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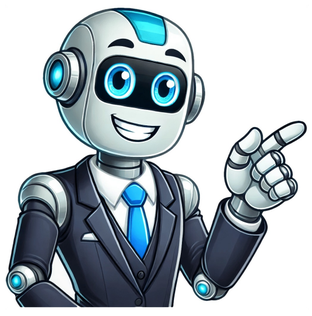

Usually, you'd activate Windows 11 (or 10) using the Settings app to enter the product key. However, if you're in an enterprise environment and you have a specific type of activation key, you can also use Command Prompt to activate a Windows license using a KMS (key management services) activation key. You'll only need to do this if you're installing Windows on a new PC, of course, since most laptops will come with a Windows license out of the box. Keep in mind that it's always best to use an official Windows product key for activation. Activation of Windows through Command Prompt and KMS servers is usually only intended for mass volume activations of multiple PCs, or fresh activation on factory reset PCs. We won't provide unlicensed activation keys in this guide, only the steps to follow if you have a legitimate activation key and server already. Related Activate Windows using Command Prompt If you have bought a Windows license directly from Microsoft or an official reseller, and you just want to activate it using Command Prompt rather than the Settings app, you can do that relatively easily. Here's how it works. Open the Start menu and search for Command Prompt or CMD, then choose Run as administrator. Alternatively, press Windows + X or right-click the Start menu icon, and choose Terminal (Admin) or PowerShell (Admin) from the list. Type the following command, replacing yourproductkey in the command line with the actual product key that you have. slmgr /ipk yourproductkey Press Enter to confirm. Click OK on the Windows Script Host popup. Enter the command below to set your KMS activation server, replacing serveraddress in the command below with the actual address of the server you want to use for activation. Here's how to find your server information if needed. slmgr /skms serveraddress Press Enter and click OK. Finally, type the following command: slmgr /ato Press Enter to activate your copy of Windows. After you follow the steps above, you should see Windows 10 or Windows 11 prompting you with a note that the product has been activated successfully. Activate Windows license in seconds As always, we strongly recommend obtaining Windows 11 licenses from a reputable retailer rather than resorting to activation tricks. Command Prompt activations are usually only for volume licenses, so most typical users shouldn't be using this method, and it really only makes sense for certain business scenarios. If you have a regular product key for Windows, you can activate it using the Settings app. Related If you made a change to your PC or find that Windows isn't properly activated, all it takes is a few click to properly activate your OS Once you activate Windows, check out the first things to do with your Windows PC for more useful tips. If you want to make the most out of your PC, we've also compiled some optimizations you can make to boost your productivity. Apple8 months ago The iPhone SE 4's release date is a long way out, but there are some things prospective buyers can, and probably should, do before the next... Apple8 months ago Apple's working on a new iPhone SE 4. While some people might need to upgrade your current device in the near future, others might want to... Apple8 months ago A new iPhone SE is reportedly in development, but when will Apple release it? iPhone SE 4 rumors have highlighted potential design changes, performance upgrades, and... Android8 months ago Samsung's Galaxy Android 14 update is rolling out which means we're getting questions from Galaxy smartphone and tablet users. We'll answer as many as we can... Android8 months ago Google's confirmed the next version of Android which means we're getting questions about the Samsung Galaxy Android 15 update. We'll answer as many as we can... 