiracies, and tactical gameplay that threw out the usual stealth-action gameplay of the series for a more cerebral approach. A turn-based shift might have been seen as an odd move for the series, but almost two decades later, Metal Gear Acid and its sequel hold up surprisingly well.Read our Metal Gear Acid review.10. Metal Gear Solid Portable Ops / PlusMetal Gear Solid: Portable OpsFor those fans looking to grab a proper Metal Gear Solid experience in a handheld form factor, Portable Ops arrived in 2006 to make that dream a reality. There were a few issues--notably a camera system from hell--that made the game somewhat clunky, but it was still a fun game that stuck to the formula that had made Metal Gear Solid a success on PlayStation consoles. It's also notable for having elements that would be incorporated into later games, such as base-building, making Portable Ops an important and worthy addition to any Metal Gear Solid collection.Read our Metal Gear Solid Portable Ops review.9. Metal Gear Acid 2Metal Gear Acid 2A deeper and more strategic return to card-based tactical action, Metal Gear Acid 2's gameplay polishes up the unique approach of the original game to stunning effect. Featuring another oddball story of covert infiltrations told through an eye-catching cel-shaded graphical approach, Metal Gear Acid 2 also came packaged with the Solid Eye peripheral. It was essentially an accessory that you'd slap onto your PSP so that you could get a 3D effect, which was neat for 10 minutes before it was tossed aside so that you could focus on the invigorating tale unfolding around you.Read our Metal Gear Acid 2 review.8. Metal Gear Solid V: Ground ZeroesMetal Gear Solid V: Ground ZeroesIt's hard to classify Metal Gear Solid V: Ground Zeroes as anything other than bold, because this glorified demo managed to sneak into stores and charge players a premium retail price for an early slice of Phantom Pain gameplay. It's still essential for any complete Metal Gear Solid library, and as a prologue squeezed between the events of Peace Walker and Phantom Pain, it functions well as a prologue that would help set up the grand campaign to come while also proving that Metal Gear Solid had kept up with the times.Read our Metal Gear Solid V: Ground Zeroes review.7. Metal Gear Rising: RevengeanceMetal Gear Rising: RevengeanceMetal Gear Rising: Revengeance took the franchise in yet another new direction. Developed by Platinum Games and armed with a soundtrack that perfectly complemented its over-the-top gameplay, Revengeance has the subtlety of a runaway freight train and an attitude that propelled to the top of the meme charts. Almost a decade later, people are still talking about this gem of a game, or tapping splinters into their feet while listening to its energetic score as they slice enemies into bloody chunks of atoms.Read our Metal Gear Rising: Revengeance review.6. Metal Gear Solid 4: Guns of the PatriotsMetal Gear Solid 4: Guns of the PatriotsThe grand conclusion to the saga of Solid Snake, Metal Gear Solid 4: Guns of the Patriots mixes fascinating ideas with terrific gadgets and a story that celebrates the entire history of the series up to that point. It's Hideo Kojima at his cinematic action best, blending over-the-top characters with deadly stealth action as the game. It's sadly only available on PS3 consoles, but it's still one of the best console exclusives of its era.Read our Metal Gear Solid 4: Guns of the Patriots review.5. Metal Gear Solid 2: Sons of Liberty / SubstanceMetal Gear Solid 2: Sons of LibertySons of Liberty had a high benchmark to reach after the runaway success of Metal Gear Solid, and with a Big Shell of hype and momentum behind, this sequel proved to be more than up to the task. Controversial for its decision to replace Solid Snake (who's the spitting image of that Iruqios Plissken fella) with Raiden, history has shown Sons of Liberty to be easily the cleverest entry in the series. Filled with all manner of baffling plot points and ideas that only made sense years later, the first Metal Gear Solid game on PS2 was a runaway success that looked amazing, held a ton of secrets, and pushed the envelope for interactive storytelling further than ever. Metal Gear Solid 2 will be available to play via the Master Collection Volume 1 in Fall 2023.Read our Metal Gear Solid 2 review.4. Metal Gear Solid: Peace WalkerMetal Gear Solid: Peace WalkerThough the other Metal Gear PSP games were pretty good, none of them reached the heights of Peace Walker, which was a full-fledged traditional entry in the franchise that bested a number of the console games. A good-looking stealth-action campaign, slick production values, and well-honed

was too confusing and way too convoluted. By the end, I didn't really give a crap about what was going on, and the only one I had any interest in was Snake.Well, throw out any doubts that Kojima has lost his touch with games, because with the release of Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater, he has once again proven why he is one of the most respected guys in the video game biz, and why Metal Gear Solid is the greatest series ever created.**NOTE: This review may contain some slight spoilers. No major plot point will be mentioned, but I tend to let myself go when I write, so I figure I better warn you anyway.**STORY: Still bitter about Sons of Liberty's disappointing plot? Wipe those tears, because Snake Eater's story is one of the best I've seen in the last few years. It's quite a change too. Instead of taking place in the 21st century, Snake Eater happens during the Cold War, in 1964. As Naked Snake, you must infiltrate a Soviet controlled jungle and rescue a Russian weapons scientist whom recently defected to the United States. Once you reach the man, named Sokolov, he explains the project that the Soviets forced him to build, codenamed "Shagohad". The Metal Gear-esque weapon has unlimited nuclear potential, and is fearsome in every way. Everything goes according to plan, until something goes horribly, horribly wrong while crossing the bridge.I'm going to stop there, because the plot is way too good to spoil. Kojima has totally redeemed himself. The plot is much more too the point, and not nearly as convoluted as Sons of Liberty. Yet, it still manages to be complex and interesting, thanks to a great new character, The Boss. The Boss is Snake's mentor, and she (yes, she) has one of the most complex and compelling side storys I've seen. Simply put, the supporting characters really add a lot to this game's plot. Even better is the fact that this helps clear up some holes and confusions that came up in Sons of Liberty. Praise God!I have already heard complaints about the plot on the message boards, however. The main complaint is that there are not enough twists and turns to the story. Well, yeah, that is true. There is only one big plot twist in the entire game. But, think about the last Metal