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By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,818 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) 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Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Jafar Panahi It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Sebastião Salgado Alfredo Palacio Marthe Cohn Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Nominate an article May 28: Republic Day in Armenia (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan (1918) Mozaffar ad-Din 585 BC – According to the Greek historian Herodotus, a solar eclipse, accurately predicted by Thales of Miletus, abruptly ended the Battle of Halys between the Lydians and the Medes. 1644 – English Civil War: Royalist troops stormed and captured the Parliamentarian stronghold of Bolton, leading to a massacre of defenders and local residents. 1901 – Mozaffar ad-Din (pictured), Shah of Persia, granted exclusive rights to prospect for oil in the country to William Knox D'Arcy. 1937 – The rise of Neville Chamberlain culminated with his accession as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to "kiss hands". 2002 – An independent commission appointed by the Football Association voted two-to-one to allow Wimbledon F.C. to relocate from London to Milton Keynes. Robert Baldock (d. 1327)Francis Gleeson (priest) (b. 1884)Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (b. 1925)Kylie Minogue (b. 1968) More anniversaries: May 27 May 28 May 29 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Hell Gate Bridge is a railroad bridge in New York City, United States. The bridge carries two tracks of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and one freight track between Astoria, Queens, and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310 m) steel through arch across Hell Gate, a strait of the East River that separates Wards Island from Queens. The New York Connecting Railroad began construction of the bridge in 1912, and it opened in 1917. The main span, a two-hinged arch flanked by stone towers on either bank of Hell Gate, was the world's longest steel arch bridge until the Bayonne Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the few rail connections from Long Island, of which Queens is part, to the rest of the United States. This panoramic photograph shows the main span of the Hell Gate Bridge. The photograph was taken in 2023 looking northeast from the neighboring Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, with Wards Island on the left of the image and Astoria on the right. A tugboat tows a barge in the foreground towards the Hell Gate Bridge. Photograph credit: Rhododendrites Recently featured: Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art 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. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles 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 Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year 1918 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the 1918. For other uses, see 1918 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s Years 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 vte 1918 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Sports Football Television By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary India Ireland Italy Japan Mexico New Zealand Norway Ottoman Syria Palestine (British administered) Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden Switzerland 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 1918 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1918MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita2671Armenian calendar1367ԹՎ ՌՅԿԷAssyrian calendar6668Bahá’í calendar74–75Balinese saka calendar1839–1840Bengali calendar1324–1325Berber calendar2868British Regnal year8 Geo. 5 – 9 Geo. 5Buddhist calendar2462Burmese calendar1280Byzantine calendar7426–7427Chinese calendar丁巳年 (Fire Snake)4615 or 4408 — to 一戊午年 (Earth Horse)4616 or 4409Coptic calendar1634–1635Discordian calendar3084Ethiopian calendar1910–1911Hebrew calendar5678–5679Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1974–1975 - Shaka Samvat1839–1840 - Kali Yuga5018–5019Holocene calendar11918Igbo calendar918–919Iranian calendar1296–1297Islamic calendar1336–1337Japanese calendarTaishō 7(大正７年)Javanese calendar1848–1849Juche calendar7Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4251Minguo calendarROC 7民國7年Nanakshahi calendar450Thai solar calendar2460–2461Tibetan calendar阴火蛇年(female Fire-Snake)2044 or 1663 or 891 — to 一阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)2045 or 1664 or 892 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1918. 1918 (MCMXVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1918th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 918th year of the 2nd millennium, the 18th year of the 20th century, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian calendar was 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year. Also in this year, the Spanish flu pandemic killed 50–100 million people worldwide. In Russia, this year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian Calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, February 14 (Gregorian Calendar). World War I will be abbreviated as "WWI" February 16: The Act of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January – 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas.[1] January 4 – The Finnish Declaration of Independence is recognized by Soviet Russia, Sweden, Germany and France. January 8 – American president Woodrow Wilson presents the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations to end the war. January 9 – Battle of Bear Valley: U.S. troops engage Yaqui Native American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American Indian Wars between the United States and Native Americans. January 15 The keel of HMS Hermes is laid in Britain, the first purpose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down. The Red Army (The Workers and Peasants Red Army) is formed in the Russian SFSR and Soviet Union. January 18 – The Historic Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers is held at the Konzerthaus, Vienna.[2] January 19 – The Russian Constituent Assembly proclaims the Russian Democratic Federative Republic but is dissolved by the Bolshevik government on the same day. January 22 – The Ukrainian People's Republic declares independence from Bolshevik Russia. January 25 – The Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets establishes the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. January 27 – The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kämärä. January 28 – Porvenir massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys. Main article: February 1918 February 1 – Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro (Kotor), led by two Czech Socialists, mutiny. February 3 – Battle of Oulu February 5 – The SS Tuscania is torpedoed off the Irish coast; it is the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be torpedoed and sunk. February 23: Estonian Declaration of Independence February 6 – Women's suffrage in the United Kingdom: Representation of the People Act gives most women over 30 the vote.[3] February 10 – Deposed Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Abdul Hamid II dies in Istanbul. February 13 – A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes the Chinese city of Shantou leaving 1,000 dead and causing a moderate tsunami.