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Many people... Apple9 months ago Are you planning to upgrade to an iPhone 16? If that's the case, you might want to start taking steps to prepare for the release. We've... Instantly share code, notes, and snippets. Clone this repository at <script src=" quot;></script> Save markeriz/ddef6f191d9517518ea29beaa0f1175e to your computer and use it in GitHub Desktop. Clone this repository at <script src=" quot;></script> Save markeriz/ddef6f191d9517518ea29beaa0f1175e to your computer and use it in GitHub Desktop. You can't perform that action at this time. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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 licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same 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. Activating Windows 10 using Command Prompt (CMD) is a straightforward process that involves entering a few commands in CMD. By following the steps below, you can quickly activate your Windows 10 operating system without any hassle. These steps will guide you through the process of activating your Windows 10 through the Command Prompt (CMD). By the end, your system should be fully activated. To open CMD, press the Windows key, type "CMD," right-click on Command Prompt, and select "Run as administrator." Running CMD as an administrator is crucial because it grants the necessary permissions to make system changes, including activating Windows. Type the command slmgr /ipk your-license-key and press Enter. Replace "your-license-key" with your actual Windows 10 product key. This step inputs the product key into the system, which is a prerequisite for activation. Ensure you enter the correct key to avoid errors. Enter the command slmgr /skms kms-server-address and press Enter. Replace "kms-server-address" with the correct KMS server address. This command directs Windows to the Key Management Service (KMS) server, which will validate your product key. Type slmgr /ato and press Enter. This final command triggers the activation process. CMD will communicate with the KMS server and, if everything checks out, will activate your Windows 10 installation. Enter slmgr /xpr and press Enter. This command will display a message confirming whether your Windows 10 is activated. After completing these steps, Windows 10 should be activated. Your operating system will have full functionality, and you won't see the "Activate Windows" watermark anymore. Ensure you have a valid product key before starting the process. Double-check the KMS server address you are using; an incorrect address will cause activation to fail. If you encounter errors, rebooting your system and re-running the commands may help. Keep your software and system drivers updated to avoid conflicts during activation. Always run Command Prompt as an administrator to ensure you have the necessary permissions. You'll need to purchase a valid Windows 10 license key to activate your system. Ensure the KMS server address is correct and reachable. You might need to contact your network administrator for the correct address. No, an internet connection is required to communicate with the KMS server for activation. You can check activation status by entering slmgr /xpr in Command Prompt or by going to Settings > Update & Security > Activation. Double-check your product key and KMS server address. If problems persist, consider contacting Microsoft Support for further assistance. Open CMD as Administrator. Install KMS Client Key with slmgr /ipk your-license-key. Set KMS Server with slmgr /skms kms-server-address. Activate Windows with slmgr /ato. Confirm activation with slmgr /xpr. Activating Windows 10 CMD can feel like navigating through a maze, but with the right instructions, it's a walk in the park. By carefully following the steps outlined above, you can easily activate your Windows 10 system via Command Prompt. And once it's done, you won't have to worry about those annoying activation reminders anymore. If you run into any issues, don't hesitate to revisit the FAQs or tips section. They're there to help you troubleshoot common problems that users encounter. Remember, having an activated Windows 