## I'm not a robot



```
1982 Canadian constitutional legislation "Charter of Rights and Freedoms" redirects here. For the Quebec Charter (disambiguation). Charter of Rights and Freedoms English language version of the Charter Created 1982 Purpose To protect the
rights and freedoms of all CanadiansFull text Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms at Wikisource Politics of Canada Government (list): Charles III Governor General (list): Charles III Governor General (list): Mary Simon Monarchy in the provinces Lieutenant governors Royal prerogative Executive King's Privy Council Prime minister (List of prime
ministers): Mark Carney Cabinet (List of Canadian ministries): 30th Canadian ministry President of the Privy Council Privy Counc
Opposition Leader in the Senate Senat
Courts of the Provinces and Territories Federal courts Military courts Constitution Acts Peace, order, and good government Charter of Rights and Freedoms Elections Federal electoral districts Federa
Foreign relations Global Affairs Canada Minister: Mélanie Joly Diplomatic missions of / in Canada-Latin America relations Proposed annexation of Turks and Caicos Islands Crown and Indigenous peoples Canadian Aboriginal law Aboriginal self-government
First Nations bands Indigenous law Indigenous Peoples in Canada Métis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Politics portal Other countries Categoryvte Part of a series on the Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservatism Constitution of Canada Netis Inuit Nunangat Related topics Conservation Nunangat Related Nunangat Related topics Conservation Nunangat Related Nu
Constitutional history Bill of Rights (1689) Act of Settlement (1701) Treaty of Paris (1763) Royal Proclamation (1763) Quebec Act (1774) Constitution Act (1867) Supreme Court Act (1867) Supreme Co
Implied bill of rights Succession to the Throne Act (1937) Letters Patent (1947) Canada Act (1982) Constitutional law Constitutional debate Patriation Charter of Rights and Freedoms Canadian federalism Law of Canada Canadian Bill of
Rights Implied bill of rights Canada portal Law portalvte The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (French: Charter in Canada, is a bill of rights entrenched in the Constitution of Canada, forming the first part of the Constitution Act, 1982. The Charter guarantees certain
political rights to Canadian citizens and guarantees the civil rights of everyone in Canada. It is designed to unify Canadians around a set of principles that embody those rights. The Charter was preceded by the Canadian Bill of
Rights, enacted in 1960, which was a federal statute rather than a constitutional document. The Bill of Rights exemplified an international trend towards formalizing human rights protections following the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [1] instigated by the country's movement for human rights and freedoms that emerged after
World War II.[2] As a federal statute, the Bill of Rights could be amended through the ordinary legislative process and had no application to provincial laws.[1] The Supreme Court of Canada also narrowly interpreted the Bill of Rights, showing reluctance to declare laws inoperative.[a] Between 1960 and 1982, only five of the thirty-five cases concerning
the Bill of Rights that were heard by the Supreme Court of Canada resulted in a successful outcome for claimants.[1] The relative ineffectiveness of the Canada Act 1982 at the request of the
Parliament of Canada in 1982, the result of the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. The Charter is more explicit with respect to the guarantee of rights and the role of judges in enforcing them than was the Canadian Bill of Rights. Canadian courts, when
confronted with violations of Charter rights, have struck down unconstitutional federal and provincial statutes and regulations or parts of statutes and regulations or parts of statutes and regulations, as they did when Canadian case law was primarily concerned with resolving issues of federalism. The Charter, however, granted new powers to the courts to enforce remedies that are more
creative and to exclude more evidence in trials. These powers are greater than what was typical under the common law and under a system of government that, influenced by Canada's parent country the United Kingdom, was based upon Parliamentary supremacy. As a result, the Charter has attracted both broad support from a majority of the electorate
and criticisms by opponents of increased judicial power. The Charter applies only to government laws and actions (including the laws and actions of federal, provincial, and municipal governments and public school boards), and sometimes to the common law, not to private activity. Canadian Charterof Rights and Freedoms Part of the Constitution Act,
1982 Preamble Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms 1 Fundamental Freedoms 2 Democratic Rights 3, 4, 5 Mobility Rights 6 Legal Rights 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Equality Rights 23 Enforcement 24 General 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 Application 32, 33
Citation 34 vte Under the Charter, people physically present in Canada have numerous civil and political rights. Most of the rights belong exclusively to natural persons, or (as in sections 3 and 6) only to citizens of
Canada. The rights are enforceable by the courts through section 24 of the Charter, which allows courts to exclude evidence in trials if the evidence was acquired in a way that conflicts with the Charter and might damage the reputation of the justice
system. Section 32 confirms that the Charter is binding on the federal governments, the territories under its authority, and the provincial governments to justify certain infringements of Charter rights. If a court finds that a Charter right has been infringed, it conducts an
analysis under section 1 by applying the Oakes test, a form of proportionality review. Infringements are upheld if the government's objective in infringement can be "demonstrably justified".[3] The Supreme Court of Canada has applied the Oakes test to uphold
laws against hate speech (e.g., in R v Keegstra) and obscenity (e.g., in R v Keegstra) and obscenity (e.g., in R v Butler). Section 1 also confirms that the rights are subject to the notwithstanding clause (section 33). The notwithstanding clause authorizes governments to temporarily override the rights and freedoms in
sections 2 and 7 through 15 for up to five years, subject to renewal. The Canadian federal government has never invoked it, and some have speculated that its use would be politically costly.[4] In the past, the notwithstanding clause was invoked routinely by the province of Quebec (which did not support the enactment of the Charter but is subject to it
nonetheless). The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have also invoked the notwithstanding clause, to end a strike and to protect an exclusively heterosexual definition of marriage, [5][b] respectively. In 2021, the government of Ontario under Premier Doug Ford invoked the notwithstanding clause in order to push through Bill 307, the Protecting
Elections and Defending Democracy Act, doubling the amount of time election advertisements could run to 1 year from 6 months.[7][8] In 2006, the territory of Yukon also passed legislation that invoked the notwithstanding clause, but the legislation was never proclaimed in force.[9] The rights and freedoms enshrined in 34 sections of the Charter
include: Section 2 lists what the Charter calls "fundamental freedom of expression, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of expression, freedom of expression, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of expre
religious neutrality of the state. Generally, the right to participate in political activities and the right to vote and to be eligible to serve as member of the House of Commons
and legislative assemblies is set at five years. Section 5 an annual sitting of Parliament and legislatures is required. Section 6 protects the mobility rights of Canadian citizens which include the right to enter, remain in, and leave Canada. Citizens and permanent residents have the ability to move to and take up residence in any province to pursue gaining
livelihood. Rights of people in dealing with the justice system and law enforcement are protected: Section 7 right to life, liberty, and security of the person. Section 9 freedom from unreasonable search and seizure. Section 9 freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.
11 rights in criminal and penal matters such as the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. Section 12 right to an interpreter in a court proceeding. Section 15 equal treatment before and under the law, and equal protection and
benefit of the law without discrimination. Generally, people have the right to use either the English or French language in communications with Canada's federal governments. Specifically, the language laws in the Charter include: Section 16 English and French are the official languages of Canada and New Brunswick.
Section 16.1 the English and French-speaking communities of New Brunswick legislature are to be printed in both
official languages. Section 19 both official languages may be used in federal and New Brunswick courts. Section 20 the right to communicate with and be served by the federal and New Brunswick governments in either official language.
certain citizens belonging to French and English speaking minority communities to have their children educated in their own language. The remaining provisions help to clarify how the Charter works in practice. Section 24 establishes how courts may enforce the Charter. Section 25 states that the Charter does not derogate existing Aboriginal rights and
freedoms. Aboriginal rights, including treaty rights, including treaty rights, receive more direct constitution at context. Section 25 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Section 26 clarifies that other rights and freedoms in Canada are not invalidated by the Charter rights.
are guaranteed equally to men and women. Section 30 clarifies the applicability of the Charter in the territories. Section 31 confirms that the Charter does not extend the powers of legislatures. Section 32 states that Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982, containing the first 34 sections of the
Category: Legislation Category: Case law Core areas Accessibility Abortion Disability Discrimination Employment Euthanasia Expression Family Hate speech Immigration Indigenous genocide Schools, Health-
care Relocation Women Racism Excessive police force Slavery Human trafficking Chinese head tax Montreal experiments Komagata Maru incident Sterilization Ukrainian internment Italian in
and freedoms that are protected under the Charter, including the rights to freedom of speech, habeas corpus, and the presumption of innocence, [10] have their roots in a set of Canadian Bill of Rights, which the Canadian
Parliament enacted in 1960. However, the Bill of Rights had a number of shortcomings. Unlike the Charter, it was an ordinary Act of Parliament, applicable only to the federal government, and could be amended by a simple majority of Parliament. Moreover, the courts chose to interpret the Bill of Rights only sparingly, and only on rare occasions applied
it to find a contrary law inoperative. Additionally, the Bill of Rights did not contain all of the rights that are now included in the Charter, omitting, for instance, the right to vote[12] and freedom of movement within the government in constitutional reform. Such a contrary law inoperative.
reforms would not only improve the safeguarding of rights, but would also amend the Constitution to free Canada from the authority of British Parliament (also known as patriation), ensuring the full sovereignty of Canada. Subsequently, Attorney General Pierre Trudeau appointed law professor Barry Strayer to research a potential bill of rights. While
writing his report, Strayer consulted with a number of notable legal scholars, including Walter Tarnopolsky. Strayer's report advocated a number of ideas that would later be evident in the Charter including the protection of language rights; exclusion of economic rights, which would be included in the Charter including the protection of language rights; exclusion of economic rights, which would be included in the Charter including the protection of language rights; exclusion of economic rights, which would be included in the Charter including the protection of language rights; exclusion of economic rights, which would be included in the Charter including the protection of language rights; exclusion of economic rights, which would be included in the Charter including the protection of language rights.