[4] February 14 – Russia switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar; the date skips from January 31 to February 14. February 16 – The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania, declaring Lithuania's independence from Germany, Russia or any other state. February 18 – Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan by British authorities begin. February 19 – WWI: The Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins the British occupation of the Jordan Valley. February 19–25 – WWI: The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice, over the Gulf of Finland. February 23 – Estonian Declaration of Independence from Russia, after seven centuries of foreign rule; German forces capture Tallinn the following day. Main article: March 1918 March 1 – WWI: German submarine U-19 sinks HMS Calgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. March 3 – WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 6 The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Air Force (established on 4 May 1928). The blue swastika is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated the first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia.[5] The first pilotless drone, the Hewitt-Sperry Automatic Airplane developed by Elmer Ambrose Sperry and Peter Cooper Hewitt, is test-flown in Long Island, New York, but development is scrapped in 1925, after its guidance system proves unreliable. March 7 – WWI: Finland forms an alliance with Germany. March 8 – WWI: The Battle of Tell 'Asur is launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaean Mountains to the edge of the Jordan Valley; it ends on March 12, with the move of much of the front line north into Ottoman territory. March 12 – Moscow becomes the capital of Soviet Russia. March 15 – Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere begins.[6] March 19 – The United States Congress establishes time zones, and approves daylight saving time (DST goes into effect on March 31). March 21–July 18 – WWI: The Spring Offensive by the German Army along the Western Front fails to make a breakthrough, despite large losses on each side, including nearly 20,000 British Army dead on the first day, Operation Michael, on the Somme. March 21 – WWI: The First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins, with the passage of the Jordan River. March 23 WWI: The giant German cannon, the 'Paris Gun' (Kaiser Wilhelm Geschütz), begins to shell Paris from 114 km (71 mi) away. In London at the Wood Green Empire, Chung Ling Soo (William E. Robinson, U.S.-born magician) dies during his trick, where he is supposed to "catch" two separate bullets (but one of them perforates his lung). He dies the following morning in a hospital. March 25 The Belarusian People's Republic declares independence. Karl Muck, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is arrested under the Alien Enemies Act, and imprisoned for the duration of WWI. March 26 – Marie Stopes publishes her influential book Married Love in the U.K. March 27 – WWI: The First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Transjordan attack on Amman; it ends with their withdrawal on 31 March, back to the Jordan Valley. March 30 – March Days: Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths. Main article: April 1918 Styles of Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon, as presented in a vaudeville circuit pantomime and sketched by Marguerite Martyn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in April 1918 April 1 – The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in Britain are merged to form the Royal Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force in the world. April 5 – Sālote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965. April 6 – Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere ends.[6] April 8 – Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan end with surrender to the British authorities. April 9 – Union of Bessarabia with Romania: Bessarabia votes to become part of the Kingdom of Romania. April 21 – WWI: Manfred von Richthofen, "The Red Baron", the war's most successful fighter pilot, dies in combat at Morlancourt Ridge near the Somme River. April 22 – Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declare their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic. April 23 – WWI: Conscription Crisis of 1918 in Ireland: A general strike is held here against conscription. Zeebrugge Raid: The British Royal Navy attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.[7] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. April 28 – WWI: Gavrilo Princip, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, Austria-Hungary, after three years in prison. April 30 – WWI: The Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt, launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, ends on 4 May, with their withdrawal back to the Jordan Valley. Main article: May 1918 May 1 – WWI: German troops enter Don Host Oblast; they capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 – General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. May 7 – WWI: The British capture Kirkuk. May 9 – WWI – Second Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts, for a second time, to seal off the German U-boat base here. May 11 – The Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus is officially established. May 12 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 – The Three Minute Pause, initiated by the daily firing of the Noon Gun on Signal Hill, is instituted by Cape Town Mayor Sir Harry Hands. It will inspire the introduction of the two-minute silence in November 1919.[8] May 15 The Finnish Civil War ends. The United States Post Office Department begins the world's third regular airmail service, between New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.[9] May 16 – The Sedition Act of 1918 is approved by the U.S. Congress. May 20 – The small town of Codell, Kansas is hit for the third year in a row, on the same date, by a tornado. May 21 – The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. May 24 – Women in Canada, excluding residents of Quebec, are granted the right to vote in federal elections.[10] May 26 – The Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic is abolished; Georgia declares its independence as the Democratic Republic of Georgia. May 27 – WWI: The Third Battle of the Aisne commences. May 28 – Armenia and Azerbaijan declare their independence as the First Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively. May 29 – WWI: The week-long Battle of Sardarabad concludes with defending Armenian forces victorious over the Ottomans. May 29–30 – WWI: Battle of Skra di Legen – The Greek National Defence Army Corps defeats the Bulgarians. June 10: Austro-Hungarian battleship Szent István sunk by Italian torpedo boats Szent István Main article: June 1918 June–August – The "Spanish flu" becomes pandemic.