10 ensures you get the full benefits of Microsoft's updates and support. So, if you haven't activated your Windows yet, go ahead and get it done! For more in-depth reading, you can always check out Microsoft's official documentation or other trusted tech forums. Happy computing! Matthew Burleigh has been writing tech tutorials since 2008. His writing has appeared on dozens of different websites and been read over 50 million times. After receiving his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Computer Science he spent several years working in IT management for small businesses. However, he now works full time writing content online and creating websites. His main writing topics include iPhones, Microsoft Office, Google Apps, Android, and Photoshop, but he has also written about many other tech topics as well. Read his full bio here. You can't perform that action at this time. Page 2 To use the script, extract the content of this .7z file with a 3rd party archive manager, such as 7-Zip WindowsAddict 1.3: Add files via upload Click me to collapse/fold. Fixed a bug in Enterprise Edition activation. Updated the ticket generation and applying process. Added a project mirror on github. Some minor improvements Downloads: Click me to collapse/fold. Files are available to download in the following three formats. Browsers may show the warning for the last two formats while downloading. Password protected .7z archive file for better files security. (Requires 3rd party archive manager to open.) MAS_1.3_Password_1234.7z SHA-1: EDAFC6CED40D54BB44425F5E4CB94A76D704F5CC Self-extracting .cmd file for better files security and no Zone markers, smart screen intervention issue for inside files. Files are stored in text format with the tool Compressed2TXT Extract_MAS_1.3.cmd SHA-1: EA18B20B8545B5A60B16B9CCD9473E191B346D98 .zip file. (Not enough secure and does not require 3rd party archive manager.) MAS_1.3_Password_1234.zip SHA-1: 89761DC4E746591C6987EE54B6F771C5A90CF9A2 You can't perform that action at this time. Page 3 You can't perform that action at this time. Page 4 You can't perform that action at this time. Activate Windows 10 is one of those tasks that can seem complex if we don't know exactly what to do. However, using a tool as simple as the Symbol of the system (DCM), the process can be simpler than you imagine. Nowadays, even when it seems that everything must go through graphical interfaces and clicks, CMD is still very useful for performing important tasks. In this guide, we are going to show you step by step so that you can easily activate Windows 10 using CMD, as well as other alternative methods that may be useful depending on your situation. Activate Windows 10 This is essential if we want to take advantage of all the features that Microsoft offers us in its operating system. On many occasions, for one reason or another, we may not have a product key or have problems activating Windows in the traditional way. Here I tell you how to activate it in a simple way using the CMD console, a tool that we all have access to from our Windows computer. Why activate Windows 10? Although it has not been mandatory to have Windows activated to use it for several years, it is recommended to do so for several reasons. One of the most important reasons is securityWindows 10 offers constant updates that protect your computer against new threats or vulnerabilities, and not having the system activated means you will not be able to receive these updates. In addition, having an activated copy of Windows will allow you to enjoy other benefits, such as the possibility of customize your desktop, access all system settings and sync your Microsoft account across multiple devices at the same time. So while it's true that It is possible to use Windows without activating it, doing so gives you a much more complete and secure experience. Prerequisites for activating Windows 10 Before starting the activation process, it is important to verify that your computer meets the minimum system