limitation and notwithstanding clauses.[14] In 1968, Strayer was made the director of the Constitutional Law Division of the Privy Council Office, followed in 1974 by his appointment as assistant deputy Minister of Justice. During these years, Strayer played a role in writing the bill that was ultimately adopted. Meanwhile, Trudeau, who had become
Liberal leader and prime minister in 1968, still very much wanted a constitutional bill of rights. The federal and provincial governments discussed creating one during negotiations for patriation, resulting in the Victoria Charter in 1971, which was never implemented. Trudeau continued his efforts, however, promising constitutional change during the
 1980 Quebec referendum. He succeeded in 1982 with the passage of the Canada Act 1982 in the British Parliament, which enacted the Constitution of a charter of rights in the patriation process was a much-debated issue
Trudeau spoke on television in October 1980,[15] where he announced his intention of a just society and constitutionalize a bill of rights that would include: fundamental freedoms, such as the freedom of movement, democratic guarantees, legal rights, language rights and equality rights.[16]:269 However, Trudeau did not want a notwithstanding clause
[discuss] While his proposal gained popular support, [16]: 270 provincial leaders opposed the potential limits on their powers. The federal Progressive Conservative opposition feared liberal bias among judges, should courts be called upon to enforce rights. [16]: 271 Additionally, the British Parliament cited their right to uphold Canada's old form of
government.[16]: 272 At a suggestion of the Conservatives, Trudeau's government thus agreed to a committee of senators and members of Parliament (MPs) to further examine the bill of rights alone, all filmed for television, while civil rights experts and advocacy groups put
forward their perceptions on the draft charter's flaws and omissions and how to remedy them.[16]: 270 As Canada had a parliamentary system of government, and as judges were perceived not to have enforced rights well in the past, it was questioned whether the courts should be named as the enforcers of the Charter, as Trudeau wanted. Conservatives
argued that elected politicians should be trusted instead. It was eventually decided that the responsibility should go to the courts. At the urging of civil libertarians, judges could now exclude evidence in trials if acquired in breach of Charter rights in certain circumstances, something the Charter was not originally going to provide for. As the process
continued, more features were added to the Charter, including equality rights for people with disabilities, more sex equality guarantees, and recognition of Canada's multiculturalism. The limitations clause was also reworded to focus less on the importance of parliamentary government and more on the justifiability of limits in free societies; the latter
logic was more in line with rights developments around the world War II.[16]: 271-2 In its decision in the Patriation Reference (1981), the Supreme Court ruled there was a constitutional convention that some provincial approval should be sought for constitutional reform. As the provinces still had doubts about the Charter's merits, Trudeau
was forced to accept the notwithstanding clause to allow governments to opt out of certain obligations. The notwithstanding clause was accepted as part of a deal called the Kitchen Accord, negotiated by the federal attorney general Jean Chrétien, Ontario's justice minister Roy McMurtry, and Saskatchewan's justice minister Roy Romanow. Pressure from
provincial governments (which in Canada have jurisdiction over property) and from the New Democratic Party, also prevented Trudeau from including any rights protecting private property. [17] Quebec did not support the Charter (or the Canada Act 1982), with conflicting interpretations as to why. The opposition could have owed to the Parti Québécois
(PQ) leadership being allegedly uncooperative because it was more committed to gaining sovereignty for Quebec. This could have eaklousion of Quebec leaders from the negotiation of the Kitchen Accord, which they saw as being too centralist. It could have also owed to objections by provincial leaders to the accord's provisions relating to the
process of future constitutional amendment.[18] The PQ leaders also opposed the inclusion of mobility rights and minority language education rights.[19] The Charter is applicable in Quebec because all provinces are bound by the constitution. However, Quebec's opposition to the 1982 patriation package led to two failed attempts to amend the
constitution (the Meech Lake Accord and Charlottetown Accord) which were designed primarily to obtain Quebec's political approval of the Canadian constitutional order. While the Canadian constitutional order. While the Canadian constitutional order approval of the Canadian Charlettetown Accord) which were designed primarily to obtain Quebec's political approval of the Canadian Charlettetown Accord and Charlettetown Ac
delay was meant to give the federal and provincial governments an opportunity to review pre-existing statutes and strike potentially unconstitutional inequalities. The Charter has been amended in 1983 to explicitly recognize more rights regarding Aboriginal land claims, while section 16.1 was added in 1993
There have also been a number of unsuccessful attempts to amend the Charter to be interpreted in a manner respectful of Quebec's distinct society, and would have added further statements to the Constitution Act, 1867 regarding
racial and sexual equality and collective rights, and about minority language communities. Though the Accord was negotiated among many interest groups, the resulting provisions were so vague that Trudeau, then out of office, feared they would actually conflict with and undermine the Charter's individual rights. He felt judicial review of the rights
might be undermined if courts had to favour the policies of provincial governments, as governments would be given responsibility over linguistic minorities. Trudeau thus played a prominent role in leading the popular opposition to the Accord.[20] The task of interpreting and enforcing the Charter falls to the courts, with the Supreme Court of Canada
being the ultimate authority on the matter. Litigation involving the charter may be referred to as a Charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the courts continued their practice of striking down unconstitution at the charter may be referred to as a Charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the courts continued their practice of striking down unconstitution at the charter may be referred to as a Charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the courts continued their practice of striking down unconstitution at the charter may be referred to as a Charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the courts continued their practice of striking down unconstitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the courts continued their practice of striking down unconstitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the Constitution at the charter supremacy confirmed by section 52 of the charter s
federalism. However, under section 24 of the Charter, courts also gained new powers to enforce creative remedies and exclude more evidence in trials. Courts have since made many important decisions, including R v Morgentaler (1988), which struck down Canada's abortion law, and Vriend v Alberta (1998), in which the Supreme Court found the
province's exclusion of sexual orientation as a prohibited grounds of discrimination violated the equality rights under section 15. In the latter case, the Court then read the protection into the law. Courts may receive Charter questions in a number of ways. Rights claimants could be prosecuted under a criminal law that they argue is unconstitutional
Others may feel government services and policies are not being dispensed in accordance with the Charter, and apply to lower-level courts for injunctions against the government may also raise questions of rights by submitting reference questions to higher-level courts; for example, Prime Minister Paul Martin's government approached
the Supreme Court with Charter questions as well as federalism concerns in the case Re Same-Sex Marriage (2004). Provinces may also do this with their superior courts. The government of Prince Edward Island initiated the Provincial Judges Reference by asking its provincial Supreme Court a question on judicial independence under section 11. The
building of the Supreme Court of Canada, the chief authority on the interpretation of the Charter In several important cases, judges developed various tests and precedents for interpretation of the Charter, including the Oakes test (section 1), set out in the case R v Oakes (1986); and the Law test (section 15), developed in Law v Canada
(1999) which has since become defunct.[22] Since Reference Re BC Motor Vehicle Act (1985), various approaches to defining and expanding the scope of fundamental justice (i.e., natural justice or due process) under section 7 have been adopted.[d] In general, courts have embraced a purposive interpretation of Charter rights. This means that since
early cases, such as Hunter v Southam Inc (1984) and R v Big M Drug Mart Ltd (1985), they have concentrated less on the traditional, limited understanding of what each rights as appropriate to fit their broader purpose.[2]:722,724-25 This
is tied to the "generous interpretation" of rights, as the purpose of the Charter provisions is assumed to be to increase rights and freedoms of people in a variety of circumstances, at the expense of the government powers. Constitutional scholar Peter Hogg (2003) has approved of the generous approach in some cases, although for others he argues the
purpose of the provisions was not to achieve a set of rights as broad as courts have imagined. [2]: 722, 724-25 The approach has not been without its critics. Alberta politician Ted Morton and politic
approach (and the tradition term for generous interpretations of the Canadian Constitution), they argue Charter case law has been more radical. When the living tree doctrine is applied correctly, Morton and Knopff (2000) claim, "the elm remained an elm; it grew new branches but did not transform itself into an oak or a willow." The doctrine can be
used, for example, so a right is upheld even when a government threatens to violate it with new technology, as long as the essential right remains the same, but the authors note that the Charter right against self-incrimination has been extended to cover
scenarios in the justice system that had previously been unregulated by self-incrimination rights in other Canadian laws.[23]:46-47 Another general approach to interpreting Charter rights is to consider international legal precedents with countries that have specific rights protections, such as the U.S. Bill of Rights (which had influenced aspects of the
Charter) and the Constitution of South Africa. However, international precedent is only of guiding value and is not binding. For example, the Supreme Court has referred to the Charter and the U.S. Bill of Rights as being "born to different countries in different countries in
to make arguments on how to interpret the Charter. Some examples are the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association, Canadian Mental Health Association, Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Canadian Mental Health Association, Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Canadian Mental Health Association, Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Can
the court and to attempt to influence the court to render a decision favourable to the legal interests of the group. A further approach involves greater participation by elected governments. This approach involves governments drafting legislation in response to court rulings and courts
acknowledging the effort if the new legislation is challenged. The United States Bill of Rights influenced the text of the Charter rights are limited
by the "savings clause" of section 1 of the Charter as interpreted in R v Oakes. Some Canadian members of Parliamentary supremacy. Hogg (2003) has speculated that the reason for the British adoption of the Human Rights Act 1998, which allows the European
Convention on Human Rights to be enforced directly in domestic courts, is partly because they were inspired by the similarities to the European Convention, specifically in relation to the limitations clauses contained in the European document. [25] Because of this similarity with
European human rights law, the Supreme Court turns not only to the United States Constitution case law in interpreting the Charter, but also to European Court of Human Rights cases. The core distinction between the U.S. Bill of Rights and the Canadian Courts have
consequently interpreted each right more expansively. However, due to the limitations clause, where a violation of a right exists, the law will not necessarily grant protection of that right. [2]: 232-3 In contrast, rights under the U.S. Bill are absolute, [contradictory] thus a violation will not be found until there has been sufficient encroachment on those
rights. The sum effect is that both constitutions provide comparable protection of many rights.[2]:232-3 Canada's fundamental justice (section 7) is therefore interpreted to include more legal protections than due process, which is the U.S. equivalent. Freedom of expression (section 2) also has a wider-ranging scope than the freedom of speech
guaranteed under the U.S. First Amendment (1A).[2]:232-3 For instance, a form of picketing, though involving speech that might have otherwise been protected by the Supreme Court in RWDSU v. Dolphin Delivery Ltd. (1986). The Supreme Court would rule the
picketing, including the disruptive conduct, as fully protected under section 2 of the Charter, after which section 1 would be used to argue the injunction against the picketing as just. [26] The limitations clause has also allowed governments to enact laws that would be considered unconstitutional in the U.S. For example, the Supreme Court has upheld
some of Quebec's limits on the use of English on signs and has upheld publication bans that prohibit media from mentioning the names of juvenile criminals. The un-ratified Equal Rights Amendment in the U.S., which garnered many critics when proposed, performs a similar function to that of the Charter section 28, which received no comparable
opposition.[27] Still, Canadian feminists had to stage large protests to demonstrate support for the inclusion of section 28, which had not been part of the original draft of the Charter does not provide any right to possess firearms. In 2000, the Supreme Court of Canada
unanimously rejected a constitutional challenge to the federal Firearms Act, ruling that it was within the federal criminal law power.[30] The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has several parallels with the Canadian Charter, but in some cases the Covenant goes further with regard to rights in its text. For example, a right to legal aid has
Freedoms and with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. There are some who feel economic rights to security of the person (section 7) and equality rights (section 15) to make the Charter similar to the Covenant. [28] The rationale is that economic rights can relate to a decent standard of
living and can help the civil rights flourish in a livable environment. [28] Canadian courts, however, have been hesitant in this area, stating that economic rights are political questions and adding that as positive rights, economic rights are political questions and adding that as positive rights are political questions.