[11] Over 30 million people die in the following 6 months. June 1 – WWI: The Battle of Belleau Wood begins. June 4 – RMS Kenilworth Castle, one of the Union-Castle Line steamships, collides with her escort destroyer HMS Rival while trying to avoid her other escort, the cruiser HMS Kent. June 8 – V603 Aquilae, the brightest nova observed since Kepler's of 1604, is discovered. June 10 – WWI: The Austro-Hungarian dreadnought battleship SMS Szent István is sunk by two Italian MAS motor torpedo boats off the Dalmatian coast. June 12 Grand Duke Michael of Russia is murdered, thereby becoming the first of the Romanovs to be killed by the Bolsheviks. WWI: The first airplane bombing raid by an American unit in France is carried out. June 16 – The Declaration to the Seven, a British government response to a memorandum issued anonymously by seven Syrian notables, is published. June 22 – Suspects in the Chicago Restaurant Poisonings are arrested, and more than 100 waiters are taken into custody for poisoning restaurant customers with a lethal powder called Mickey Finn. June 29 – Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opens in New York; Brazil is the only international exhibitor and the exposition closes at the end of the season.[12] Main article: July 1918 July 3 – Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War. July 4 – Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed V (Reşâd, who has reigned since 1909), himself reigning until the Sultanate is abolished in 1922. July 12 – The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 – The National Czechoslovak Committee is established. July 14 – The film The Glorious Adventure is released in the United States, featuring Mammy Lou, who becomes one of the oldest people ever to star in a film, at a claimed age of 114. July 14 – WWI: Second Battle of the Marne: The battle begins near the River Marne, with a German attack. July 14 – Quentin Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son, is killed in action during the Second Battle of the Marne. July 17: Execution of the Romanov family July 17 WWI: RMS Carpathia (famed for rescuing survivors of the RMS Titanic) is torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Ireland, by Imperial German Navy submarine U-55; 218 of the 223 on board are rescued.[13] Execution of the Romanov family: By order of the Bolshevik Party, and carried out by the Cheka, former emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, Alexei and retainers are shot at the Ipatiev House, in Ekaterinburg, Russia. July 21 – WWI: Attack on Orleans – Imperial German submarine SM U-156 surfaces and fires on a small convoy of barges and defending flying boats off the Cape Cod town of Orleans, Massachusetts.[14] Main article: August 1918 August 2 – North Russia Intervention: Anti-Bolshevik forces stage a coup at Arkhangelsk, and an occupation by Allied forces follows.[15] August 3 – WWI: Australian hospital ship HMAT Warilda is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel on passage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SM UC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16] August 8 – WWI: Battle of Amiens – British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German Army".[17] August 10 – Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians. August 16 – The Battle of Lake Baikal is fought by the Czechoslovak legion, against the Red Army. August 21 – WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins. August 23 – The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created. August 27 – Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil. August 30 In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and wounded by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow, but survives.[18] Moisei Uritsky, the Petrograd head of the Cheka, is assassinated. August 30: Attempted assassination of Lenin, depicted by Vladimir Pchelin Main article: September 1918 September – WWI: British armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria. September 3 – The Bolshevik government of Russia publishes the first official announcement of the Red Terror, a period of repression against political opponents, as an "Appeal to the Working Class" in the newspaper Izvestia.[19] September 4 – WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the German line. September 5 – Russian Civil War: The Kazan Operation begins. The event continues for 5 days, and solidifies the Red Army's power in Russia over the White Army. September 12 – WWI: Battle of Havrincourt – The British take a German salient. September 12–15 – WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel – Americans take a German salient. September 14 – WWI: The Balkan front offensive by the Serbian Army begins. September 15–18 – WWI: Battle of Dobro Pole in the Vardar Offensive of the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders. September 18 – WWI: Battle of Épehy – British approach the Hindenburg Line along the St Quentin Canal. September 19 – WWI: The British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force launches the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Sharon, and the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Tulkarm, and the Battle of Arara, which break the Ottoman front line stretching from the Mediterranean coast to the Judaean Mountains, while the Battle of Tabsor extends into September 20. The Third Transjordan attack in the Jordan Valley begins. September 20 – WWI: The British Army's Desert Mounted Corps launches the Battle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division, almost encircling the Yildirim Army Group still in the Judaean Mountains. September 25 – WWI: The Battle of Megiddo ends with the Battle of Haifa, Battle of Samakh, and Capture of Tiberias. The Third Transjordan attack ends with ANZAC Mounted Division victory at the Second Battle of Amman, with the subsequent capture at Ziza of the Ottoman II Corps, and more than 10,000 Ottoman and German prisoners. September 26 – WWI: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins, the largest and bloodiest operation of the war for the American Expeditionary Forces. The Capture of Damascus begins, with the Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division. September 27 – WWI The Battle of the Canal du Nord, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by the Australian Mounted Division, continues the advance towards Damascus. September 29 – WWI: Battle of St Quentin Canal begins; Allied forces advance towards the Hindenburg Line. Bulgaria requests an armistice, with the Armistice of Salonica being signed and coming into force the next day. September 30 – WWI: The Charge at Kaukab is begun by units of the Australian Mounted Division. The Charge at Kiswe is begun by 4th Cavalry Division, continuing the Desert Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1918 October 1 – WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps captures Damascus. October 2 – WWI: The Charge at Khan Ayash is begun north of Damascus, by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. October 3 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany appoints Max von Baden Chancellor of Germany. King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgarian military collapse in WWI. He is succeeded by his son, Boris III. WWI: The Pursuit to Haritan by the Desert Mounted Corps begins. October 4 Wilhelm II of Germany forms a new, liberal government to sue for peace. The T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion in New Jersey kills 100+, and destroys enough ammunition to supply the Western Front for 6 months. October 7 – The Regency Council (Poland) declares Polish independence from the German Empire, and demands that Germany cede the Polish provinces of Poznań, Upper Silesia and Polish Pomerania. October 8–10 – WWI: Second Battle of