Gear Solid game. MGS 2 had too many twists. In fact, there were so many of them and quite a few were completely useless, that by the end, you had one hell of a mess after the credits rolled. If you were like me, your jaw hit the floor, but not in a good way. A more straightforward plot is exactly what the series needed. The second whine I like to hear is that The Cobras (which are basically Snake Eater's version of FOXHOUND and Dead Cell) don't give much information about themselves or their lives. This is also true, but I feel that they didn't need to. Sure, it's always interesting to learn more about your enemies, but, even in the first MGS, this caused the pacing to drag a bit, and it got old after a while. I'm glad Kojima made some of the bad guys shut up, personally.Okay, that was long, but the the story is amazing and it gets a 10/10.GRAPHICS: Although the basic design and engine is similar to that of Sons of Liberty, Snake Eater is still noticeably better looking than MGS 2. Instead of spending the whole time in a large building, most of the time your out in the jungle. A very good looking, gorgeous jungle. The foliage is amazing, the characters show great detail, and the animations are spot-on. There are a few, minor problems. We all know that the PS2 is an aging machine, and it has its limits. In order to have the great looking jungle and all of the animals inside of it, the framerate takes a dip on occasion, usually when you throw a stun grenade. This doesn't really affect gameplay at all, but it's still noticeable. Secondly, the lip synching in the games cutscenes could use some work. The Metal Gear series is known to have the best cutscenes around, and Snake Eater has the best cinematics of the series, even without good lip synching. But hey, a flaw is a flaw. I give overall graphics 9/10.SOUND: All the Metal Gear games, especially Sons of Liberty have had amazing voice acting and a moving score. Guess what? Snake Eater is no different. It still has grand sound design. The voices are expertly done, and it has one of the best theme songs I've ever heard. Once again, sound gets 10/10.GAMEPLAY: The heart of the MGS games has always been the gameplay. For those of you that don't know, MGS is a stealth/action game. The goal is to not get spotted, and to avoid combat if at all possible. Granted, the Splinter Cell games have always encouraged stealth more so than MGS, but I like the fact that Snake Eater gives you choices. Hmmm, shall I sneak in undetected and not hurt a fly, or should I snipe everyone with my SVD? Choices, choices. Although the main gameplay mechanics are unchanged from Sons of Liberty, it is arguable that it didn't need too much improvement to begin with.However, Kojima has decided to stick with the technology of the time, and removed the Soliton radar from the game. Don't fret, because this "tell-all" radar needed to be taken out if you ask me. It made the game too easy. You knew where every enemy was, how far he could see, and where he was going. Besides, Snake Eater gives you camo to help hide yourself. By using face paint and uniform combinations, you can blend in to your environment perfectly and stay hidden. You really feel like your on the hunt, and pouncing out at an enemy and sliting his throat is very satisfying.The other new aspect is the Survival Viewer. In this menu, you put on your camo, cure your wounds, and eat food to keep your stamina up. The CURE part, where you heal serious injuries, is rather tedious, but it doesn't take anything away from the gameplay. The FOOD is loads of fun. Stamina is like a second life bar. High stamina means you'll move faster, shoot better, and get the job done easier. If you have low stamina, expect to be shakey when trying to aim a gun, and slow to the punch. Eating food that you've captured recovers stamina, and hunting for it is rather fun. I like the Survival Viewer, it adds some depth to the game. The only complaint is that the melee combat is showing its age. I love being able to interagate and slit throats, but the CQC lacks smoothness. I normally just shoot anyway, but I feel Kojima needs to try to change melee a bit more.Finally, to all of you that hate the camera, I say this to you. Take 30 seconds to look around with your scope, and for the love of all things holy, use your camo! Monitor your surrounds, and don't go it running around like an idiot. That wil be all. Gameplay gets 9/10.So there you have it. Snake Eater is amazing, and my Game of the Year for 2004. If you love the Metal Gear games, you must own this. It's got style, a great story, great graphics, brilliant sound, and downloadable content. Also, in true Kojima style, there are hundreds of Easter Eggs to find, meaning you'll be playing this for a long time to come. Do yourself a favor, and get this game. Gamers need more games like this. Originally released in 2004, Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater is widely considered to be the finest entry in Hideo Kojima's Magnum Opus. And almost 20 years later, it's still easy to see why, even though some aspects of the game haven't aged particularly gracefully. For Switch owners who have never delved into the Metal Gear franchise until now, this prequel represents a significant step up in terms of ambition and scope, providing a wholly original stealth experience while retaining some of the series' most iconic game mechanics. To get the bad news out of the way first, yes, Snake Eater runs at a disappointing 30fps on the Switch. This isn't quite as egregious as Sons of Liberty given the sheer size of this entry in comparison, but when the HD Collection managed 60fps back in 2012, it's still a perplexing decision from Konami. Much like Sons of Liberty, however, you won't really miss that extra boost in performance during moment-to-moment gameplay; it still feels great to play, and the important thing is that the performance is at least reliably consistent. When it comes to the gameplay, if you're coming off the back of Metal Gear Solid and the sequel for the first time, Snake Eater can feel almost overwhelming at first. For starters, this version is based on the expanded Subsistence release, which means you have full control over the camera - a first for the franchise. The game also takes place in the jungle in the late '60s, so you're required to manually update your camouflage from an in-game menu to blend in with your environment while hunting down snacks such as frogs, rats, and - you guessed it - snakes to keep your stamina meter filled. These changes to the formula can feel a bit weird at first, but this is truly what sets Snake Eater apart from the earlier titles. It makes the mechanics feel so much more involved than ever before, and this is arguably the most gameplay-focused entry in the franchise until The Phantom Pain launched more than a decade later. Yes, the cutscenes and codec calls are still here, and yes, they're very