The limitations clause under section 36 of the South African law has been compared to section 1 of the Charter in 2004 The Charter was intended
to be a source of Canadian values and national unity. As Professor Alan Cairns noted, "the initial federal government premise was on developing a pan-Canadian identity".[24] Pierre Trudeau himself later wrote in his Memoirs (1993) that "Canada itself" could now be defined as a "society where all people are equal and where they share some fundamental
values based upon freedom", and that all Canadians could identify with the values of liberty and equality.[33] The Charter's unifying purpose was particularly important to the mobility and language rights. According to author Rand Dyck (2000), some scholars believe section 23, with its minority language education rights, "was the only part of the Charter
with which Pierre Trudeau was truly concerned".[34]:442 Through the mobility and language rights, French Canadians, who have been at the centre of unity debates, are able to travel throughout all Canada and receive government and educational services in their own language. Hence, they are not confined to Quebec (the only province where they
form the majority and where most of their population is based), which would polarize the country along regional lines. The Charter was also supposed to standardize previously diverse laws throughout the country and gear them towards a single principle of liberty.[2]: 704-5 Former premier of Ontario Bob Rae has stated that the Charter "functions as a
symbol for all Canadians" in practice because it represents the Charter is the most important constitutional document to many Canadians, and that the Charter was meant to shape the Canadian identity, has also expressed
concern that groups within society see certain provisions as belonging to them alone rather than to all Canadians. [24] It has also been noted that issues like abortion and pornography, raised by the Charter significantly represented Canada, although many
were unaware of the document's actual contents. [35] The only values mentioned by the Charter's preamble are recognition of the supremacy of God and the rule of law, but these have been controversial and of minor legal consequence. In 1999, MP Svend Robinson brought forward a failed proposal before the House of Commons of Canada that would
have amended the Charter by removing the mention of God, as he felt it did not reflect Canada's diversity. Section 27 also recognizes a value of multiculturalism. In 2002, polls found 86% of Canadians approved of this section.[36] While the Charter has enjoyed a great deal of popularity, with 82 percent of Canadians describing it as a good thing in
opinion polls in 1987 and 1999,[24] the document has also been subject to published criticisms from both sides of the political spectrum. According to columnist David Akin (2017), while most Liberals support the Charter, most Conservatives, most New Democrats, most Indigenous people, and Québécois see the Charter as "problematic" and "something
to be challenged in order to be Canadian".[37] One left-wing critic is professor Michael Mandel (1989),[f] who wrote that, in comparison to politicians, judges do not have to be as sensitive to the will of the electorate, nor do they have to make sure their decisions are easily understandable to the average Canadian citizen. This, in Mandel's view, limits
democracy.[34]:446 Mandel has also asserted that the Charter makes Canada more like the United States, especially by serving corporate rights and individual rights rather than group rights and social rights.[34]:446 He has argued that there are several things that should be included in the Charter, such as a right to health care and a basic right to
free education. Hence, the perceived Americanization of Canadian politics is seen as coming at the expense of values more important for Canadians.[34]: 446 The labour movement has been disappointed in the reluctance of the courts to use the Charter to support various forms of union activity, such as the "right to strike".[needs update] Conservative
critics Morton and Knopff (2000) have raised several concerns about the Charter, notably by alleging that the federal government has used it to limit provincial powers by allying with various rights claimants and interest groups. In their book The Charter Revolution & the Court Party (2000), Morton and Knopff express their suspicions of this alliance in
detail, accusing the Pierre Trudeau and Chrétien governments of funding litigious groups. For example, these governments used the Court Challenges Program to support minority language educational rights claims. Morton and Knopff also assert that crown counsel has intentionally lost cases in which the government was taken to court for allegedly
violating rights,[g] particularly gay rights and women's rights.[23]:95 Political scientist Rand Dyck (2000), in observing these criticisms, notes that while judges have had their scope of review widened, they have still upheld most laws challenged on Charter grounds. With regard to litigious interest groups, Dyck points out that "the record is not as clear
as Morton and Knopff imply. All such groups have experienced wins and losses."[34]:448 Political philosopher Charles Blattberg (2003) has criticized the Charter for contributing to the fragmentation of the country, at both the individual and group levels. In encouraging discourse based upon rights, Blattberg claims the Charter injects an adversarial
spirit into Canadian politics, making it difficult to realize the common good. Blattberg also claims that the Charter undercuts the Canadian political community since it is ultimately a cosmopolitan document. Finally, he argues that people would be more motivated to uphold individual liberties if they were expressed with terms that are much "thicker" (less
abstract) than rights.[38] Canada portalLaw portal Canada cases (Lamer Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson Court) List of Supreme Court of Canada cases (Dickson 
by the Supreme Court based on the Bill of Rights. See: Canada (AG) v. Lavell, [1974] S.C.R. 1349—example of narrow interpretation by the SC. ^ Alberta's use of the notwithstanding clause is of no force or effect, since the definition of marriage is under federal and not provincial jurisdiction.[6] ^ This would be the case in Doucet-Boudreau v. Nova Scotia
(Minister of Education). ^ For more information, see the articles on each Charter section. ^ The case quoted in Hogg (2003:732) is R v Rahey (1987) by Gérard La Forest. ^ Dyck (2000:446) summarizes Mandel, Michael. 1994 [1989]. The Charter of Rights and the Legalization of Politics in Canada (revised ed.). Toronto: Wall and Thompson. ^ Morton
and Knopff (2000) complain about crown counsels on p.117. ^ a b c Monahan, Patrick J.; Shaw, Byron; Ryan, Padraic (2017). Constitutional Law of Canada (student ed.). Scarborough, ON: Thomson Canada. p. 689.
R v Oakes, [1986] 1 SCR 103, 1986 CanLII 46 at paras 69-70. Scoffield, Heather. September 13, 2010. "Ottawa rules out invoking notwithstanding clause to stop migrant ships." Canadian Press. [news article]. Marriage Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-5. Archived January 13, 2007, at the Wayback Machine, accessed on March 10, 2006.
 January 21, 2006. "Notwithstanding what?" The Vancouver Sun. p. C.4. [news article]. "Ford government pushes through controversial election spending bill with notwithstanding clause and why did Doug Ford just invoke it in Ontario?". www.blogto.com.
Retrieved June 7, 2022. ^ Parliamentary Information and Research Service. 2006. "The Notwithstanding Clause of the Charter." Library of Parliament, prepared by D. Johansen (1989), revised May 2005. Archived November 15, 2006, at the Wayback Machine, accessed on August 7, 2006. ^ "Sources of Canadian Law" [archived]. Department of Justice
Canada. Retrieved March 20, 2006. ^ Constitutional Law Group. Canadian Constitutional Law Group. Canadian Constitutional Law Group. Canadian Constitutional Law Group. America v. El Zein [1989] 1 S.C.R. 1469. ^ Strayer, Barry L.
"My Constitutional Summer of 1967" [archive] Reflections on the Charter, Department of Justice Canada. Retrieved March 18, 2006. ^ "Charting the Future: Canada's New Constitution". CBC Archives. CBC/Radio-Canada. Retrieved June 30, 2010. ^ a b c d e f Weinrib, Lorraine E. 1998. "Trudeau and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: A
Question of Constitutional Maturation", in Trudeau's Shadow: The Life and Legacy of Pierre Elliott Trudeau, edited by A. Cohen and J. L. Granatstein. Toronto: Vintage Canada. ^ Johansen, David. 1991. "Property Rights and the Constitution." Law and Government Division. Library of Parliament. ^ CBC Learning. 2001. "The Night of Long Knives" [TV
episode], Canada: A People's History, CAN; CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved April 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC Archives, CA: CBC/Radio-Canada, Retrieved August 8, 2006. ^ CBC News. 5 Nov 1981. "Patriation" [news broadcast]. CBC News. 5 Nov
Legacy of Pierre Elliott Trudeau. p. 346. ^ Ouellette, Michelle; Jacobson, Jason. "Litigating a Charter Challenge". CanLII. Retrieved May 17, 2024. ^ R. v. Kapp, 2008 SCC 41, [2008] 2 SCR 483 ^ a b Morton, Ted, and Knopff, Rainer (2000). The Charter Revolution & the Court Party. Toronto: Broadview Press. ^ a b c d e Saunders, Philip (April 2002).