Cambrai: British and Canadian troops take Cambrai from the Germans and the First and Third British Armies break through the Hindenburg Line. October 8 – WWI: In the Forest of Argonne in France, U.S. Corporal Alvin C. York almost single-handedly kills 25 German soldiers and captures 132. October 9 – Landgrave Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is elected King of Finland. October 11 – The magnitude (Mw) 7.1 San Fermín earthquake shakes Puerto Rico with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 76–116 people. A destructive tsunami contributes to the damage and loss of life. October 12 – Cloquet Fire: The city of Cloquet, Minnesota, and nearby areas are destroyed in a fire, killing 453. October 16 – Emperor Karl IV of Austria publishes the Völkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councils October 18 – The Washington Declaration proclaims the independent Czechoslovak Republic. October 21 – German representatives of the Reichsrat in Austria-Hungary form the Provisional National Assembly for German-Austria October 24 – WWI: The Battle of Vittorio Veneto opens. October 25 WWI: Aleppo is captured, by Prince Feisal's Sheifal Forces. The steamer Princess Sophia sinks on Vanderbilt Reef near Juneau, Alaska; 353 people die, in the greatest maritime disaster in the Pacific Northwest. October 26 – WWI – Charge at Haritan: Units of the Desert Mounted Corps battle with Ottoman forces for the last time in WWI. October 28 Czechoslovakia declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. A new Polish government is declared in Western Galicia (Eastern Europe). October 29 The Wilhelmshaven mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet breaks out. The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. October 30 The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation of the Czecho-Slovak state. The Armistice of Mudros ends conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies of World War I, and grants independence to the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen. October 31 – Revolution overthrows the pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Main article: November 1918 November 1 The Polish–Ukrainian War is inaugurated, by the proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia, with a capital at Lwów. Serbian forces recapture Belgrade. Malbone Street Wreck: The worst rapid transit accident in world history occurs under the intersection of Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, New York City, with at least 93 dead. November 3 WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti is signed between Austria-Hungary and the Allies near Padua. Poland declares its independence from Russia. German Revolution: Kiel mutiny by sailors in the German fleet at Kiel while throughout northern Germany soldiers and workers begin to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model. November 4 – WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti comes into effect, ending warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front. November 6 – A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin. November 7 – King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country. November 8 – The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser. The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compiègne in France. November 9: Proclamation of German Republic by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin on the Reichstag balcony November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands. Proclamation of the republic in Germany by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin, on the Reichstag balcony. One of several significant events on 9 November in German history. Provisional National Council Minister-President Kurt Eisner declares Bavaria to be a republic. British battleship HMS Britannia is sunk by a German submarine off Trafalgar, with the loss of around fifty lives (the last major naval engagement of WWI). Signatories to the Armistice of 11 November 1918 with Germany, ending WWI, pose outside Marshal Foch's railway carriageNovember 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10 Luxembourg communist forces rebel in Luxembourg city, beginning the Luxembourg rebellions.[20] November 11 End of WWI: Armistice of 11 November 1918 – Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allies, between 5:12 AM and 5:20 AM, in the "Compiègne Wagon", Marshal Foch's railroad car, in the Forest of Compiègne in France. It becomes official on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.[21] At 10:59 U.S. soldier Henry Gunther becomes (probably) the last killed in action. Poland regains independence, after 123 years of partitions. Józef Piłsudski is appointed Commander-in-Chief. Emperor Charles I of Austria gives up his absolute power, but does not abdicate. Loppem Agreements: Start of a series of political meetings between King Albert I and Belgian liberals and socialists. Red Week: Pieter Jelles Troelstra gives a speech calling for socialist revolution in the Netherlands. November 12 – Austria becomes a republic. November 13 The Allied Occupation of Constantinople begins. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, relinquishes all governing duties. November 14 Czechoslovakia becomes a republic. The Second Polish Republic is proclaimed with Józef Piłsudski as head of state. The provisional government of Baden proclaims the "Free People's Republic of Baden" (Freie Volksrepublik Baden). Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, is forced from his throne, leading to the establishment of the People's State of Hesse. Frederick Francis IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, announces he is ceasing to rule Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Coburg. German East African troops are informed of the November 11 armistice. November 16 – The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's independence from Austria. November 18 – Latvia declares its independence from Russia. November 20 – U-boats start to rendezvous off Harwich, to begin the surrender of the High Seas Fleet to the British Royal Navy; in the following week the German warships are escorted to internment in Scapa Flow.[22] November 21 – Lwów pogrom: Polish troops, volunteers and freed criminals massacre at least 320 Ukrainian Christians and Jews in Lwów, Galicia. November 22 The Belgian royal family returns to Brussels after the war, King Albert I having commanded the Allied army group in the September–October Courtrai offensive, which liberated his country. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, abdicates; the Grand Duchy of Baden gives way to the Republic of Baden. November 23 – British military government of Palestine begins.[23] November 25 – General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, German commander in German East Africa, signs a ceasefire at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. November 26 – The Podgorica Assembly ('Great National Assembly of the Serb People in Montenegro') votes for a "union of the people" between the kingdoms of Montenegro and Serbia and for deposition of the exiled King Nicholas I of Montenegro.[24] November 28 – Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army invades Estonia, starting the war. The Commune of the Working People of Estonia is established as a Soviet puppet state in Narva on the next day. November 29 – Serbia annexes Montenegro, suspending the latter's existence as a sovereign state for nearly the entirety of the following 88 years.