lengthy, but this is balanced perfectly by the improved gameplay. Snake Eater also boasts a collection of the finest boss battles we've ever seen in a Metal Gear game, even beating out the PS1 original. Highlights include The Fury and The End, and the game's final boss fight ranks as one of the greatest of all time thanks to its emotional weight. Fans of Solid Snake might feel a bit out of sorts with the drastic change of setting and characters in Snake Eater, but trust us, you'll be in love once the end credits roll. Are there any downsides? Well yeah, some of the mechanics can feel a touch cumbersome at times. Changing camouflage outfits is a tedious exercise in constantly jumping in and out of the main menu, and we're almost certain this will be streamlined for the upcoming Delta remake. It's not a deal breaker, by any means, but it definitely serves as a reminder that this is fundamentally nearly a two-decade-old game. Still a bloomin' great one, mind. Much improved gameplayFull camera controlTruly excellent boss fightsSuperb change of settingArguably the greatest Metal Gear game 30fps performance on SwitchA few mechanics might feel cumbersome for newcomers Excellent 9/10 How we review productsScoring Policy Legacy is a difficult thing to manage. Whether it's Marvel movies, Grand Theft Auto games, or British royalty, the weight of the past compounds the pressure for the future. Creators must grapple with fan expectations, many of whom have an encyclopedic knowledge of the lore, along with the creative impulse to evolve into something new and satisfying. Producing a legacy's prequel is exponentially harder because even minute decisions must have a consequential echo somewhere. But when one nails a prequel, it can change everything. That's what happened 20 years ago when Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater instantly became the standard for judging every other title in the series.Released on November 17, 2004, Metal Gear Solid 3, the third title on PlayStation, but fifth in the series, was an instant hit for Konami and further cemented director Hideo Kojima's legacy as gaming's premier auteur. His signature stealth-action style is complimented by superb dialogue and a gargantuan narrative arc that does justice to the origins of Big Boss, the villainous centerpiece of the sprawling and complex saga at the heart of the franchise.Critical reception for Metal Gear Solid 3 was glowing, currently sitting at 91 on Metacritic, and it has sold roughly four million copies to date. The highest praise came from the creator himself. "I always say when I come up with a new Metal Gear Solid game that it's a masterpiece, but this time I think we nailed it," Kojima told IGN in December 2004. "I think it is a masterpiece."Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater takes place in 1964, during the height of tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and follows CIA operative Naked Snake on a mission deep within the Soviets. Tasked with rescuing weapons scientist Nikolai Sokolov, Snake's mission intensifies when he learns his former mentor, The Boss, has defected to the USSR. The Boss is responsible for delivering nuclear warhead technology to Colonel Volgin, a powerful Soviet commander. Volgin's ambition to deploy a superweapon, the Shagohod, threatens the global balance of power. Snake is forced to confront The Boss, his lifelong mentor and friend, as well as members of her elite Cobra Unit.Nothing says tension like a rope bridge. KonamiThe boss fights against Cobra Unit are special. Easily some of the best in the franchise, they bring the classic Metal Gear Solid twists players had come to expect by forcing them to think creatively about a boss's weak points. There's no glowing red targets here, instead players have to look for context clues to decipher things like using rotten food to poison a boss and damage their stamina.I'd be remiss not to mention the closing boss fight against, fittingly, The Boss. It is as challenging as it is gut-wrenching, the culmination of Snake's existential doubts as he is forced to take on his mentor in a gruesome fight, pitting loyalty to a commanding officer against duty to the mission. The setting itself is visually stunning, and the music and pacing as elegant as anything you'd see in any medium. The forthcoming remaster Metal Gear Solid Delta: Snake Eater should draw fans in solely on the strength of revisiting this sequence with updated graphics and sound design. A drawn-out sniper battle against another boss known as The End is also a fan favorite, and arguably the best sniper battle in all of gaming.The End is a legendary sniper who delivers one of the most memorable boss battles in the entire Metal Gear franchise. KonamiThe game's lush jungle setting requires Snake to survive off the land, utilizing camouflage, traps, and stealth tactics to navigate enemy forces. These were bold innovations to the mechanics, especially for such a well-established series. Instead of re-treading the same stealth path fans had come to expect, Metal Gear Solid 3 introduced tons of new elements. Most notably, the litany of high tech gadgets were gone because the game takes place in the distant past instead of the near future. Its Vietnam Era vibes offered up lots of new opportunities for sneaky shenanigans with a low-tech twist."The series was turning into a radar game where you just pay attention to the radar and not use your visual senses or listening," Kojima told IGN. "That's what I wanted people to depend on instead of the radar so in the jungle I wanted people to listen to the grass moving or noise."Snake Eater wasn't just a clever name, either. Players will spend a lot of time hunting critters in the jungle to use for food in order to replenish an ever-dwindling stamina bar. Stamina impacts all sorts of things, from how fast you heal, how steady you shoot, and how long you can swim underwater. An in-depth surgery screen also requires players to do more than just slap on a health pack. Different injuries require different treatments and those supplies must be carefully managed.By game's end we know who Big Boss is and, more importantly, what drives him. KonamiIt's not a surprise the game is set for a remake, even after 20 years it ages incredibly well thanks to Kojima's vision to make it more than a bloodbath. The pacing is exquisite, and there's something so unique about sitting in silence watching the 99-second cool down timer on enemy patrols drop to zero. Games are so often concerned with keeping the momentum going it's jarring to literally stop and wait, even for such a short time. Most games are concerned with filling up dozens of hours, but Metal Gear Solid 3 pulls a magic trick in making the weight of a few minutes feel like an eternity.Through its complex story, Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater explores themes of loyalty, sacrifice, and moral