"The Charter at 20". CBC News Online. CBC/Radio-Canada. Archived from the original on March 7, 2006. A b Dickson, Brice. November 11, 1999. "Human Rights in the 21st Century" [lecture]. Amnesty International. Belfast: Queen's University. Amnesty International. Belfast: Queen's University.
judicial review: United States constitutional jurisprudence and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms." American Journal of Comparative Law 40(1):12-13. ^ "Women on the Move in Canada" (1993), Women's International Network News Summer 19(3), p. 71. ^ a b c d e Lugtig, Sarah, and Debra Parkes, 2002. "Where do we go from here?"
Herizons 15(4), p.14. Anderson, Doris. 2005. "Canadian Women and the Charter of Rights." National Journal of Constitutional Law 19. p. 369. Reference re Firearms Act (Can.), 2000 SCC 31, 2000 1 SCR 783. Joint Select Committee.
Constitution of Jamaica to Provide for a Charter of Rights and for Connected Matters." Government of Jamaica. ^ Trudeau, Pierre Elliott. 1993. Memoirs. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart. Pp. 322-3. ^ a b c d e Dyck, Rand. 2000. Canadian
Politics: Critical Approaches (3rd ed.). Scarborough, ON: Nelson Thomson Learning. ^ Byfield, Joanne. 2002. "The right to be ignorant." Report Newsmagazine (national ed.) 29(24):56. ^ Tyler, Tracey. April 12, 2002 "Support for Charter runs strong: Survey; Approval highest in Quebec on 20-year-old rights law." Toronto Star. p. A07. ^ Akin, David (April 2002).
18, 2017). "Analysis: Canada's Charter remains a flawed document that no politician dares try to fix". Global News. Retrieved May 9, 2022. A Blattberg, Charles. 2003. Shall We Dance? A Patriotic Politics for Canada. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. especially pp. 83-94. Beaudoin, G., and E. Ratushny. 1989. The Canadian Charter of Rights and
Freedoms. (2nd ed.). Toronto: Carswell. Black-Branch, Jonathan L. 1995. Making sense of the Canadian Education Association. ISBN 0-920315-78-X Department of Justice Canada. 2019. "Examples of Charter-related cases." Canada's System of Justice Canada. Web. Fine, Sean (April 17,
2022). "Canada's Charter turned 40 on Sunday - and it's still as radical and enigmatic as it was in 1982". The Globe and Mail. Retrieved January 22, 2023. While the notwithstanding clause gives governments a unique way to override basic rights, Supreme Court judges have had a broad mandate to set out what those rights are Hogg, Peter W. 2002.
Constitutional law of Canada (4th ed.), with Supplement to Constitutional Law of Canada. Scarborough: Carswell. Humphrey, J. P. 1984. Human Rights and the United Nations: A Great Adventure. New York: Transnational Publishers. Magnet, J.E. 2001. Constitutional Law (8th ed.), with Supplement to Constitutional Law of Canada. Scarborough: Carswell. Humphrey, J. P. 1984. Human Rights and the United Nations: A Great Adventure. New York: Transnational Publishers.
Protecting Parental Liberty in a Child-Centred Legal System, in series, Discussion Paper [of] the Centre for Renewal in Public Policy. p. 27. Wikisource has original text related to this article: Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms - the Charter, via
Department of Justice Canada Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms - the Charter, via Department of Justice Canada Building a Just Society: A Retrospective of Canadian Rights and Freedoms - via Library and Archives Canada Charter of Rights
Decisions Digest - via Canadian Legal Information Institute Constitutional Law of Canada Archived February 25, 2021, at the Wayback Machine - via Professor Joseph E. Magnet, University of Ottawa Fundamental Freedoms: The Charter in over 10
languages Retrieved from "Share — copy and redistribute the material 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. Attribution — You must give appropriate
credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license as the original. No additional
restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. 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. My students were engaged with the material. I used this resource after a PowerPoint presentation that I prepared. Strongly disagreeStrongly agree, the free encyclopedia that anyone
can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,818 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated 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 latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest
remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) Recently featured: McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Archive By email More featured articles. About Hal Hanson ... that while picking his Minnesota "team of the century", Dick Cullum said that Hal Hanson
(pictured) "made brave men wince"? ... that Soviet trophy brigades systematically looted art and even moved entire factories from Central and Eastern Europe during and after World War II? ... that tolonial-era bureaucrat Tan Jin Sing's close
relationship with Europeans led to the saying that he was "no longer a Chinese, not yet a Dutchman, a half-baked Javanese"? ... that one candidate in the 1990 United States Senate election in Tennessee began the campaign with
$3,000 in campaign funds, while the other began with $1 million? ... that Indonesian radio presenters Muhammad Farhan and Indy Barends co-hosted a 32-hour nonstop radio show in
2001, setting a national record which they held until 2019? ... that in one year, 166,000 people visited a three-bedroom house with a garage that stood amid New York City's skyscrapers? 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. Nicusor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by [] 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 Azerbaijan (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. 1988) 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 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 pasic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask questions about 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 WikipooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of
quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiveyageFree travel guide WikivoyageFree travel guide WikivoyageF
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 Ευρμικό Ενρικό Ενρικ
Asturianu Azərbaycanca [][][][] Bosanski اردو Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [][][][] Mакедонски [][][][] Norsk nynorsk Isanuary February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about
year 1918. For other uses, see 1918 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millenn
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 state leaders Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1918 in various calendars Gregorian
calendar1918MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita2671Armenian calendar1367@4 \(\Omega \)84\(\Lambda \)84\(\Lambda
(Fire Snake)4615 or 4408 — to —戌午年 (Earth Horse)4616 or 4409Coptic calendar1918-1918Hebrew calendar1918Hebrew calendar1918-1918Hebrew calendar1918Hebrew ca
calendar1336-1337Japanese calendarTaishō 7(大正 7 年)Javanese calendar1848-1849Juche calendar450Thai solar calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar450Thai solar calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar450Thai sol
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 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 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 to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian to Gregorian 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 Warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona.
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 Russian Democratic Federative Republic declares independence from Bolshevik 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 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; the date skips from January 31 to February
14. February 16 - The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania, declaring Lithuania, declaring Lithuania 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 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the war. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia's involvement in the War. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers All Powers All Powe
blue swastika is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated 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 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 Battle of 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 - Salote 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 wotes 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 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 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 Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 - General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. May 7 - WWI: The British capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 - General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware.
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 HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 - 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 of Georgia declares its independence as the Democratic Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its independence as the First Republic of Georgia declares its indepe
of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively. May 29 - WWI: The week-long 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 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 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 Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi blows up off Toku
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 articles
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 21 - WWI: The Second Battle of Lake Baikal is fought by the Czechoslovak legion, against the Red Army. 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 - 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 5 - Russian Civil War: The Kazan Operation begins.
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 of the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the
Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders. September 18 - WWI: Battle of Epehy - 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 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 (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin British 
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 Jisr Benat Yakub, 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 1 - WWI: The Charge at Kiswe 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 Sheifial 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 Wilhelmshaver
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 6 - A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin. November 7 - King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country. November 6 - A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin. November 7 - King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country.
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 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 communist forces rebel in Luxembourg rebellions. [20] November 11: Front page of The New York Times on 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 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 of Baden" (Freie
Volksrepublik Baden). Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, is forced from 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 Free State of Coburg. German East African troops are informed of the 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 - 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 1918 December 1918 December 1918 December 30 - Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande.