[25] November 30 – Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Main article: December 1918 December 1 By the Danish–Icelandic Act of Union, Iceland regains independence, but remains in personal union with the King of Denmark, who also becomes the King of Iceland. New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependent on taxable assets, each adult having one vote. The Union of Alba Iulia is proclaimed: Following the March 27 incorporation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, Transylvania unites with the Kingdom of Romania. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (which later becomes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is proclaimed, in particular ending Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereignty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes December 4 – President Woodrow Wilson departs by ship to the Paris Peace Conference, becoming the first United States President to travel to Europe while holding office. December 5 – Estonian War of Independence: The British light cruiser HMS Cassandra strikes a mine and sinks near Saaremaa in the Baltic Sea, killing 11 sailors.[26] December 6 – A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes British Columbia. December 14 Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse renounces the Finnish throne.[27] Portuguese President Sidónio Pais is assassinated. Giacomo Puccini's comic opera Gianni Schicchi premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.[28] December 16 – Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas declares the formation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, a puppet state created by the Russian SFSR to justify the Lithuanian–Soviet War. December 17 – Darwin Rebellion in Australia: Disaffected workers march on Government House, Darwin, demanding the resignation of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, John A. Gilruth. December 20 – Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk returns to the Czechoslovak Republic. December 21 – Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army captures Tartu, Estonia. December 25 – Der Stahlhelm, Bund der Frontsoldaten, is formed in Germany as a nationalist veterans' organization. December 27 – Greater Poland Uprising (1918–19): Poles in Greater Poland (the former Grand Duchy of Posen) rise up against the Germans, ignited by a patriotic speech made in Poznań by pianist and politician Ignacy Jan Paderewski. December 28 – Sinn Féin enjoys a landslide victory in Irish seats in the Irish general election (part of the 1918 United Kingdom general election), following the counting of votes, winning 73 of the 105 seats in Ireland. In accordance with their manifesto, Sinn Féin members will not take their seats in the Palace of Westminster but will form the First Dáil in Dublin. Countess Constance Markievicz, while detained in Holloway Prison (London), becomes the first woman elected to (but does not take her seat in) the British House of Commons.[29] December 31 – A British-brokered ceasefire ends the two weeks of fighting in the Georgian–Armenian War. Nakajima Aircraft Company, a predecessor of the Subaru car manufacturing company in Japan, is founded in Ota, Gunma Prefecture.[citation needed] João Figueiredo Gamal Abdel Nasser Gertrude B. Elion Nicolae Ceaușescu January 1 – Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (d. 2000) January 2 – Gudrun Zapf-von Hesse, German typographer, calligrapher and book-binder (d. 2019) January 10 – Arthur Chung, 1st President of Guyana (d. 2008) January 11 – Kassim Al-Rimawi, Prime Minister of Jordan (d. 1982) January 15 João Figueiredo, 30th President of Brazil (d. 1999) Gamal Abdel Nasser, 2nd President of Egypt (d. 1970) January 16 – Stirling Silliphant, American writer, producer (d. 1996)[30] January 17 Kamal Am

German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1876) August 9 Marianne Cope, German-born American Roman Catholic nun and saint (b. 1838) František Plesnivý, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845) August 10 Jean Brillant, Canadian soldier, Victoria Cross recipient (killed in action) (b. 1890) Erich Löwenhardt, German World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1897) Aleksander Uurits, Estonian painter, graphic artist (b. 1888) August 12 – Anna Held, French actress (b. 1872) August 22 – Korbinian Brodmann, German neurologist (b. 1868)[63] August 30 – William Duncan, British missionary in Canada and the United States (b. 1832) George Reid Eduard, Duke of Anhalt Prince Erik, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion September 2 – Sir John Forrest, Australian explorer and politician, 1st Premier of Western Australia (b. 1847) September 5 – Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1871) September 6 – Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician (b. 1845) September 8 Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan, German Roman Catholic priest and venerable (b. 1848) Mikael of Wollo, Ethiopian army commander and Ras of Wollo (b. 1850) September 12 – Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1845) September 13 – Eduard, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1861) September 16 – Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 – Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1895)[64] September 20 – Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1889), Spanish flu September 27 – Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) September 28 True Boardman, American actor (b. 1882), Spanish flu Georg Simmel, German sociologist, philosopher (b. 1858) Freddie Stowers, American soldier (killed in action) (b. 1896) September 29 – Frank Luke, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1897) October 4 – Nikolai Skrydlov, Russian admiral (b. 1844) October 5 Roland Garros, French fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1888) Robbie Ross, British writer (b. 1869) October 6 – Arthur O'Hara Wood, Australian tennis champion and fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1890) October 7 – Sir Hubert Parry, British composer (b. 1848), Spanish flu October 8 – Mikhail Alekseyev, Russian general (b. 1857) October 9 – Raymond Duchamp-Villon, French sculptor (b. 1876) October 11 – Wallace Lloyd Algie, Canadian soldier (killed in action) (b. 1891) October 15 – Sai Baba of Shirdi, Indian guru, yogi and National saint of India (b. 1838) October 16 – Felix Arndt, American pianist, composer (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 18 Radko Dimitriev, Bulgarian, Russian general (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1906) Daudo Okelo, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. ca. 1900) Nikolai Ruzsky, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854) October 19 Harold Lockwood, American actor (b. 1887), Spanish flu Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 24 César Ritz, Swiss hotelier (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 25 – Amadeo de Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892) Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1890), Spanish flu István Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1861) Wilfred Owen November 1 – Vladimir Vasilyevich Smirnov, Russian general (executed) (b. 1849) November 2 – Hugh Cairns, Canadian