requirements. hardware and software. Otherwise, you may encounter errors or problems when trying to activate the system. Here is a quick list of the basic requirements: Processor: Must be at least 1GHz or faster, with 2 cores for 64-bit versions. RAM: Minimum 1 GB for 32-bit OS, and 2 GB for 64-bit OS. Disk Space: You need at least 16 GB free for the 32-bit version and 32 GB for the 64-bit version. Graphic card: Compatible with DirectX 9 or later. Internet connection: It is not strictly necessary to activate the system through CMD, but it is necessary to download updates and drivers. How to Recover Deleted CapCut Videos on PC and MobileActivate Windows 10 with CMD step by step One of the most used methods by users to activate Windows 10 is to use the Command Prompt (CMD)Below, I detail the procedure to carry out this activation: Step 1: The first thing is to open CMD as administrator. To do this, click on the Windows search button and type 'CMD'. Then, select the option 'Execute as an administrator'. Step 2: With CMD open, enter the first required command, which is to install the product key: slmgr /ipk XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX (here you must replace the 'X' with your product key). Step 3: Enter the following command to configure a KMS server: slmgr / skms kms.digiboy.ir (you can also use kms.msguides.com if the previous server is not working). Step 4: Finally, run the last command to activate Windows: After these steps, you should see a message confirming that the activation was successful. If at any time you want to verify that everything is in order, you can run the following command: This command will open a small window where you can see if your Windows is permanently activated. Alternative methods to activate Windows 10 Although activating Windows with CMD is one of the most practical methods, there are also other ways to do it. In this section I explain some alternatives that you can keep in mind if CMD is not your favorite option or if you simply prefer to use more traditional methods. Activate Windows 10 with a product key This is the usual method that most users use and it is extremely easy. If you have a valid product key, you can follow these steps to activate Windows: Step 1: Go to your PC settings. Step 2: Click 'Update & Security', then select 'Activation'. Step 3: Enter your product key in the space provided and click 'Activate'. Microsoft Edge Game Assist: How the browser transforms the gamer experienceThis method does not require CMD and is very easy if you have a key. Make sure you have an original key to avoid errors. What happens if you don't activate Windows 10? If you continue to use Windows without activating it, you will notice a watermark in the bottom right corner of your screen that will constantly remind you to activate it. In addition, some functions will be limited. or will not be available, such as desktop customization or using themes. Another consequence of not activating Windows is that you will not receive important updates, which could compromise the security and performance of your computer. Although the system would continue to function, you would be more exposed to risks. How to check Windows 10 activation status If you are not sure whether your copy of Windows is activated or not, you can access the system settings to check. Here are the steps you need to follow: Step 1: Click on the Start Menu and select the 'Settings' option. Step 2: Go to 'Update & Security'. Step 3: On the left side, select 'Activation'. Here you will see the current status of your Windows. If you see that Windows is activated with a digital license, you don't need to do anything else. If it is not activated, you can use one of the methods explained above to solve this problem. Generic keys for Windows 10 If you do not have an original product key, Microsoft provides some generic keys which can be used temporarily to activate your copy of Windows. These keys are not permanent and will only allow you to activate the system for a limited