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 sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereign ty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereign ty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[27] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006).[28] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbia's existence as a sovereign ty until 2006 as a sovereig
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
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 Uprising (1918-19): Poles
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 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-
von Hesse, German typographer, calligrapher and book-binder (d. 2019) January 10 - Arthur Chung, 1st President of Guyana (d. 1982) January 11 - Kassim Al-Rimawi, Prime Minister of Jordan (d. 1982) January 16 - Stirling Silliphant,
American writer, producer (d. 1993) George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013) January 21 Chicháy, Filipino actress (d. 1993) Richard Winters, U.S. Army officer (d. 2011)[31] January 22 - Elmer Lach, Canadian ice
hockey player (d. 2015) January 23 - Gertrude B. Elion, American scientist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1989) [32] January 26 Nicolae Ceauşescu, Romanian communist politician and leader (d. 1989) Philip José Farmer, American writer (d. 2009)
January 27 Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2005) Elmore James, American musician (d. 1963) January 31 - Millie Dunn Veasey, African-American civil rights activist (d. 2018) Joey Bishop Julian Schwinger February 1 Carlos Fayt
Argentine lawyer, politician and academic (d. 2016) Dame Muriel Spark, Scottish author (d. 2006) February 2 - Hella Haasse, Dutch writer (d. 2011) February 3 Joey Bishop, American entertainer, member of the "Rat Pack" (d. 2007) Helen Stephens, American runner (d. 1994) February 4 - Ida Lupino, Anglo-American actress, screenwriter, director and
producer (d. 1995) February 6 - Lothar-Günther Buchheim, German author (d. 2007) February 7 - Marguerite Narbel, Swiss biologist and politician (d. 2010) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 8 - Fred Bl
14 - William L. Snyder, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 22 Don Pardo, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 1998) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2014) Robert Pershing Wadlow, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American film producer (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzi
tallest man record-holder (d. 1940) February 25 Barney Ewell, American athlete (d. 1996) Miguel Gallastegui, Spanish pelotari (d. 2019) Bobby Riggs, American tennis player (d. 1995) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1989) Lloyd Geering, New Zealand theologian[33] Theodore Sturgeon, American writer (d. 1985) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1989) Lloyd Geering, New Zealand theologian[33] Theodore Sturgeon, American writer (d. 1985) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1989) Lloyd Geering, New Zealand theologian[33] Theodore Sturgeon, American writer (d. 1985) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 27 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister (d. 1985) February 28 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister (d. 1985) Febr
28 - Alfred Burke, English actor (d. 2011) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2007) Fritz
Thiedemann, German equestrian (d. 2000) March 4 - Margaret Osborne duPont, American female tennis player (d. 2012) March 5 - James Tobin, American actress (d. 1999) George Lincoln Rockwell, American Nazi leader (d. 1967) Mickey Spillane
American writer (d. 2006)[35] March 10 Günther Rall, German ace fighter pilot (d. 2009) March 12 Elaine de Kooning, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998)[37] March 17 - Viviane Gauthier, Haitian dancer (d. 2017)
March 22 - Cheddi Jagan, 4th President of Guyana (d. 1997) March 28 - Gonzalo Facio Segreda, Costa Rican lawyer, politician, and diplomat (d. 2018) March 29 Pearl Bailey, African-American singer, actress (d. 1990) Sam Walton, founder of Walt
Mart (d. 1992) William Holden Kai Siegbahn Fanny Blankers-Koen April 1 - Diarmuid Larkin, Irish artist and art educationist (d. 1982) George Corones, Australian Masters swimmer (d. 2020) April 7 - Bobby Doerr, American baseball player (d. 2017) April 8 - Betty Ford, First Lady of the
United States (d. 2011) April 9 - Jørn Utzon, Danish architect (d. 2008) April 10 - H. S. Doreswamy, Indian activist, journalist (d. 2021) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 12 - Mary Healy, American actress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2015)[38] April 16 - Spike Milligan, Irish comedian (d. 2002)
April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actor (d. 2014) Shinobu Hashimoto, Japanese screenwriter (d. 2014) Shinobu Hashimoto, Japanese screenwriter (d. 2014) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007)[39] April 26 - Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch athlete (d. 2004) April 28 Karl-Eduard
von Schnitzler, East German journalist, host of the television show Der schwarze Kanal (d. 2001) Rodger Young, United States Army soldier, remembered in the song "The Ballad of Rodger Young" (d. 1943) April 29 - Nils Östensson, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 1949) Mike Wallace Richard Feynman Eddy Arnold Birgit Nilsson Yasuhiro
Nakasone Martin Lundstrom May 1 Jack Paar, American television show host (The Tonight Show) (d. 2004)[40] Li Yaowen, Chinese politician, general and diplomat (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2017) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist and
activist (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President of the United Arab Emirates (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American politician (d. 2012) May 11 - Richard Feynman, American politician (d. 2012) May 11 - Richard Feynman, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American politician (d. 2012) May 11 - Richard Feynman, American politician (d. 2012) May 12 - Julius Rosenberg, American-born Soviet spy (d. 1953) May 15
Eddy Arnold, American country music singer (d. 2000) [42] May 17 - Birgit Nilsson, Swedish soprano (d. 2005)[44] May 19 - Abraham Pais, Dutch-born American physicist (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel
Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2004) May 23 Frank Mancuso, American major league baseball player, politician (d. 2007) Naomi Replansky, American poet (d. 2019) May 27 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 30 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 20
Martin Lundström, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 2016) May 31 - Margaret Todd, Canadian female golfer (d. 2019) Franco Modigliani June 6 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2009) June 8 - Robert Preston,
American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 9 - John Hospers, American philosopher (d. 2011) June 10 - Patachou, French singer (d. 2015) June 17 Derek Barber, Baron Barber of Tewkesbury, British life peer (d. 2017) Ajahn Chah
Subaddho, Buddhist teacher (d. 1992) Raúl Padilla (alias El Chato), Mexican actor (d. 1994) June 18 Jerome Karle, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2003) Ángel Martín Taboas, Puerto Rican-American politician (d. 2023) June 21 Allan Lindberg, Swedish pole
vaulter (d. 2004) Tibor Szele, Hungarian mathematician (d. 1955) Josephine Webb, American engineer (d. 2017) June 22 Cicely Saunders, English Anglican nurse, social worker, physician and writer (d. 2005)[45] Yeoh Ghim Seng, Singaporean politician, acting President of Singapore (d. 1993) June 24 Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, Ukrainian Catholic
bishop (d. 2000) Yong Nyuk Lin, Singaporean politician (d. 2012) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2017)[46] June 29 - Heini Lohrer, Swiss ice hockey player (d. 2011) June 30
- Jackie Roberts, Welsh footballer (d. 2001) Ingmar Bergman Bertram Brockhouse Nelson Mandela Paul D. Boyer July 1 Ahmed Deedat, South African writer, public speaker (d. 2003) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indian painter, sculptor (d. 2
 Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'āhau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2006) Alec Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fi
2018) July 6 Sebastian Cabot, English actor (d. 1977) Francisco Moncion, Dominican-American dancer, charter member of New York City Ballet (d. 1995) July 7 - Jing Shuping, Chinese businessman (d. 2009) Oluf Reed-Olsen, Norwegian
resistance member, pilot (d. 2002) July 9 - Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army general (d. 1999) July 12 - Mary Glen-Haig, British Olympic fencer (d. 2014) July 14 T. M. Aluko, Nigerian writer (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay
Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2016)[49] July 15 Paddy Bassett, New Zealand scientist (d. 2019) Bertram Brockhouse, Canadian physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2003) Brenda Milner, Canadian neuropsychologist July 16 Bayani Casimiro, Filipino dancer and actor (d. 1989) Pituka de Foronda, Spanish actress (d. 1999) July 17 - Carlos
Manuel Arana Osorio, 35th President of Guatemala (d. 2003) July 18 Lia Dorana, Dutch comedian, actress (d. 2010) Nelson Mandela, 1st President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013)[50] July 20 - Auður Laxness, Icelandic writer, craftsperson (d. 2012) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2007)
July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born violinist (d. 2012) July 27 - Leonard Rose, American cellist (d. 1984) July 28 - Penaia Ganilau, 1st President of Fiji (d. 1993) July 29 - Edwin O'Connor, American novelist, Pulitzer Prize for
Fiction winner (d. 1968) July 31 Vicente Almeida d'Eça, Portuguese colonial administrator (d. 2018) Paul D. Boyer, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) Hank Jones, American pianist (d. 2010)[51] Bruria Kaufman Frederick Sanger Shankar Dayal Sharma Leonard Bernstein Katherine Johnson Aslam Khan Alejandro Agustín Lanusse August 1
Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2019) Zhou Xuan, Chinese singer, actress (d. 1957) August 2 - Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 4 - Noel Willman, Irish actor (d. 1988) August 5 Kondapalli Koteswaramma, Indian communist leader,
feminist, revolutionary and writer (d. 2018) Betty Oliphant, co-founder of National Ballet of Canada (d. 2004) August 12 - Guy Gibson, British bomber pilot, leader of the "Dam Busters" raid (d. 1944) August 13 Noor Hassanali, 2nd President of Trinidad and Tobago (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013)
August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1989) August 20 - Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2012)
August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 25 - Leonard Bernstein, American composer, conductor (d. 1990) August 26 Katherine Johnson, African-American physicist, space scientist and mathematician (d. 2020)[52] Maria Isaura Pereira de Queiróz, Brazilian sociologist (d. 2018) August 27 Aslam Khan, British Indian-born military
officer, led his troops during World War II in capturing Kennedy Peak (Myanmar), which the Americans had failed to conquer. For this achievement, he was awarded the Military Cross by Field Marshal Auchinleck (d. 1994)[53] Chang Yun Chung, Chinese-born billionaire shipping magnate (d. 2020) Jelle Zijlstra, Dutch politician, Prime Minister of the
Netherlands from 1966 to 1967 (d. 2001) August 28 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 29 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 28 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 29 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 29 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 29 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 20 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 20 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 21 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 21 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 21 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 21 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 22 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 23 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 30 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 31 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 31 - Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) Augustín (d. 1996) Augustín (d. 1996) Augustín (d. 1996) Au
Wallbank, English educationalist (d. 2020) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 6 - Ludwig Hörmann, German cyclist (d. 2001) September 8 - Derek Barton, British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) September 9 - Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 9th
President of Israel 1983-1993 (d. 1997) September 24 - Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 24 - Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 27 - Martin Ryle, English radio
astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics (d. 1984) September 28 Angel Labruna, Argentine soccer player, manager (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2018) Jens
Christian Skou Robert Walker Rita Hayworth Thelma Coyne Long October 4 - Kenichi Fukui, Japanese chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) October 9 E. Howard Hunt, American Watergate
break-in coordinator (d. 2007) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2013) October 10 - Gaston Mialaret, French pedagogist and professor (d. 1951) October 14 - Thelma Coyne Long, Australian tennis player (d. 2015) October 16
1999) October 19 - Robert S. Strauss, American politician, Democratic National Committee Chairman (d. 2014) October 22 - René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26
- Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2006) October 27 Mihkel Mathiesen, Estonian statesman (d. 2003) Teresa Wright, American actress (d. 2005) October 31 - Ian Stevenson, American actress (d. 2007) Billy Graham Spiro Agnew November 1 - Ken Miles, British sports car racing engineer
and driver (d. 1966) November 2 - Raimon Panikkar, Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) November 4 Art Carney, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 2003) Rovember 2 - Raimon Panikkar, Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Rovember 3 - Russell B. Long, Unit
2013) Billy Graham, American evangelist, spiritual adviser to several U.S. Presidents (d. 2018) November 9 Spiro Agnew, Vice president of the United States (d. 1996) Choi Hong Hi, South Korean general, martial artist (d. 2002) Su
Beng, Taiwanese dissident and political activist (d. 2019) November 10 - Ernst Otto Fischer, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007) November 14 - John Bromwich, Australian tennis player (d. 2021) November 15 - Vittore Bocchetta, Italian sculptor, painter and academic (d. 2021) November 18 - Nicolás Kingman Riofrío, Ecuadorian journalist,
writer and politician (d. 2018) November 26 - Patricio Aylwin, 32nd President of Chile (d. 2016) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2020) November 30 - Efrem Zimbalist Jr., American actor (d. 2014)[54] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Kurt Waldheim Helmut Schmidt Anwar Sadat
December 3 - Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian general (d. 2010) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2011) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 8 - Gérard Souzay, French baritone (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 11 -
Dusty Anderson, American actress and model (d. 2019) Duchess Woizlawa Feodora of Mecklenburg, German royal (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) Fred Gloden, American football player (d. 2019) Donald Regan, American
Treasury Secretary, White House Chief of Staff (d. 2003) Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria, Secretary-General of the United Nations (d. 2013) Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of Germany (d. 2015) December 24 - Dave Bartholomew, American
musician, songwriter and music producer (d. 2019) December 25 Bertie Mee, English football player, manager (d. 2001) Anwar Sadat, 3rd President of Egypt, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1981) December 26 - Georgios Rallis, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 2006) December 30 - W. Eugene Smith, American photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi
Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña January 8 Johannes Pääsuke, Estonian photographer, filmmaker (b. 1892) Ellis H.