soldier (b. 1896) November 4 Wilfred Owen, British poet, soldier (killed in action) (b. 1893) Andrew Dickson White, American academic and diplomat, co-founder of Cornell University (b. 1832) November 5 Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers, British occultist (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 – Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish flu November 9 Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet (b. 1880), Spanish flu Albert Ballin, German shipping magnate (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1829) November 11 Victor Adler, Austrian politician (b. 1852) George Lawrence Price, last Commonwealth soldier to die in WWI (b. 1892) November 12 – Aleksei Evert, Russian general (executed) (b. 1857; may have died in 1926) November 14 – Matti Lonkainen, Finnish politician (b. 1874)[65] November 15 – Sir Robert Anderson, British police officer (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 19 – Joseph F. Smith, 6th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1838) November 20 – John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882) November 22 – Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1846), Spanish flu November 23 – Fritz von Below, German general (b. 1853) November 30 – Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 – Edmond Rostand, French writer (b. 1868), Spanish flu December 4 – Princess Teriivaetua of Tahiti (b. 1869), Spanish flu December 5 – Schalk Willem Burger, Boer military leader, lawyer, politician, statesman, and acting President of the South African Republic (1900-1902) (b. 1852) December 9 – Samuel Swett Green, American library pioneer (b. 1837) December 11 – Ivan Cankar, Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish flu December 13 – Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1848) December 14 – Sidónio Pais, Portuguese politician, general, diplomat, 66th Prime Minister of Portugal and 4th President of Portugal (b. 1872), assassinated December 20 – Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar (b. 1884) December 21 – Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Austrian statesman, former Prime Minister (b. 1863) December 28 – Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (b. 1865) Spring – Vyacheslav Troyanov, Russian general (b. 1875) Yakov Zhilinsky, Russian general (b. 1853) Physics – Max Planck Chemistry – Fritz Haber[66] Medicine – not awarded Literature – not awarded Peace – not awarded ^ Barry, John M. 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Retrieved from " 3 > Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 2025 May 4 in recent years 2025 (Sunday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2022 (Wednesday) 2021 (Tuesday) 2020 (Monday) 2019 (Saturday) 2018 (Friday) 2017 (Thursday) 2016 (Wednesday) Day of the yearMay 4 is the 124th day of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year. 1256 – The Augustinian monastic order is constituted at the Lecceto Monastery when Pope Alexander IV issues a papal bull Licet ecclesiae catholicae.[1] 1415 – Religious reformer John Wycliffe is condemned as a heretic at the Council of Constance.[2] 1436 – Assassination of the Swedish rebel (later national hero) Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson (27 April O.S.).[3] 1471 – Wars of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 – In the papal bull Inter caetera, Pope Alexander VI divides the New World between Spain and Portugal along the Line of Demarcation.[5] 1626 – Dutch explorer Peter Minuit arrives in New Netherland (present day Manhattan Island) aboard the See Meeuw.[6] 1738 – The Imperial Theatrical School, the first ballet school in Russia, is founded.[7] 1776 – Rhode Island becomes the first American colony to renounce allegiance to King George III.[8] 1799 – Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: The Battle of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam ends when the city is invaded and Tipu Sultan killed by the besieging British army, under the command of General George Harris.[9] 1814 – Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 – King Ferdinand VII abolishes the Spanish Constitution of 1812, returning Spain to absolutism.[11] 1836 – Formation of Ancient Order of Hibernians.[12] 1859 – The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 – The four-day Naval Battle of Hakodate begins. The newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy defeats the remnants of the Tokugawa shogunate navy in the Sea of Japan off the city of Hakodate, leading to the surrender of the Ezo Republic on May 17.[14] 1871 – The National Association, the first professional baseball league, opens its first season in Fort Wayne, Indiana.[15] 1886 – Haymarket affair: In Chicago, United States, a homemade bomb is thrown at police officers trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer. Ensuing gunfire leads to the deaths of a further seven officers and four civilians.[16] 1904 – The United States begins construction of the Panama Canal. 1910 – The Royal Canadian Navy is created.[17] 1912 – Italy occupies the Ottoman island of Rhodes. 1919 – May Fourth Movement: Student demonstrations take place in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, protesting the Treaty of Versailles, which transferred Chinese territory to Japan. 1926 – The United Kingdom general strike begins. 1927 – The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is incorporated.[18] 1932 – Having been incarcerated at the Cook County Jail since his sentencing on October 24, 1931, mobster Al Capone is transferred to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after the U.S. Supreme Court denies his appeal for conviction of tax evasion.[19] 1942 – World War II: The Battle of the Coral Sea begins with an attack by aircraft from the United States aircraft carrier USS Yorktown on Japanese naval forces at Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese forces had invaded Tulagi the day before. 1945 – World War II: Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg is liberated by the British Army. 1945 – World War II: The German surrender at Lüneburg Heath is signed, coming into effect the following day. It encompasses all Wehrmacht units in the Netherlands, Denmark and northwest Germany. 1946 – In San Francisco Bay, U.S. Marines from the nearby Treasure Island Naval Base stop a two-day riot at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary. Five people are killed in the riot. 1949 – The entire Torino football team (except for two players who did not take the trip: Sauro Tomà, due to an injury and Renato Gandolfi, because of coach request) is killed in a plane crash. 1953 – Ernest Hemingway wins the Pulitzer Prize for The Old Man and the Sea. 1959 – The 1st Annual Grammy Awards are held. 1961 – American civil rights movement: The "Freedom Riders" begin a bus trip through the South. 1961 – Malcolm Ross and Victor Prather attain a new altitude record for manned balloon flight ascending in the Strato-Lab V open gondola to 113,740 feet (34.67 km). 1970 – Vietnam War: Kent State shootings: The Ohio National Guard, sent to Kent State University after disturbances in the city of Kent the weekend before, opens fire killing four unarmed students and wounding nine others. The students were protesting the Cambodian Campaign of the United States and South Vietnam. 