time. Here are some of the most commonly used ones: Windows 10 Home: TX9XD-98N7V-6WMQ6-BX7FG-H8Q99 Windows 10 Pro: VK7JG-NPHTM-C97JM-9MPGT-3V66T Windows 10 Enterprise: NPPR9-FWDCX-D2C8J-H872K-2YT43 If you decide to use one of these keys, you should keep in mind that sooner or later you will have to purchase an original key if you want to enjoy all the features of Windows without limitations. You will enjoy 10 block diagram programming programsWindows 10 Activation FAQ Here are some frequently asked questions that users often have about the activation process: Is it safe to activate Windows with CMD? – Yes, as long as you use commands legitimate and original keys. It is not advisable to use pirated software or methods. Can I use Windows without activating it? – Yes, but there will be certain restrictions and a watermark will appear on the desktop. How long does activation with generic keys last? – Generic keys activate Windows only for a limited time, after which you will need a valid key. As you can see, the process to activate Windows 10 is simple if you follow the right steps, and there are several options available depending on your particular case. If you have original keys or decide to use CMD to activate it, you will have access to all the functions necessary to enjoy your operating system to the fullest. Therefore, it is important that you choose the option that best suits you and follow the instructions carefully to avoid problems. I'm Alberto Navarro and I'm passionate about everything related to technology, from cutting-edge gadgets to software and video games of all kinds. My interest in digital began with video games and continued in the world of digital marketing. I have been writing about the digital world on different platforms since 2019, sharing the latest news in the sector. I also try to write in an original way so that you can stay up to date while having fun. I studied Sociology at university and completed my studies with a Master's in Digital Marketing. So if you have any questions, I'll share with you all my experience in the world of digital marketing, technology and video games. You can't perform that action at this time. And creates a scheduled task \Activation-Renewal to run the script every 7 days. This task registers the working KMS server and triggers activation commands only for the installed Volume products. The scheduled task runs only if the system is connected to the Internet. If you don't want to install this renewal task, you can turn off the "Renewal Task With Activation" option in script menu. Remarks With KMS Activation, you can update Windows/Office without any issues. What is left in the system in the activation process? If Renewal Task is installed: After activation, it leaves the KMS Server IP in the registry, which helps you to get the global activation feature whereby the system auto-renews the activation. About files and scheduled tasks, it has been mentioned above. If Renewal Task is NOT installed: It leaves a non-existent IP 10.0.0.10 to avoid the Office Not Genuine Banner issue. This script includes the most-stable KMS servers (16) list from all over the world. The server selection process is fully automatic. Script randomly selects a server, tests if it's online, if yes then apply the activation command, if fails, then retry this process maximum of total 3 times for a product. Such redundancy makes sure that we get the working KMS server at any time. If your system date is incorrect (beyond 180 days) and you are offline, the system will be deactivated, but will automatically reactivate when you correct the system date. The advantage of Online KMS activation is that it doesn't need any KMS binary file and the system can be activated using some manual commands or transparent batch script files. So this is for those who don't like/have difficulties/trust issues in offline KMS because of its binary files and antivirus detections. But if you prefer offline KMS then checkout an open-source activator, abbodi1406's KMS_VL_ALL Supported