Roberts, American politician (b. 1827) January 9 Max Ritter von Müller, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1887) Charles-Émile Reynaud, French inventor (b. 1848) January 21 - Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur
(b. 1853) January 26 - Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1872) January 28 - John McCrae, Canadian soldier, surgeon and poet (b. 1845) Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya, Russian aristocrat
(b. 1816) February 2 - John L. Sullivan, American boxer, World Heavyweight Champion (b. 1858) February 4 - Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1862), Spanish flu February 8 - Louis Renault, French jurist, educator and Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) February 10 Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the
Ottoman Empire (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1833) February 11 - Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1833) February 11 - Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1833) February 11 - Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1861) February 14 - Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British-born American dancer (b. 1887) February 16 - Károly Khuen-Héderváry, 2-time Prime
Minister of Hungary (b. 1849) February 23 Adolphus Frederick VI, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1864) March 2 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1870) March 10 - Prince Mirko
fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) March 23 - T. P. Cameron Wilson, English poet, novelist (b. 1888) March 25 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1888) March 27 Henry Adams, American historian (b. 1838) Martin Sheridan, American Olympic athlete (b. 1881), Spanish
flu Karl Ferdinand Braun Manfred von Richthofen Gavrilo Princip April 1 Isaac Rosenberg, British war poet (killed in action) (b. 1854) April 5 - King George Tupou II of Tonga (b. 1874) April 11 - Otto Wagner, Austro-Hungarian architect
Manfred von Richthofen, German fighter pilot, top-scoring ace of World War I (killed in action) (b. 1892) April 27 - Jacques Duchesne, French general (b. 1894) Maria Magdalena Merten May 2 Ernie Parker, Australian tennis champion (killed in action) (b. 1883) Jüri Vilms, Estonian politician (b. 1889)
May 14 - James Gordon Bennett Jr., American newspaper publisher (b. 1841) May 17 - William Drew Robeson I, African-American minister, father of singer and actor Paul Robeson (b. 1883) May 19 Ferdinand Hodler, Swiss painter (b. 1853) Raoul Lufbery, Franco-American fighter pilot (killed
in action) (b. 1885) May 21 Sofia Hjulgrén, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[60] Wilho Laine, Finnish politician and writer (b. 1863) May 24 - József Kiss, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1896) May 30 - Georgi
Plekhanov, Russian revolutionary, philosopher (b. 1856) Kyrion II of Georgia June 1 - Roderic Dallas, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 4 - Charles W. Fairbanks, 26th Vice President of the United States (b. 1852) June 10 - Roderic Dallas, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 4 - Charles W. Fairbanks, 26th Vice President of the United States (b. 1852) June 10 - Roderic Dallas, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1864) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling von Bie
Arrigo Boito, Italian poet, composer (b. 1842) June 13 - Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878) June 15 - Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1860) June 16 - Bazil Assan, Romanian engineer and explorer (b. 1860) June 17 - Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1861) June 18 - Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878) June 19 - Francesco Baracca, Italian fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1888) June 26 - Kyrion II of Georgia, Georgian Orthodox
patriarch, Saint (b. 1855) June 27 - Joséphin Péladan, French occultist (b. 1858) Sultan Mehmed V James McCudden, British fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1895) July 14 - Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of
 United States President Theodore Roosevelt, fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1897) July 17 - Executed members of the Romanov family: Former Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1895) Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897)
Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1899) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (executed) (b. 1891) Frince Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhail
(b. 1869) Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Russia (Princess Elisabeth of
 Alexey Schastny, Russian naval officer (executed) (b. 1881) July 26 Henry Macintosh, British Olympic athlete (killed in action) (b. 1892) Edward Mannock, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1887) July 29 - Ernest William Christmas, Australian painter (b. 1863) July 30 Hermann von Eichhorn, German field marshal (assassinated) (b. 1848) Joyce
Kilmer, American journalist, poet (killed in action) (b. 1886) Frank Linke-Crawford, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) Marianne Cope August 1 John Riley Banister, American policeman, cowboy (b. 1854) Gabriel Guérin, French World War I fighter ace (air
crash) (b. 1892) August 5 - Peter Strasser, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1838) František Plesnivý, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845) August 5 - Peter Strasser, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1890)
Erich Löwenhardt, German World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1868) 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 Anhalt Prince Erik, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion 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, Ethiopian army commander army com
- 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. 1899), Spanish flu September 27 - Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) September 20 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 27 - Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 28 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] September 29 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1895)[64] Sept
28 True Boardman, American actor (b. 1892), Spanish flu Georg Simmel, German sociologist, philosopher (b. 1858) Freddie Stowers, 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. 1887) October 9 - Raymond Duchamp-Villon
French sculptor (b. 1876) October 11 - Wallace Lloyd Algie, Canadian soldier (killed in action) (b. 1839) 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. 1884), 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. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1852) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1852) O
1890), Spanish flu István Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1893) Andrew Dickson White, American (executed) (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 actor (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 7 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 8 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) November 9 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1856) Nov
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 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 20 - 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. 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 (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. 1863) Physics - Max Planck Chemistry - Fritz Haber[66] Medicine - not awarded Peace - not
The Story of the Deadliest Pandemic in History, New York: Penguin Books, ISBN 978-0143036494. Penguin Reference Library, Penguin 
(2002). "Global seismicity: 1900-1999" (PDF). International Handbook of Earthquake & Engineering Seismology. Part A, Volume 81A (First ed.). Academic Press. p. 674. ISBN 978-0124406520. A Shores, Christopher (1969). Finnish Air Force, 1918-1968. Reading, Berkshire, UK: Osprey Publications Ltd. p. 3. ISBN 978-0668021210. A a b 100 years ago
today: Reds take Tampere, Finnish Civil War begins - Yle News, January 27, 2018. Retrieved October 6, 2021. ^ Palmer, Veronica (1992). The Chronology of British History. London: Century Ltd. pp. 355-356. ISBN 0-7126-5616-2. ^ Royal Canadian Legion Branch # 138."2-Minute Wave of Silence" Revives a Time-honoured Tradition.
Accessed on 5 June 2014. ^ The first was from Allahabad to Naini Junction in India on 18 February 1911, and the second from London to Windsor Castle on 22 June 1911. ^ "Women's Right to Vote in Canada". lop.parl.ca. Retrieved February 22, 2018. ^ "La Grippe Espagnole de 1918". Institut Pasteur. Archived from the original on June 4, 2011.
Retrieved May 3, 2011. ^ "CROWDS SEE OPENING OF TRADE EXPOSITION; Police Commissioner Enright Receives Keys for City at Formal Opening. PERMANENT SHOW PLANNED Borough President Bruckner Thanks Promoters for Choosing Site in the Bronx". The New York Times. June 30, 1918. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved October 2, 2019.
"Carpathia Sunk; 5 of Crew Killed" (PDF). The New York Times. July 20, 1918. p. 4. ^ Klim, Jake (2014). Attack on Orleans: The World War I submarine raid on Cape Cod. The History Press. ISBN 9781625850348. OCLC 883673275. ^ David S. Foglesong (2014), "Fighting, But Not At War", America's Secret War Against Bolshevism: U.S. Intervention in
the Russian Civil War 1917-1920, UNC Press Books, ISBN 978-1469611136 "Warilda". Uboat.net. Retrieved December 17, 2012. A Lichfield, John (July 7, 2014). "A History of the First World War in 100 Moments: The 'blackest day' of the German army". The Independent. London. Archived from the original on May 1, 2022. Retrieved July 7, 2014.
Lyandres, Semion (Autumn 1989). "The 1918 Attempt on the Life of Lenin: A New Look at the Evidence". Slavic Review. 48 (3). Cambridge University Press: 432-448. doi:10.2307/2498997. [STOR 2498997. S2CID 155228899. ^ Werth, Nicolas; Bartosek, Karel; Panne, Jean-Louis; Margolin, Jean-Louis; Paczkowski, Andrzej; Courtois, Stephane (1999). The
Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. p. 74. ISBN 0-674-07608-7. "Luxembourg's history: Mutiny in the Grand Duchy". today.rtl.lu. Retrieved April 23, 2024. Pitt, Barrie (2003). 1918: The Last Act. Barnsley: Pen and Sword. ISBN 0-85052-974-3. Massie, Robert K. (2004). Castles of Steel:
Britain, Germany, and the Winning of the Great War at Sea. New York: Ballantine Books. ISBN 0-345-40878-0. ^ Biger, Gideon (2004). The Boundaries of Modern Palestine, 1840-1947. London: Routledge. pp. 55, 164. ISBN 978-0-7146-5654-0. Retrieved May 2, 2009. ^ "Unification of Montenegro and Serbia (1918) - Podgorica's Assembly". Montenet.
Retrieved December 17, 2017. ^ a b "Serbia ends union with Montenegro". The Irish Times. June 5, 2006. Retrieved June 9, 2021. ^ Wainwright, Martin (August 23, 2010). "British warships sunk 90 years ago found off Estonian coast". The Guardian. London. Retrieved August 24, 2010. ^ Huldén, Anders: Kuningasseikkailu Suomessa 1918. Helsinki:
Kirjayhtymä, 1988. ISBN 951-26-2980-1. Page 189 ^ Wilson, Alexandra (2007). The Puccini Problem. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 178. ISBN 978-0-521-85688-1. ^ Ward, Margaret (1983). Unmanageable Revolutionaries: Women and Irish nationalism. London: Pluto Press. p. 137. ISBN 0-86104-700-1. ^ Gussow, Mel (April 27, 1996).