ambiguity, examining what it means to be a soldier. The narrative not only delves into the personal journey of Snake, who later becomes the infamous Big Boss, but also sheds light on the tangled alliances and ideologies that define the Metal Gear universe, setting the stage for future conflicts that shape the entire series as well as Kojima's legacy itself.Learn Something New Every DaySubscribe for free to Inverse's award-winning daily newsletter! , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,028,600 articles in English Liz Truss (born 26 July 1975) is a British politician who was prime minister from September to October 2022. A Liberal Democrat in her youth, she defected to the Conservatives in 1996. After several bids for public office she was elected as an MP in 2010 and served continuously in government in the Cameron, May and Johnson ministries, latterly as foreign secretary. After Johnson resigned in July 2022 Truss stood in the election to replace him, defeating Rishi Sunak and becoming the leader of the party. Two days after her appointment as prime minister Queen Elizabeth II died, freezing government business for ten days during a national mourning period; after its conclusion Truss's ministry announced a mini-budget which was received badly by markets, the fallout from which subsequently engulfed her government. Facing a rapid loss of confidence in her leadership, Truss resigned fifty days into her premiership and was succeeded by Sunak, becoming the shortest-serving British prime minister. (Full article...) Recently featured: Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Daily News Building Archive By email More featured articles About USS Sabine, which took 35 years to finish ... that the Potomac-class frigates (example pictured) were built slowly for the sake of quality, only for the last ships to be outdated by the time they were finished? ... that Indonesian mystic Mbah Suro reportedly consumed only coffee and cigarettes for two years? ... that the United States' first capitol building was later sold for $425 and then demolished? ... that the mascot of an Australian HIV prevention campaign was a condom-wielding superhero? ... that Audichron estimated that Don Elliot Heald's voice was heard on 12 million Audichron phone calls a day in 1971? ... that the British indie rock band Girl Ray named themselves after the surrealist visual artist Man Ray? ... that avery r. young became the first poet laureate of Chicago in 2023? ... that by spinning off Lord Fitzhenry (1794) from a four-volume work in progress, Elizabeth Gunning was paid for two novels instead of one? ... that American Civil War chaplain Thomas Mooney was pulled from service after baptizing a cannon? 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Carl Jung (b. 1875)Ana María Matute (b. 1925)George W. Romney (d. 1995)Olivia de Havilland (d. 2020) More anniversaries: July 25 July 26 July 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Cytoplasmic streaming is a biological process in which cytoplasm flows inside a cell, driven by forces from the cytoskeleton. It is usually observed in large plant and animal cells, as well as amoebae, fungi, and slime moulds. It is likely that its function is, at least in part, to speed up the transport of molecules and organelles around the cell. The process was first discovered by the Italian scientist Bonaventura Corti in 1774, within the algae genera Nitella and Chara. While its mechanism is not fully understood, what is clearly visible in plant cells which exhibit cytoplasmic streaming is the motion of the chloroplasts moving with the cytoplasmic flow. This motion results from fluid being entrained by moving motor molecules of the plant cell. This video, taken through a microscope, shows cytoplasmic streaming occurring in an onion epidermal cell. Video credit: Heiti Paves Recently featured: Hudson Yards Emperor angelfish Amália Rodrigues Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia 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 encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca বাংলা Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuv Македонски मराठी Norsk nynorsk ਪੰਜਾਬੀ Shqip Slovenščina தமிழ் ภาษาไทย اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1965. For other uses, see 1965 (disambiguation). 1965 January February March April May June July August September October November December From top to bottom, left to right: The Vietnam War escalates as the United States begins regular bombing campaigns in Operation Rolling Thunder and deploys ground combat troops for the first time; the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 erupts over Kashmir, drawing international concern and resulting in thousands of casualties before a UN-brokered ceasefire; the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting; Malcolm X is assassinated while delivering a speech in New York City, silencing one of the most influential and controversial voices in the civil rights movement; the Dominican Civil War breaks out as constitutionalist and loyalist factions clash, prompting a U.S. military intervention amid fears of a second Cuba; former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill dies at the age of 90, prompting a global outpouring of tributes and a state funeral attended by world leaders; the Battle of Ia Drang becomes the first major battle between U.S. and North Vietnamese forces, signaling a new phase of intense ground combat in the Vietnam War; the Indonesian mass killings of 1965–66 begin following an attempted coup, leading to the deaths of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in a brutal anti-communist purge; the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights take place in Alabama, culminating in the violent crackdown known as Bloody Sunday and ultimately leading to new federal protections. Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s Years 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 vte 1965 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By country Afghanistan Argentina Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada Denmark France Germany India Indonesia Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Africa South Korea Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1965 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1965MCMLXVAb urbe condita2718Armenian calendar1414ԹՎ ՌՆԺԴAssyrian calendar6715Bahá'í calendar121–122Balinese saka calendar1886–1887Bengali calendar1371–1372Berber calendar2915British Regnal year13 Eliz. 2 – 14 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2509Burmese calendar1327Byzantine calendar7473–7474Chinese calendar甲辰年 (Wood Dragon)4662 or 4455 — to —乙巳年 (Wood Snake)4663 or 4456Coptic calendar1681–1682Discordian calendar3131Ethiopian calendar1957–1958Hebrew calendar5725–5726Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2021–2022 - Shaka Samvat1886–1887 - Kali Yuga5065–5066Holocene calendar11965Igbo calendar965–966Iranian calendar1343–1344Islamic calendar1384–1385Japanese calendarShōwa 40(昭和４０年)Javanese calendar1896–1897Juche calendar54Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4298Minguo calendarROC 54民國54年Nanakshahi calendar497Thai solar calendar2508Tibetan calendar□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(male Wood-Dragon)2091 or 1710 or 938 — to —□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(female Wood-Snake)2092 or 1711 or 939 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1965. 