Products Windows 10 / 11 Product NamesEditionIDGeneric Volume License KeyEducationEducationNW6C2-QMPVW-D7KKK-3GKT6-VCFB2Education NEducationN2WH4N-8QGBV-H22JP-CT43Q-MDWWJEnterpriseEnterpriseNPPR9-FWDCX-D2C8J-H872K-2YT43Enterprise NEnterpriseNDPH2V-TTNVB-4X9Q3-TJR4H-KHJW4Enterprise GEnterpriseGYYVX9-NTFWV-6MDM3-9PT4T-4M68BEnterprise G NEnterpriseGN44RPN-FTY23-9VTTB-MP9BX-T84FVEnterprise LTSB 2016EnterpriseSDCPHK-NFMTC-H88MJ-PFHPY-QJ4BJEnterprise LTSC 2019EnterpriseSM7XTQ-FN8P6-TTKYV-9D4CC-J462DEnterprise LTSC 2021EnterpriseSM7XTQ-FN8P6-TTKYV-9D4CC-J462DEnterprise LTSC 2024EnterpriseSM7XTQ-FN8P6-TTKYV-9D4CC-J462DEnterprise N LTSB 2016EnterpriseSNQFFDN-GRT3P-VKWWX-X7T3R-8B639Enterprise N LTSC 2019EnterpriseSN92NFX-8DJQP-P6BBQ-THF9C-7CG2HEnterprise N LTSC 2021EnterpriseSN92NFX-8DJQP-P6BBQ-THF9C-7CG2HEnterprise N LTSC 2024EnterpriseSN92NFX-8DJQP-P6BBQ-THF9C-7CG2HIoT Enterprise LTSC 2021 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DatacenterServerDatacenterACor6NMRW-2C8FM-D24W7-TQWMY-CWH2DWindows Server StandardServerStandardACorN2KJX-J94YW-TQVFB-DG9YT-724CC Windows Server 1803 (Semi-Annual Channel) Product NamesEditionIDGeneric Volume License KeyWindows Server DatacenterServerDatacenterACor2HXDN-KRXHB-GPYC7-YCKFJ-7FVDGWindows Server StandardServerStandardACorPTXN8-JFHJM-4WC78-MPCBR-9W4KR Windows Server 1709 (Semi-Annual Channel) Product NamesEditionIDGeneric Volume License KeyWindows Server DatacenterServerDatacenterACor6Y6KB-N82V8-D8CQV-23MJW-BWTG6Windows Server StandardServerStandardACorDPCNP-XQFKJ-BJF7R-FRC8D-GF6G4 Windows 8.1 EditionIDGeneric Volume License 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KeyServerStandardXC9B7-NBPP2-83J2H-RHMBY-92BT4ServerDatacenter48HP8-DN98B-MYWDG-T2DCC-8W83PServerSolutionHTDQM-NBMMG-KGYDT-2DTKT-J2MPVServerMultiPointStandardHM7DN-YVMH3-46JC3-XYTG7-CYQJJServerMultiPointPremiumXNH6W-2V9GX-RGJ4K-Y8X6F-QGJ2G Windows 7 EditionIDGeneric Volume License KeyEnterprise33PXH-7Y6KF-2VJC9-XBBR8-HVTHHEnterpriseNYDRBP-3D83W-TY26F-D46B2-XCKRJProfessionalFJ82H-XT6CR-J8D7P-XQJJ2-GPDD4ProfessionalNMRPKT-YTG23-K7D7T-X2JMM-QY7MGEmbedded_POSReadyYBYF6-BHCR3-JPKRB-CDW7B-F9BK4Embedded_ThinPC73KQT-CD9G6-K7TQG-66MRP-CQ22CProfessionalEW82YF-2Q76Y-63HXB-FGJG9-GF7QXEnterpriseEC29WB-22CC8-VJ326-GHFJW-H9DH4 Windows Server 2008 R2 EditionIDGeneric Volume License 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KeyServerStandardTM24T-X9RMF-VWXK6-X8JC9-BFGM2ServerDatacenter7M67G-PC374-GR742-YH8V4-TCBY3ServerEnterpriseYQGMW-MPWTJ-34KDK-48M3W-X4Q6VServerEnterpriseIA644DWFP-JF3DJ-B7DTH-78FJB-PDRHKServerWebWYR28-R7TFJ-3X2YQ-YCY4H-M249DServerComputeClusterRCTX3-KWVHP-BR6TB-RB6DM-6X7HPServerStandardVW7VD6-7JFBR-RX26B-YKQ3Y-6FFFJServerDatacenterV22XQ2-VRXRG-P8D42-K34TD-G3QQCServerEnterpriseV39BXF-X8Q23-P2WWT-38T2F-G3FPG Office 2010 EditionIDGeneric Volume License 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KeyAccessVolumeGNH9Y-D2J4T-FJHGG-QRVH7-QPFDWExcelVolume9C2PK-NWTVB-JMPW8-BFT28-7FTBFMondoRetailDMTCJ-KNRKX-26982-JYCKT-P7KB6MondoVolumeHFTND-W9MK4-8B7MJ-B6C4G-XQBR2OneNoteVolumeDR92N-9HTF2-97XKM-XW2WJ-XW3J6OutlookVolumeR69KK-NTPKF-7M3Q4-QYBHW-6MT9BPowerPointVolumeJ7MQP-HNJ4Y-WJ7YM-PFYGF-BY6C6ProjectProVolumeYG9NW-3K39V-2T3HJ-93F3Q-G83KTProjectProXVolumeWGT24-HCNMF-FQ7XH-6M8K7-DRTW9ProjectStdVolumeGNFHQ-F6YQM-KQDGJ-327XX-KQBVCProjectStdXVolumeD8NRQ-JTYM3-7J2DX-646CT-6836MProPlusVolumeXQNVK-8JYDB-WJ9W3-YJ8YR-WFG99PublisherVolumeF47MM-N3XJP-TQXJ9-BP99D-8K837SkypeforBusinessVolume869NQ-FJ69K-466HW-QYCP2-DDBV6StandardVolumeJNRGM-WHDWX-FJJG3-K47QV-DRTFMVisioProVolumePD3PC-RHNGV-FXJ29-8JK7D-RJRJKVisioProXVolume69WXN-MBYV6-22PQG-3WGHK-RM6XCVisioStdVolume7WHWN-4T7MP-G96JF-G33KR-W8GF4VisioStdXVolumeNY48V-PPYYH-3F4PX-XJRKJ-W4423WordVolumeWXY84-JN2Q9-RBCCQ-3Q3J3-3PFJ6 Office 2019 EditionIDGeneric Volume License