 "Stirling Silliphant, 78, Writer; Won 'Heat of the Night' Oscar". The New York Times. ^ Shapiro, T. Rees (January 10, 2011). "Obituary: Richard 'Dick' Winters, courageous WWII officer portrayed in 'Band of Brothers'". Washington Post. Retrieved January 7, 2018. ^ Avery, Mary Ellen (2008). "Gertrude Belle Elion. 23 January 1918 - 21 February 1999"
Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society, 54: 161-168, doi:10.1098/rsbm.2007.0051. ^ Traue, J. E., ed. (1978). Who's Who in New Zealand (11th ed.), Wellington: Reed. p. 120. ISBN 0-589-01113-8. ^ Tobin, James. "Autobiography", published in Nobel Lectures. Economics 1981-1990, Editor Karl-Göran Mäler, World Scientific Publishing Co.,
Singapore, 1992 ^ "Mickey Spillane, 88, Critic-Proof Writer of Pulpy Mike Hammer Novels, Dies". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 8
York Times, Retrieved October 24, 2021. ^ McFadden, Robert D. (February 4, 2015). "Mary Healy, Actress and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, Retrieved February 5, 2015. ^ Jeremy Pearce (August 7, 2007). "Kai Siegbahn, Swedish Physicist, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 96". The New York Times, Retrieved February 5, 2015. ^ Jeremy Pearce (August 7, 2007). "Kai Siegbahn, Swedish Physicist, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees and Singer, Dies at 89". The New York Times, A trees at 89". The New York Times at 89". The New York T
Online, Oxford University Press (Oxford, England). Retrieved January 8, 2019. ^ "Richard P. Feynman - Biographical". The Nobel Foundation. Archived from the original on July 1, 2006. Retrieved April 23, 2013. ^ Bernstein, Adam (October 21, 2009). "Accomplished Broadway actor immortalized Bond's Dr. No". washingtonpost.com. Retrieved December
19, 2010. ^ Brian Glanville (April 15, 2000). "Wilf Mannion". Obituary. The Guardian. Retrieved September 12, 2014. ^ Blyth, Alan; Barker, Frank Granville (January 12, 2006). "Obituary: Birgit Nilsson". The Guardian. Archived from the original on October 25, 2017. Retrieved April 29, 2018. ^ Saxon, Wolfgang (July 31, 2005). "Cicely Saunders Dies at
87; Reshaped End-of-Life Care". The New York Times. Retrieved June 22, 2018. ^ Litsky, Frank (May 5, 2017). "Adolph Kiefer, a Gold Medal Backstroker in the 1936 Olympics, Dies at 98". The New York Times. Retrieved May 28, 2020. ^ Rothstein,
Mervyn (July 30, 2007). "Ingmar Bergman, Master Director, Dies at 89". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved July 31, 2007. Actie Hafner, "Jay W. Forrester Dies at 98; a Pioneer in Computer Models", The New York Times, November 17, 2016. Mandela, Nelson (2004) [1994]. Long Walk to Freedom Volume II: 1962-1994 (large print ed.)
London: BBC AudioBooks and Time Warner Books Ltd. p. 3. ISBN 978-0-7540-8724-3. ^ Keepnews, Peter (May 17, 2010), "Hank Jones, Versatile Jazz Pianist, Is Dead at 91", The New York Times. ^ Fountain, Nigel (February 24, 2020). "Katherine Johnson obituary". The Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020.
Retrieved February 26, 2020. ^ Singh, K. Brahma (1990). History of Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, 1820-1956: The State Force Background. Lancer International. ISBN 978-81-7062-091-4. ^ "Efrem Zimbalist Jr., Star of '77 Sunset Strip' and 'The F.B.I.', Dies at 95". The New York Times. May 3, 2014. Retrieved June 9, 2018. ^ Panzer, Stephanie; Gill
Frerking, Heather; Rosendahl, Wilfried; Zink, Albert R.; Piombino-Mascali, Dario (2013). "Multidetector CT investigation of the mummy of Rosalia Lombardo (1918-1920)". Annals of Anatomy. 195 (5): 401-408. doi:10.1016/j.aanat.2013.03.009. PMID 23725823. ^ Kandell, Jonathan (June 14, 2007). "Kurt Waldheim dies at 88; ex-UN chief hid Nazi past"
The New York Times. Retrieved October 18, 2022. ^ Mansour Khalid (October 12, 2012). War & Peace In The Sudan. Routledge. p. 65. ISBN 978-1-136-17924-2. ^ "William Hope Hodgson". www.fantasticfiction.com. ^ "Person: Merinen, Juho Rikard". War Victims of Finland 1914-1922. Helsinki, Finland: National Archives of Finland. Retrieved July 23,
2023. ^ "Person: Hjulgrén, Edla Sofia". War Victims of Finland 1914-1922. Helsinki, Finland: National Archives of Finland. Archived from the original on October 16, 2014. Retrieved December 27, 2023. ^ "Admiral of the Fleet Sir
Gerard Henry Uctred Noel GCB, KCMG". Admirals.org.uk. Retrieved December 23, 2014. ^ [On the life and work of Korbinian Brodmann (1868–1918)] ^ "Joseph Wehner". theaerodrome.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2019. ^ "Person: Lonkainen, Matti". War Victims of Finland 1914–1922. Helsinki, Finland: National Archives of Finland.
Retrieved December 16, 2023. ^ "These Nobel Prize Winners Weren't Always Noble". National Geographic News. October 6, 2015. Archived from the original on August 8, 2020. Retrieved January 19, 2021. Chandra, Siddharth, Julia Christensen, and Shimon Likhtman. "Connectivity and seasonality: the 1918 influenza and COVID-19 pandemics in global
perspective." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 434-443. Williams, John. The Other Battleground The Home Fronts: Britain, France and Germany 1914-1918 (1972) pp 243-92. New International Year Book
1918 (1919), Comprehensive coverage of world and national affairs, 904 pp Wickware. Francis Graham (1919). The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress... T. Nelson & Sons. 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) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2020 (Wednesday) 2020 (Wednesday) 2020 (Monday) 2018 (Friday) 2018 (Friday) 2018 (Friday) 2018 (Friday) 2018 (Friday) 2018 (Friday) 2019 (Saturday) 2019 (
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) 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 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 and four four four forms and four four forms are found from 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 and four four forms are found from 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 and four forms are found from 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 and four forms are found from 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 and four forms are found from the first professional baseball league, opens its first professional baseball league, opens it
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 aircra
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 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 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 the country in two days. [26] 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 1731) 1655 - Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (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 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 1859) 1796 - William Pennington, American educator 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 1802) 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 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 
American cardinal (died 1967)[31] 1890 - Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (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 Eigoro, 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 - 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 - 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 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 2010) 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 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 journalist 1967 - Kate Garraway, English journalist 1967 - Ana Gasteyer, 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 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 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 - Perek Roy, Canadian ice hockey player 1985 - Fernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1985 - Jamie Adenuga, English MC and rapper 1986 - Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice hockey player 1986 - Fernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1985 - Jamie Adenuga, English MC and rapper 1986 - Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice hockey player 1986 - Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice ho
George Hill, American basketball player 1987 - Cesc Fàbregas, Spanish footballer and manager 1987 - Jorge Lorenzo, Spanish motorcycle racer 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 Enge
1438) 1519 - Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino (born 1492)[42] 1535 - John Houghton, Carthusian monk and saint 1562 - Lelio Sozzini, Italian Protestant 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 1520) 1615 - Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1530) 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 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 1750) 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 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 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 1880) 1922 - Viktor Kingissepp, Estonian politician (born 1880) 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 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 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, American model, wife of Robert Blake (born 1956) 2004 - David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (born 1965)[51] 2005 - David Hackworth, American
colonel and journalist (born 1930) 2008 - Fred Baur, American chemist and founder of Pringles (born 1918)[52] 2009 - Dom DeLuise, American actor, director, and producer (born 1933) 2011 - Sammy McCrory, Northern Irish footballer (born 1924) 2012 - Mort Lindsey, American pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1923) 2012 - Bob Stewart,
American television producer, founded Stewart Tele Enterprises (born 1920) 2012 - Adam Yauch, American physician and politician, 44th Governor of Indiana (born 1918) 2013 - Christian de Duve, English-Belgian cytologist and
 biochemist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1917) 2013 - Javier Diez Canseco, Peruvian sociologist and politician (born 1948) 2013 - Margan Morgan-Giles, English admiral and politician (born 1914) 2013 - César Portillo de la Luz, Cuban guitarist and composer (born 1922) 2014 -
Dick Ayers, American author and illustrator (born 1924) 2014 - Elena Baltacha, Ukrainian-Scottish tennis player (born 1933) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1948) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1948) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1948) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1948) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1948) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1948) 2014 - Edgar Cortr
 Ngoupandé, Central African politician, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 - William Bast, American actress (born 1913) 2015 - Warv Hubbard, American football player (born 1946)[53] 2016 - Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundian politician (born 1946)
2020 - Don Shula, American football player and coach (born 1930)[54] 2020 - Greg Zanis, American carpenter and activist (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Nick Kamen, English model, songwriter (born 1950)[55] 2024 - Frank Stella, American painter (born 1936)[58] Anti-
 Bullying Day (United Nations) Bird Day (United States) Cassinga Day (Namibia) Christian feast day: Blessed Ceferino Giménez Malla Blessed Michał Giedroyć English Saints and Martyrs of the Reformation Era (Church of England) F. C. D. Wyneken (Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod) Florian José María Rubio Judas Cyriacus Monica of Hippo (1960)
 Roman Catholic Calendar) Sacerdos of Limoges Venerius of Milan May 4 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Coal Miners Day (India)[59] Death of Milan Rastislav Štefánik Day (Republic of China) Youth Day (China) Remembrance Day for
Martyrs and Disabled (Afghanistan) Remembrance of the Dead (Netherlands) Restoration of Independence Day (Latvia) Star Wars Day (International observance) World Give Day Youth Day (Fiji) 7 Flannery, John M. (2013). The Mission of the Portuguese Augustinians to Persia and Beyond (1602-1747). Lieden: Brill. p. 40. ISBN 9789004243828. 7 Bray
Representation and Theology in Nicholas of Cusa and His Age. New York: Taylor & Francis. p. 91. ISBN 9781003420835; Fastiggi, Robert L. (2017). The Sacrament of Reconciliation: An Anthropological and Scriptural Understanding. Chicago: Hillenbrand Books. p. 96, fn. 17. ISBN 9781595250438. ^ Riis, Thomas (2015). "The States of Scandinavia, c
1390-c. 1536". In Allmand, Christopher (ed.). The New Cambridge Medieval History. Volume VII: c.1415-c. 1500. Cambridge University Press. p. 682. ISBN 9781107568914; Harrison, Dick (1997). "Murder and Execution within the Political Sphere in Fifteenth-century Scandinavia". Scandia. 63 (2): 261. ^ Panton, Kenneth J. (2011).