1965 (MCMLXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1965th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 965th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 20th century, and the 6th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1965 Main article: February 1965 January 14 – The First Minister of Northern Ireland and the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland meet for the first time in 43 years. January 20 Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in for a full term as President of the United States. Indonesian President Sukarno announces the withdrawal of the Indonesian government from the United Nations. January 29 – Hakametsä, the first ice rink of Finland, is inaugurated in Tampere.[1] January 30 – The state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill takes place in London with the largest assembly of dignitaries in the world until the 2005 funeral of Pope John Paul II.[2] February 4 – Trofim Lysenko is removed from his post as director of the Institute of Genetics at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. Lysenkoist theories are now treated as pseudoscience.[3][4] February 12 – The African and Malagasy Common Organization (Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache; OCAM) is formed as successor to the Afro-Malagasy Union for Economic Cooperation (Union Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation Economique; UAMCE), formerly the African and Malagasy Union (Union Africaine et Malgache; UAM). February 18: Flag of the newly independent Gambia February 15 – The maple leaf is adopted as the flag of Canada, replacing the Canadian Red Ensign flag. February 18 – The Gambia becomes independent from the United Kingdom. February 20 Ranger 8 crashes into the Moon, after a successful mission of photographing possible landing sites for the Apollo program astronauts. Suat Hayri Ürgüplü forms the new (interim) government of Turkey (29th government). February 21 – Malcolm X is gunned down while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Main article: March 1965 Main article: April 1965 March 2 – Vietnam War: Operation Rolling Thunder – The United States Air Force 2nd Air Division, United States Navy and South Vietnamese air force begin a 3½-year aerial bombardment campaign against North Vietnam. March 7 Mass in the Catholic Church worldwide is said in local languages (rather than Latin) for the first time.[5][6] "Bloody Sunday": Some 200 Alabama State Troopers attack 525 civil rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, as they attempt to march to the state capitol of Montgomery. March 8 – Vietnam War: Some 3,500 United States Marines arrive in Da Nang, South Vietnam, becoming the first American ground combat troops in Vietnam. March 9 – The "Turnaround Tuesday" march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., stops at the site of "Bloody Sunday", to hold a prayer service and return to Selma, in obedience to a court restraining order. On the same day, White supremacists attack three white ministers, leaving Unitarian Universalist minister James J. Reeb in a coma. March 10 – An engagement is announced between Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and Pieter van Vollenhoven, who will become the first commoner and the first Dutchman to marry into the Dutch royal family. March 18 – Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov leaves his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes, becoming the first person to walk in space.[7] March 20 "Poupée de cire, poupée de son", sung by France Gall (music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1965 (staged in Naples) for Luxembourg.[8] The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins. March 23 Events of March 23, 1965: Large student demonstration in Morocco, joined by discontented masses, meets with violent police and military repression. Gemini 3: NASA launches the United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth orbit. The first issue of The Vigilant is published from Khartoum. March 25 – Martin Luther King Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the capitol in Montgomery. March 28 – At least 400 are killed or missing after an earthquake triggered a series of dam failures in La Ligua, Chile.[9] March 30 – The second ODECA charter, signed by Central American states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective. April 3 – The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains in low Earth orbit. April 5 – At the 37th Academy Awards, My Fair Lady wins 8 Academy Awards, including Best Picture and Best Director. Rex Harrison wins an Oscar for Best Actor. Mary Poppins takes home 5 Oscars. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Song, "Chim Chim Cher-ee". April 6 – The Intelsat I ("Early Bird") communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June. April 9 – The West German parliament extends the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes. April 12 – A historic and extremely destructive tornado outbreak struck the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266. April 18 – Consecration of Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto, Canada. April 23 – The Pennine Way officially opens. April 24 The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding recognition of the Armenian genocide. The bodies of Portuguese opposition politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Arajaryr Moreira de Campos are found in a forest near Villanueva del Fresno, Spain (they were killed February 12). In the Dominican Republic, officers and civilians loyal to deposed President Juan Bosch mutiny against the right-wing junta running the country, setting up a provisional government. Forces loyal to the deposed military-imposed government stage a countercoup the next day, and civil war breaks out, although the new government retains its hold on power. April 26 – Rede Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April 28 U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic. Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the country will substantially increase its number of troops in South Vietnam, supposedly at the request of the Saigon government (it is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans). April 29 – Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Vietnam government. Main article: May 1965 Main article: June 1965 May 1 Bob Askin replaces Jack Renshaw as Premier of New South Wales. The Battle of Dong-Yin occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. May 9 – Pianist Vladimir Horowitz returns to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York. May 12 –West Germany and Israel establish diplomatic relations. Muhammad Ali standing over Sonny Liston May 25 – Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston in the first round of their championship rematch with the "Phantom Punch" at the Central Maine Civic Center in Lewiston. May 27 – Internazionale beats Benfica 1–0 at the San Siro, Milan and wins the 1964–65 European Cup in Association football. May 29 – A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 31 – Scottish racing driver Jim Clark wins the Indianapolis 500, later this year winning the Formula One world driving championship. June 1 – A coal mine explosion in Fukuoka, Japan, kills 237. June 2 – Vietnam War: The first contingent of Australian combat troops arrives in South Vietnam. June 7 – Kakanj mine disaster: A mining accident in Kakanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths. June 10 – Vietnam War – Battle of Dong Xoai: About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on Đồng Xoài, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining militia compound. June 19 Houari Boumediene's Revolutionary Council ousts Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in Algeria. Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the South Vietnamese Air Force, was appointed prime minister at the head of the military junta, with General Nguyễn Văn Thiệu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived military juntas.[10][non sequitur] June 20 – Police in Algiers break up demonstrations by people who have taken to the streets chanting slogans in support of deposed President Ahmed Ben Bella. June 22 – The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea is signed in Tokyo. June 25 – A U.S. Air Force Boeing C-135 Stratolifter bound for Okinawa crashes just after takeoff at MCAS El Toro in Orange County, California, killing all 85 on board. Main article: July 1965 Main article: August 1965 July – The Commonwealth secretariat is created. July 14 – U.S. spacecraft Mariner 4 flies by Mars, becoming the first spacecraft to return images from the Red Planet. July 15 – Greek Prime minister Georgios Papandreou and his government are dismissed by King Constantine II. July 16 – The Mont Blanc Tunnel, a highway tunnel between France and Italy, is inaugurated by presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Charles de Gaulle. July 24 – Vietnam War: Four F-4C Phantoms escorting a bombing raid at Kang Chi are targeted by antiaircraft missiles, in the first such attack against American planes in the war. One is shot down and the other 3 sustain damage. July 26 – The Maldives obtains full independence from Great Britain.[11] July 27 – Edward Heath becomes Leader of the British Conservative Party. July 28 – Vietnam War: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces his order to increase the number of United States troops in South Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000, and to more than double the number of men drafted per month - from 17,000 to 35,000. July 30 – War on Poverty: U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Social Security Act of 1965 into law, establishing Medicare and Medicaid. August 7 – Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, recommends the expulsion of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia following a deterioration of PAP–UMNO relations, negotiating its separation with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore. August 9 Proclamation of Singapore: Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia, which recognises it as a sovereign nation. Lee Kuan Yew announces Singapore's independence and assumes the position of Prime Minister of the new island nation – a position he holds until 1990. An explosion at an Arkansas missile plant kills 53. Indonesian president Sukarno collapses in public. August 11 – Racial rioting in the Los Angeles, California neighborhood of Watts breaks out after an African American motorist, Marquette Frye,[12] is stopped on suspicion of drunken driving. Six days of unrest are quelled by over 14,000 members of the California National Guard. There are 34 deaths and over $40 million in property damage. It is the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights movement.[13] August 18 – Vietnam War: Operation Starlite – 5,500 United States Marines destroy a Viet Cong stronghold on the Van Tuong peninsula in Quảng Ngãi Province, in the first major American ground battle of the war. The Marines were tipped off by a Viet Cong deserter who said that there was an attack planned against the U.S. base at Chu Lai. August 19 – At the conclusion of the Frankfurt Auschwitz trials, 66 ex-SS personnel receive life sentences, 15 others shorter ones. August 21 – NASA launches Gemini 5 (Gordon Cooper, Pete Conrad) on the first 1-week space flight, as well as the first test of fuel cells for electrical power on such a mission. August 30 – An avalanche buries a dam construction site at Saas-Fee, Switzerland, killing 90 workers. August 31 – U.S. President Johnson signs a law penalizing the burning of draft cards with up to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine. Main article: September 1965 Main article: October 1965 September 2 Pakistani troops enter the Indian sector of Kashmir, while Indian troops counter at Lahore. The People's Republic of China announces that it will reinforce its troops on the Indian border. Vietnam War: In a follow-up to August's Operation Starlite, United States Marines and South Vietnamese forces initiate Operation Piranha on the Batangan Peninsula, 23 miles (37 km) south of the Chu Lai Marine base. September 8 India opens 2 additional fronts against Pakistan. The Pakistan Navy destroys Indian Port of Dwarka. Operation Dwarka (Pakistan celebrates Victory Day annually). September 9 U.N. Secretary General U Thant negotiates with Pakistan President Ayub Khan. U Thant recommends China for United Nations membership. September 14 – The fourth and final period of the Second Vatican Council opens. September 16 – In Iraq, Prime Minister Arif Abd ar-Razzaq's attempted coup fails. September 17 – King Constantine II of Greece forms a new government with Prime Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos, in an attempt to end a 2-year-old political crisis. September 18 In Denmark, Palle Sørensen shoots 4 policemen in pursuit; he is apprehended the same day. Comet Ikeya–Seki is first sighted by Japanese astronomers. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin invites the leaders of India and Pakistan to meet in the Soviet Union to negotiate. September 19 – Pakistani Forces achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Chawinda, ultimately halting the Indian advance and successfully stabilizing the Sialkot Front, it is the world's largest tank battle since the Battle of Kursk in the Second World War between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union September 20 – Vietnam War: An USAF F-104 Starfighter piloted by Captain Philip Eldon Smith is shot down by a Chinese MiG-19 Farmer. The pilot is held until March 15, 1973. September 21 – Gambia, Maldives and Singapore are admitted as members of the United Nations. September 22 – Radio Peking announces that Indian troops have dismantled their equipment on the Chinese side of the border. September 24 Fighting resumes between Indian and Pakistani troops. The British governor of Aden cancels the constitution and takes direct control of the protectorate, due to the bad security situation. September 27 – The largest tanker ship at this time, Tokyo Maru, is launched in Yokohama, Japan. September 28 Fidel Castro announces that anyone who wants to can emigrate to the United States. Taal Volcano in Luzon, Philippines, erupts, killing hundreds. September 30 The Indonesian army, led by General Suharto, crushes an alleged communist coup attempt (see Transition to the New Order and 30 September Movement). The classic family sci-fi show Thunderbirds debuts on ITV in the United Kingdom. October 3 – Fidel Castro announces that Che Guevara has resigned and left Cuba. October 4 At least 150 are killed when a commuter train derails at the outskirts of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Prime minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Arthur Bottomley of the Commonwealth of Nations begin negotiations in London. Pope Paul VI makes the first papal visit to the United States. He appears for a Mass in Yankee Stadium and makes a speech at the United Nations. The University of California, Irvine opens its doors. October 5 – Pakistan severs diplomatic relations with Malaysia because of their disagreement in the UN. October 6 – Ian Brady, a 27-year-old stock clerk from Hyde in Cheshire, is arrested for allegedly hacking to death (with a hatchet) 17-year-old apprentice electrician Edward Evans at a house on the Hattersley housing estate. October 7 – Seven Japanese fishing boats are sunk off Guam by Super Typhoon Carmen; 209 are killed. October 8 Indonesian mass killings of 1965–1966: The Indonesian army instigates the arrest and execution of communists which last until next March.[14] The 7 Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are adopted at the XX International Conference in Vienna, Austria. The International Olympic Committee admits East Germany as a member. October 10 – The first group of Cuban refugees travels to the U.S. October 12 Per Borten forms a government in Norway. The U.N. General Council recommends that the United Kingdom try everything to stop a rebellion in Rhodesia. October 13 – Congo President Joseph Kasavubu fires Prime Minister Moise Tshombe and forms a provisional government, with Évariste Kimba in a leading position. October 15 – Vietnam War: The Catholic Worker Movement stages an anti-war protest in Manhattan. One draft card burner is arrested, the first under the new law. October 17 – The New York World's Fair at Flushing Meadows, closes. Due to financial losses, some of the projected site park improvements fail to materialize. October 18 – The Indonesian government outlaws the Communist Party of Indonesia.[15] October 20 – Ludwig Erhard is re-elected Chancellor of West Germany (he had first

Yisrael Bar-Yehuda, Zionist activist and Israel politician (b. 1895) May 18 – Eli Cohen, Israeli spy (b. 1924) May 19 – Maria Dąbrowska, Polish writer (b. 1889) May 21 – Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, British aviation pioneer and aircraft company founder (b. 1882)[75] May 23 Rosina Anselmi, Italian actress (b. 1880) David Smith, American sculptor (b. 1906) May 24 – Sonny Boy Williamson, American blues musician (b. 1899) May 27 – John Rinehart Blue, American military officer, educator, businessperson, and politician (b. 1905)[76] Martin Buber June 1 – Curly Lambeau, American football player and coach (b. 1898) June 5 Eleanor Farjeon, British author of children's literature (b. 1881) Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland (b. 1884) June 7 – Judy Holliday, American actress, comedian, and singer (b. 1921) June 11 – José Mendes Cabeçadas, Portuguese navy officer, 94th Prime Minister of Portugal and 9th President of Portugal (b. 1883) June 13 – Martin Buber, Austrian-Israeli philosopher (b. 1878) June 15 – Steve Cochran, American actor (b. 1917) June 19 – James Collip, Canadian biochemist (b. 1892) June 20 – Bernard Baruch, American financier and presidential adviser (b. 1870) June 22 – David O. Selznick, American film producer (b. 1902) June 23 – Mary Boland, American actress (b. 1882) June 28 – Red Nichols, American jazz cornettist (b. 1905) June 30 – Bessie Barriscale, American actress (b. 1884) Syngman Rhee July 1 – Wally Hammond, English cricketer (b. 1903) July 7 – Moshe Sharett, 2nd Prime Minister of Israel (b. 1894) July 8 – T. S. Stribling, American novelist (b. 1881)[77] July 11 – Ray Collins, American actor (b. 1889) July 13 – Laureano Gómez, 43rd President of Colombia (b. 1889) July 14 Adlai Stevenson II, American politician (b. 1900) Max Woosnam, English sportsman (b. 1892) July 19 Clyde Beatty, American animal trainer (b. 1903) Ingrid Jonker, South African Afrikaans poet (b. 1933) Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, 1st President of South Korea (b. 1875) July 24 – Constance Bennett, American actress (b. 1904) July 28 – Rampo Edogawa, Japanese author and critic (b. 1894) July 30 Pier Ruggero Piccio, Italian World War I fighter ace, air force general (b. 1880)[78] Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Japanese writer (b. 1886) Le Corbusier August 1 – John Miller, American Olympic rower - Men's eights (b. 1903) August 6 Nancy Carroll, American actress (b. 1903) Everett Sloane, American actor (b. 1909) August 8 – Shirley Jackson, American author (b. 1916) August 9 – Creighton Hale, American actor (b. 1882) August 13 – Hayato Ikeda, Japanese politician, 38th Prime Minister of Japan (b. 1899) August 25 – Johnny Hayes, American Olympic athlete (b. 1886) August 27 – Le Corbusier, Swiss architect (b. 1887) August 28 Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, Iraqi politician, 9th Prime Minister of Iraq (b. 1892) Giulio Racah, Israeli physicist (b. 1909) August 29 – Paul Waner, American baseball player (b. 1903) Yunus Hussain Dorothy Dandridge September 4 Tommy Hampson, British Olympic athlete (b. 1907) Albert Schweitzer, Alsatian physician and missionary, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (b. 1875) September 6 – Yunus Hussain, Pakistani fighter pilot (b. 1935) September 