1972 – The Don't Make A Wave Committee, a fledgling environmental organization founded in Canada in 1971, officially changes its name to "Greenpeace Foundation". 1973 – The 108-story Sears Tower in Chicago is topped out at 1,451 feet (442 m) as the world's tallest building.[20] 1978 – The South African Defence Force attacks a SWAPO base at Cassinga in southern Angola, killing about 600 people.[21] 1979 – Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. 1982 – Twenty sailors are killed when the British Type 42 destroyer HMS Sheffield is hit by an Argentinian Exocet missile during the Falklands War. 1988 – The PEPCON disaster rocks Henderson, Nevada, as tons of Space Shuttle fuel detonate during a fire. 1989 – Iran–Contra affair: Former White House aide Oliver North is convicted of three crimes and acquitted of nine other charges; the convictions are later overturned on appeal. 1989 – Space Shuttle Atlantis launches on mission STS-30 to deploy the Venus-bound Magellan space probe.[22] 1990 – Latvia declares independence from the Soviet Union. 1994 – Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat sign a peace accord, granting self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. 1998 – A federal judge in Sacramento, California, gives "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski accepts a plea agreement sparing him from the death penalty. 2000 – Ken Livingstone becomes the first Mayor of London (an office separate from that of the Lord Mayor of London). 2002 – One hundred three people are killed and 51 are injured in a plane crash near Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano, Nigeria.[23] 2007 – Greensburg, Kansas is almost completely destroyed by the 2007 Greensburg tornado, a 1.7-mile wide EF5 tornado. It was the first-ever tornado to be rated as such with the new Enhanced Fujita scale. 2014 – Three people are killed and 62 injured in a pair of bombings on buses in Nairobi, Kenya.[24] 2019 – The inaugural all-female motorsport series, W Series, takes place at Hockenheimring. The race was won by Jamie Chadwick, who would go on to become the inaugural season's champion.[25] 2023 – Nine people are killed and thirteen injured in a spree shooting in Mladenovac and Smederevo, Serbia. It is the second mass shooting in the country in two days.[26][27][28] 1006 – Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, Persian mystic and poet (died 1088) 1559 – Alice Spencer, English noblewoman (died 1637) 1634 – Katherine Ferrers, English aristocrat and heiress (died 1660) 1649 – Chhatrasal, Indian ruler (died 1731) 1655 – Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (died 1731) 1677 – Françoise-Marie de Bourbon, French noblewoman (died 1749) 1715 – Richard Graves, English minister and author (died 1804) 1733 – Jean-Charles de Borda, French mathematician, physicist, and sailor (died 1799) 1752 – John Brooks, American soldier and politician, 11th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1825) 1757 – Manuel Tolsá, Spanish sculptor and first director of the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City (died 1816) 1767 – Tyagaraja, Indian composer (died 1847) 1770 – François Gérard, French painter (died 1837) 1772 – Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German publisher (died 1823) 1796 – Horace Mann, American educator and politician (died 1859) 1796 – William Pennington, American lawyer and politician, 13th Governor of New Jersey, 23rd Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (died 1862) 1796 – William H. Prescott, American historian and scholar (died 1859) 1820 – Julia Gardiner Tyler, American wife of John Tyler, 11th First Lady of the United States (died 1889) 1820 – John Whiteaker, American soldier, judge, and politician, 1st Governor of Oregon (died 1902) 1822 – Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Canadian physician and politician, 3rd Premier of Quebec (died 1915) 1825 – Thomas Henry Huxley, English biologist, anatomist, and academic (died 1895) 1825 – Augustus Le Plongeon, English-American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1908) 1826 – Frederic Edwin Church, American painter (died 1900) 1827 – John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1864) 1843 – Bianka Blume, German opera singer (died 1896)[29] 1851 – Thomas Dewing, American painter (died 1938) 1852 – Alice Liddell, English model (died 1934) 1883 – Wang Jingwei, Chinese politician (died 1944) 1884 – Richard Baggallay, English army officer and cricketer (died 1975)[30] 1887 – Andrew Dasburg, French-American painter (died 1979) 1889 – Francis Spellman, American cardinal (died 1967)[31] 1890 – Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (died 1945) 1902 – Ronnie Aird, English cricketer and administrator (died 1986) 1903 – Luther Adler, American actor (died 1984) 1905 – Al Dexter, American country singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1984) 1907 – Lincoln Kirstein, American soldier and playwright, co-founded the New York City Ballet (died 1996) 1907 – Walter Walsh, American target shooter and FBI agent (died 2014) 1913 – Princess Katherine of Greece and Denmark (died 2007) 1914 – Maedayama Eigorō, Japanese sumo wrestler, the 39th Yokozuna (died 1971) 1916 – Jane Jacobs, American-Canadian journalist, author, and activist (died 2006) 1916 – Richard Proenneke, American soldier, carpenter, and meteorologist (died 2003) 1917 – Nick Joaquin, Filipino writer, journalist and historian (died 2004) 1918 – Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese soldier and politician, 64th Prime Minister of Japan (died 1993) 1921 – Edo Murtić, Croatian painter, sculptor, and illustrator (died 2005) 1922 – Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 – Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2012) 1925 – Maurice R. Greenberg, American businessman and philanthropist 1928 – Maynard Ferguson, Canadian trumpet player and bandleader (died 2006) 1928 – Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 – Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 – Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2015) 1929 – Audrey Hepburn, Belgian-British actress and humanitarian (died 1993) 1930 – Katherine Jackson, matriarch of the Jackson family 1932 – Harlon Hill, American football player and coach (died 2013) 1937 – Ron Carter, American bassist and educator 1937 – Dick Dale, American surf-rock guitarist, singer, and songwriter (died 2019) 1938 – Carlos Monsiváis, Mexican journalist, author, and critic (died 2010) 1939 – Amos Oz, Israeli journalist and author (died 2018) 1940 – Robin Cook, American physician and author 1941 – George Will, American journalist and author 1943 – Georgi Asparuhov, Bulgarian footballer (died 1971) 1944 – Russi Taylor, American voice actress (died 2019) 1945 – Robert Machray, American actor (died 2025)[32][33] 1946 – John Barnard, English car designer 1946 – Gary Bauer, American political activist 1946 – John Watson, British race car driver 1948 – King George Tupou V of Tonga, (died 2012) 1951 – Colin Bass, English bass player, songwriter, and producer 1951 – Colleen Hanabusa, American lawyer and politician 1951 – Jackie Jackson, American singer-songwriter and dancer[34] 1952 – Belinda Green, Australian beauty queen and 1972 Miss World 1953 – Pia Zadora, American actress and singer 1954 – Ryan Cayabyab, Filipino pianist, composer, and conductor 1956 – Ken Oberkfell, American baseball player and coach 1957 – Kathy Kreiner, Canadian skier 1958 – Keith Haring, American painter (died 1990) 1958 – Caroline Spelman, English politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 – Randy Travis, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 – Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, 28th Chancellor of Austria 1961 – Jay Aston, English singer-songwriter and dancer 1967 – Kate Garraway, English journalist 1967 – Ana Gasteyer, American actress and singer 1970 – Will Arnett, Canadian actor and producer 1970 – Dawn Staley, American basketball player 1972 – Mike Dirnt, American bass player and songwriter 1972 – Chris Tomlin, American singer-songwriter[35] 1973 – Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Argentinian footballer and coach 1973 – John Madden, Canadian ice hockey player and coach 1974 – Tony McCoy, Northern Irish jockey and sportscaster 1975 – Kimora Lee Simmons, American model[36] 1978 – Erin Andrews, American sportscaster and journalist 1978 – Igor Biscan, Croatian footballer and manager 1978 – James Harrison, American football player[37] 1979 – Lance Bass, American singer, dancer, and producer 1979 – Lesley Vainikolo, Tongan rugby player 1980 – Andrew Raycroft, Canadian ice hockey player 1981 – Eric Djemba-Djemba, Cameroon footballer 1981 – Ruth Negga, Ethiopian-Irish actress[38][39] 1981 – Dallon Weekes, American singer-songwriter and musician 1983 – Derek Roy, Canadian ice hockey player 1984 – Brad Maddox, American wrestler and referee 1985 – Ravi Bopara, English cricketer 1985 – Fernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1985 – Jamie Adenuga, English MC and rapper 1986 – Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice hockey player 1986 – George Hill, American basketball player 1987 – Cesc Fàbregas, Spanish footballer and manager 1987 – Jorge Lorenzo, Spanish motorcycle racer 1988 – Radja Nainggolan, Belgian footballer 1989 – Rory McIlroy, Northern Irish golfer 1989 – James van Riemsdyk, American ice hockey player 1991 – Brianne Jenner, Canadian women's ice hockey player 1992 – Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 – Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 – Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 – Alexander O'Connor, English musician[40] 408 – Venerius, archbishop of Milan 784 – Arbeo, bishop of Freising 1003 – Herman II, duke of Swabia 1038 – Gotthard of Hildesheim, German bishop (born 960) 1406 – Coluccio Salutati, chancellor of Florence (born 1331) 1436 – Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson, Swedish rebel leader (27 April O.S.).[41] 1471 – Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, son and heir of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1483 – George Neville, Duke of Bedford (born 1457) 1506 – Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Herat (born 1438) 1519 – Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino (born 1492)[42] 1535 – John Houghton, Carthusian monk and saint 1562 – Lelio Sozzini, Italian Protestant theologian (born 1525) 1566 – Luca Ghini, Italian physician and botanist (born 1490) 1571 – Pierre Viret, Swiss theologian and reformer (born 1511) 1604 – Claudio Merulo, Italian organist and composer (born 1533) 1605 – Ulisse Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist (born 1522) 1615 – Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 – Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1569) 1677 – Isaac Barrow, English mathematician and theologian (born 1630) 1684 – John Nevison, English criminal (born 1639) 1729 – Louis Antoine de Noailles, French cardinal (born 1651) 1734 – James Thornhill, English painter and politician (born 1675) 1737 – Eustace Budgell, English journalist and politician (born 1686) 1774 – Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick, Prussian nobleman (born 1714) 1776 – Jacques Saly, French painter and sculptor (born 1717) 1790 – Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 – Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1750) 1811 – Nikolay Kamensky, Russian general (born 1776) 1816 – Samuel Dexter, American lawyer and politician, 4th United States Secretary of War, 3rd United States Secretary of the Treasury (born 1761) 1824 – Joseph Joubert, French author (born 1754) 1826 – Sebastián Kindelán y O'Regan, colonial governor of East Florida, Santo Domingo and Cuba (born 1757)[43] 1839 – Denis Davydov, Russian general and poet (born 1784) 1859 – Joseph Diaz Gergonne, French mathematician and philosopher (born 1771) 1880 – Edward Clark, American lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1815) 1901 – John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 7th Premier of Quebec (born 1831) 1903 – Gotse Delchev, Macedonian Bulgarian revolutionary IMRO (born 1872) 1912 – Nettie Stevens, American geneticist credited with discovering sex chromosomes (born 1861)[44] 1916 – Ned Daly, Irish rebel commander (Easter Rising) (born 1891) 1916 – John Murray, Australian politician, 23rd Premier of Victoria (born 1851) 1916 – Willie Pearse, Irish rebel (born 1881) 1916 – Joseph Plunkett, Irish rebel and writer (born 1887) 1919 – Milan Rastislav Štefánik, Slovak general and politician (born 1880) 1922 – Viktor Kingissepp, Estonian politician (born 1888) 1923 – Ralph McKittrick, American golfer and tennis player (born 1877) 1924 – E. Nesbit, English author and poet (born 1858) 1937 – Gina Oselio, Norwegian opera singer (born 1858).[45] 1938 – Kanō Jigorō, Japanese founder of judo (born 1860) 1938 – Carl von Ossietzky, German journalist and activist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1889) 1941 – Chris McKivat, Australian rugby player and coach (born 1880) 1945 – Fedor von Bock, German field marshal (born 1880) 1953 – Alexandre Pharamond, French rugby player (born 1876)[46] 1955 – George Enescu, Romanian pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1881) 1964 – Karl Robert Pusta, Estonian politician, 4th Estonian Minister of Foreign Affairs (born 1883) 1969 – Osbert Sitwell, English-Italian author and poet (born 1892) 1971 – William Brown Meloney, writer and theatrical producer (born 1902)[47] 1972 – Father Chrysanthus, Dutch arachnologist (born 1905)[48] 1972 – Edward Calvin Kendall, American chemist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1886) 1973 – Jane Bowles, American author and playwright (born 1917) 1975 – Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1976 – Frank Strahan, Australian public servant (born 1886) 1980 – Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav field marshal and politician, 1st President of Yugoslavia (born 1892) 1981 – C. Loganathan, Sri Lankan banker (born 1913) 1983 – Nino Sanzogno, Italian conductor and composer (born 1911) 1984 – Diana Dors, English actress (born 1931) 1985 – Fikri Sönmez, Turkish tailor and politician (born 1938) 1985 – Clarence Wiseman, English-Canadian 10th General of The Salvation Army (born 1907) 1987 – Paul Butterfield, American singer and harmonica player (born 1942)[49] 1987 – Cathryn Damon, American actress (born 1930) 1988 – Lillian Estelle Fisher, American historian of Spanish America (born 1891) 1990 – Emily Remler, American guitarist (born 1957) 1991 – Mohammed Abdel Wahab, Egyptian singer-songwriter and mandolin player (born 1902) 1992 – Gregor Mackenzie, Scottish politician (born 1927) 1993 – France Štiglic, Slovenian film director and screenwriter (born 1919) 1995 – Connie Wisniewski, American baseball player (born 1922)[50] 2000 – Hendrik Casimir, Dutch physicist and academic (born 1909) 2001 – Bonnie Lee Bakley,