 Historical Dictionary of the British Monarchy. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press. pp. 159, 167. ISBN 9780810857797. ^ Hébié, Mamadou (2018). "The Acquisition of Original Titles of Territorial Sovereignty in the Law and Practice of European Colonial Expansion". In Kohen, Marcelo G.; Hébié, Mamadou (eds.). Research Handbook on Territorial Disputes in
 International Law. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing. pp. 48-50. ISBN 9781782546863. ^ Kroessler, Jeffrey A. (2002). New York Year By Year: A Chronology of the Great Metropolis. New York University Press. p. 9. ISBN 9780814747513. ^ Snodgrass, Mary Ellen (2015). The Encyclopedia of World Ballet. Lanham, Md.: Rowman &
Littlefield. p. 175. ISBN 9781442245259. ^ Lippitt, Charles Warren (1906). The Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, May 4 1776. Providence, R.I: Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association. p. 30. OCLC 1599182. ^ Rosenberg, Chaim M. (2017). Losing America, Conquering India: Lord Cornwallis and the Remaking of the British Empire
Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company. p. 130. ISBN 9781476668123. ^ Maclachlan, Archibald Neil Campbell (1869). Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba: Being a Journal of Occurrences in 1814-1815. London: J. Murray. pp. 214-216. OCLC 2580699. ^ Piqueras, José Antonio (2020). "The End of the Legal Slave Trade in Cuba and the Second Slavery
 In Tomich, Dale W. (ed.). Atlantic Transformations: Empire, Politics, and Slavery During the Nineteenth Century. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press. p. 83. ISBN 9781438477855. New York Press. p. 83. ISBN 9781438477855. Watson, William E.; Halus, Eugene J. (2015). Irish Americans: The History and Culture of a People. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO. p. 171.
 ISBN 9781610694667. ^ Campbell, J.M. (November 1958). "Some New Brunel Letters". The Journal of Transport History (4): 201. doi:10.1177/002252665800300403. ^ Tucker, Spencer C. (2017). The Roots and Consequences of Civil Wars and Revolutions: Conflicts That Changed World History. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC=CLIO. pp. 269-270
 ISBN 9781440842931. ^ Thorn, John (2012). Baseball in the Garden of Eden: The Secret History of the Early Game. New York: Simon & Schuster. p. 151. ISBN 9780743294041. ^ Green, James R. (2006). Death in the Haymarket: A Story of Chicago, the First Labor Movement, and the Bombing That Divided Gilded Age America. New York: Pantheon
Books. pp. 5-8. ISBN 9780375422379. The Canadian Encyclopedia. www.thecanadianencyclopedia. Retrieved 4 May 2022. Robert Osborne (1989). 60 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved 4 May 2022. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved 4 May 2022. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved 4 May 2022. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved 4 May 2022. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Robert Osborne (1989). 80 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. Press.
Atlanta". Chicago Tribune. pp. 1-2. ^ Norris McWhirter; Ross M
Summary" (PDF). Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Program Office. NASA. pp. 2-32. Archived from the original (PDF) on May 12, 2020. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain. ^ Ranter, Harro. "ASN Aircraft accident BAC One-Eleven 525FT 5N-ESF Kano-Aminu Kano International Airport (KAN)". aviation-
 safety.net. Aviation Safety Network. Retrieved 2022-05-03. Nairobi, Associated Press in (2014-05-04). "Bus bombing in Nairobi leaves at least three dead". The Guardian. Retrieved 2021-06-26. Marjanovic, Uros; Paunovic, Jelena
 Bilic, Nikola (5 May 2023). "10 žrtava pomahnitalog Uroša, upucao 25: Jauci paraju nebo nad dva sela kod Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 26: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 27: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 27: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 27: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 27: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over two victims of crazed Uroš, shot 28: Screams tear the sky over 
 Serbia". BBC News. Retrieved 5 May 2023. Nay, Gordana (2023-06-23). "Preminuo jedan od povređenih u masovnoj pucnjavi u Malom Orašju". N1 (in Serbian). Retrieved 2023-06-23. Kutsch, Karl-Josef; Riemens, Leo; Rost, Hansjörg (22 February 2012). Großes Sängerlexikon Volume 4 (in German). De Gruyter. p. 456. ISBN 9783598440885.
 "Obituaries in 1975". ESPNCricinfo. Wisden. 19 December 2005. Retrieved 4 May 2021. Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/978019860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/97801986069-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/97801986069-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/97801986069-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}}: |website=ignored (help) Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. | Rom
 Neptune Society. Retrieved January 13, 2025. A Barnes, Mike (January 14, 2025). Barnes, Mike (January 14, 2025). Robert Machray, Veteran Stage Actor and Fire Marshal Dobbins on 'Cheers,' Dies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Retrieved January 14, 2025. Strategies at 79". The Hollywood Retrieved
doi:10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.46615. ISBN 978-1-56159-263-0. ^ Hollabaugh, Lorie (27 August 2018). "Chris Tomlin To Headline Hollywood Bowl In May". MusicRow. Retrieved 27 April 2023. ^ Cho, Diane J. "Notable Figures & Moments in AAPI History to Celebrate This Week, May 1 to 10". people.com. People. Retrieved 6 May 2024. ^
 "James Harrison". ESPN. Retrieved 27 April 2023. ^ Negga, Ruth (2017-05-04). Tonchi, Stefano (ed.). "Ruth Negga Reveals She's Embarrassed By Her Birthday And Doesn't Know Why". W (Video interviewed by Lynn Hirschberg. Condé Nast (publ.). ISSN 0162-9115. OCLC 1781845. Retrieved 2024-01-14. Lynn: 'What month were you born?
 Ruth: 'May...May 4th.' ^ Lewis, Tim (2017-01-29). Viner, Katharine (ed.). "Ruth Negga: 'There are films that really mark you. Loving is one of those for me.'". The Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. **Interview 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. **Interview 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-30. ... a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. **Interview 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-30. ... a huge deal for a little-known 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. **Interview 1756-3224. ... a huge deal for a little-known 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077. OCLC 60623878. **
birthday wishes". instagram.com. Instagram.com. Instagram. Retrieved 6 May 2024. ^ Riis, Thomas (2015). "The States of Scandinavia, c. 1390-c. 1536". In Allmand, Christopher (ed.). The New Cambridge University Press. p. 682. ISBN 9781107568914; Harrison, Dick (1997). "Murder and
Execution within the Political Sphere in Fifteenth-century Scandinavia". Scandia. 63 (2): 261. ^ "Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici, duca di Urbino | Italian ruler". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 18 January 2021. ^ Vicente de Cadenas y Vicen
Martinez Ballesteros. Ediciones Hidalguia. p. 23. ISBN 978-84-87204-69-2. Retrieved 2019-08-12. ^ Haavet, Inger Elisabeth (25 November 2024). "Gina Oselio". In Helle, Knut (ed.). Norsk biografisk leksikon (in Norwegian). Oslo: Kunnskapsforlaget.
Retrieved 2 April 2025. ^ Mallon, Bill (11 July 2015). The 1900 Olympic Games: Results for All Competitors in All Events, with Commentary. McFarland. p. 276. ISBN 978-0-7864-8952-7. ^ "William Brown Meloney Dead; Author and Stage Producer, 69". The New York Times. 1971-05-06. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 2021-02-06. ^ v[an] H[elsdingen],
P[eter] J. (1973). "Father Chrysanthus O.F.M. Cap.: 1 September 1905 - 4 May 1972". Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society. 2 (7): 148. ^ "Musician's Death Laid to Overdose". Los Angeles Times. June 13, 1987. Retrieved December 27, 2020. ^ Porter, David L. (2000). Biographical Dictionary of American Sports: Baseball. Greenwood Publishing
Group. p. 1709. ISBN 978-0-313-29884-4. ^ "David Reimer and John Money Gender Reassignment Controversy: The John/Joan Case - The Embryo Project Encyclopedia". A Silly Point. 2020-09-04. Retrieved 2020-09-06. ^ "Mary Hubbard, Three-Time Pro Bowl Fullback for Raiders, Dies at 68". The
New York Times. Associated Press. 2015-05-06. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 2020-09-06. ^ "Dolphins Hall of Fame coach Don Shula dies at 90". ESPN. 5 May 2020. Retrieved 15 October 2021. ^ McLaughlin, Eliott C. (May 4, 2020). "Greg Zanis, known the nation over as 'The Cross Man,' dies at 69". CNN. Retrieved May 4, 2020. ^ "Nick Kamen: a life in
pictures". The Guardian. 2021-05-06. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved 2024-05-05. ^ "Death Notice of Ronnie (Ron) Kavanagh (Fermoy, Cork) | rip.ie". rip.ie. Retrieved 2024-05-05. ^ Mazariegos, Miranda; Veltman, Chloe (May 4, 2024). "Renowned painter and pioneer of minimalism Frank Stella dies at 87". NPR. Retrieved 2024-05-05. ^ "Death Notice of Ronnie (Ron) Kavanagh (Fermoy, Cork) | rip.ie".
2020: All you need to know". India Today. May 3, 2020. Retrieved 2020-09-06. Wikimedia Commons has media related to May 4. BBC: On This Day The New York Times: On This Day Historical Events on May 4 Retrieved from '
```