8 Dorothy Dandridge, American actress (b. 1922) Hermann Staudinger, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1881) September 12 – Lucian Truscott, American general (b. 1895) September 16 – Fred Quimby, American animated film producer (b. 1886) September 17 – Alejandro Casona, Spanish poet and playwright (b. 1903) September 22 – Othmar Ammann, Swiss-born American engineer (b. 1879)[79] September 27 – Clara Bow, American silent film actress (b. 1905) Samir Al-Rifai Paul Hermann Müller October 1 – Anton Boisen, American founder of the clinical pastoral education movement (b. 1876)[80] October 3 – Zachary Scott, American actor (b. 1914) October 8 – Thomas B. Costain, Canadian author and journalist (b. 1885)[81] October 11 Dorothea Lange, American photographer (b. 1895) Walther Stampfli, member of the Swiss Federal Council (b. 1884) October 12 – Samir Al-Rifai, 6-time Prime Minister of Jordan (b. 1901) October 13 – Paul Hermann Müller, Swiss chemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1899) October 14 – Randall Jarrell, American poet (b. 1914) October 15 – Abraham Fraenkel, Israeli mathematician and recipient of the Israel Prize (b. 1891) October 17 – Bart King, American cricketer (b. 1873)[82] October 18 Oscar Beregi, Hungarian actor (b. 1876) Henry Travers, English actor (b. 1874) October 21 Bill Black, American musician and bandleader (b. 1926) Marie McDonald, American actress (b. 1923) October 22 – Paul Tillich, German American Christian existentialist philosopher and theologian (b. 1886) October 23 – Luis de la Puente Uceda, Peruvian guerrilla leader (b. 1926) October 24 – Hans Meerwein, German chemist (b. 1879) October 26 – Sylvia Likens, American murder victim (b. 1949) October 29 – Miller Anderson, American Olympic diver (b. 1922) October 30 – Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., American historian (b. 1888)[83] October 31 – Rita Johnson, American actress (b. 1913) Henry A. Wallace Emir Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah November 2 Félix Paiva, 28th President of Paraguay (b. 1877) H.V. Evatt, Australian politician, judge (b. 1894) November 6 Edgard Varèse, French-born American composer (b. 1883) Clarence Williams, American musician (b. 1893) November 8 Dorothy Kilgallen, American newspaper columnist and television personality (b. 1913) Emma Gramatica, Italian actress (b. 1874) Mirza Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad, second caliph (b. 1889) November 12 – Taher Saifuddin, Indian Bohra spiritual leader (b. 1888)[84] November 16 Harry Blackstone Sr., American magician and illusionist (b. 1885)[85] W. T. Cosgrave, Irish politician, president of the Provisional Government and the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (b. 1880) November 18 Khalid al-Azm, 5-time Prime Minister of Syria and acting President of Syria (b. 1903) Henry A. Wallace, 33rd Vice President of the United States (b. 1888) November 24 – Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait (b. 1895) November 25 – Dame Myra Hess, English pianist (b. 1890) Somerset Maugham December 5 – Joseph Erlanger, American physiologist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1874) December 9 – Branch Rickey, American baseball executive (b. 1881) December 10 – Henry Cowell, American composer (b. 1897) December 11 – George Constantinescu, Romanian scientist (b. 1881) December 15 – Joseph Bamina, 8th Prime Minister of Burundi (executed) (b. 1927) December 16 W. Somerset Maugham, English writer (b. 1874) Tito Schipa, Italian tenor (b. 1889) Queen Sālote Tupou III of Tonga, (b. 1900)[86] December 24 – William M. Branham, American minister (b. 1909) December 27 – Edgar Ende, German painter (b. 1901) December 29 – Kosaku Yamada, Japanese composer and conductor (b. 1886) Physics – Shin'ichirō Tomonaga, Julian Schwinger, Richard P. 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An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Timelines 18th century 19th century 20th century State leaders 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte 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 large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence 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 remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The 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 Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the 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, 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, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States.[10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] Revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 – 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 – 1887: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 – 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801–1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807–1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808–1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812–1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813–1837: Afghan–Sikh Wars. 1814–1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821–1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: Java War begins. 1826–1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828–1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831–1833: Egyptian–Ottoman War. 1832–1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835–1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839–1842: First Opium War begins. 1846–1848: Mexican–American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853–1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856–1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861–1865: American Civil War between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18–40 were killed.[22] 1861–1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863–1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864–1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population. 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868–1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868–1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870–1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879–1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879–1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880–1881: First Boer War begins. 1881–1899: Mahdist War in Sudan.A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883–1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894–1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895–1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895–1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence from Spain. 1896–1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish–American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899

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