KeyAccess2019Volume9N9PT-27V4Y-VJ2PD-YXFMF-YTFQTExcel2019VolumeTMJWT-YYNMB-3BKTF-644FC-RVXBDOutlook2019Volume7HD7K-N4PVK-BHBCQ-YWQRW-XW4VKPowerPoint2019VolumeRRNCX-C64HY-W2MM7-MCH9G-TJHMQProjectPro2019VolumeB4NPR-3FKK7-T2MBV-FRQ4W-PKD2BProjectStd2019VolumeC4F7P-NCP8C-6CQPT-MQHV9-JXD2MProPlus2019VolumeNMMKJ-6RK4F-KMJVX-8D9MJ-6MWKPPublisher2019VolumeG2KWX-3NW6P-PY93R-JXK2T-C9Y9VSkypeforBusiness2019VolumeNCJ33-JHBBY-HTK98-MYCV8-HMKHJStandard2019Volume6NWWJ-YQWMR-QKGCB-6TMB3-9D9HKVisioPro2019Volume9BGNQ-K37YR-RQHF2-38RQ3-7VCBBVisioStd2019Volume7TQNQ-K3YQQ-3PFH7-CCPPM-X4VQ2Word2019VolumePBX3G-NWMT6-Q7XBW-PYJGG-WXD33 Office 2021 EditionIDGeneric Volume License KeyAccess2021VolumeWM8YG-YNGDD-4JHDC-PG3F4-FC4T4Excel2021VolumeNWG3X-87C9K-TC7YY-BC2G7-G6RVCOutlook2021VolumeC9FM6-3N72F-HFJXB-TM3V9-T86R9PowerPoint2021VolumeTY7XF-NFRBR-KJ44C-G83KF-GX27KProjectPro2021VolumeFTNWT-C6WBT-8HMGF-K9PRX-QV9H8ProjectStd2021VolumeJ2JDC-NJCYY-9RGQ4-YXWMH-T3D4TProPlus2021VolumeFXYTK-NJJ8C-GB6DW-3DYQT-6F77THPublisher2021Volume2MW9D-N4BXM-9VBPG-Q7W6M-KFBGQSkypeforBusiness2021VolumeHWCXN-K3WBT-WJBKY-R8BD9-XK29PStandard2021VolumeKDX7X-BNVR8-TXXGX-4Q7Y8-78VT3VisioPro2021VolumeKNH8D-FGHT4-T8RK3-CTDYJ-K2HT4VisioStd2021VolumeMJVNY-BYWPY-CWV6J-2RKRT-4M8QGWord2021VolumeTN8H9-M34D3-Y64V9-TR72V-X79KV Office 2024 EditionIDGeneric Volume License 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You can use TSforge option in MAS to reset the activation any given time. Server Azure Datacenter (ServerTurbine) edition does not support activation on non-azure systems. KMS activation on Windows 7 has a limitation related to OEM Activation 2.0 and Windows marker. For more info, see here and here. Windows editions that do not support KMS activation by design: Windows Evaluation Editions Windows 7 (Starter, HomeBasic, HomePremium, Ultimate) Windows 10 (Cloud "S", IoTEnterprise, ProfessionalSingleLanguage... etc) Windows Server (Server Foundation, Storage Server, Home Server 2011... etc) How does it work? What is KMS activation? Key Management Service (KMS) is a genuine activation method provided by Microsoft for volume licensing customers (organizations, schools, or governments). The machines in those environments (called KMS clients) are activated via the Environment KMS Host Server (authorized Microsoft's licensing key), instead of Microsoft activation servers. By design, the KMS activation period lasts up to 180 Days (6 Months) at max, with the ability to renew and reinstate the period at any time. Activation renewal automatically happens every 7 days if the client can connect to the KMS host server. For more info, see here and here. How are we getting it for free? Developers reverse-engineered the KMS Host Server setup, so now anyone can host a KMS server and activate the systems without any limitations. KMS activators such as KMSpico, MTK, KMS_VL_ALL, etc., locally create an emulated KMS Host Server and activate Windows and Office. This locally-emulated KMS server requires you to run binary files which often cause anti-virus alerts (false positives). Another method of KMS activation is a publicly-available Online KMS Host Server. In this method, the site hosts the emulated KMS server, and anyone can simply use this server to activate their systems, there is no requirement for running any software on your system. Is Online KMS activation safe? Yes. Let's go into the details. In the KMS protocol, there is a relationship between host and client. The client system asks the host system to grant the activation, and the host system grants the activation if it's eligible. In this process, the client system shares some of the system's data, which is not sensitive in nature. According to the Microsoft document, the client system shares the following data with the host system: Client FQDN, CMID, time-stamp, Product license state, expiration time, and IP address In this shared info, the important part is your IP address. Below are some things regarding it which you should know. Sharing your IP while going online is not a security concern. You can not go online to visit any website without having to share your IP address. IP addresses do not necessarily represent a specific person. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) mostly use dynamic IP, which means the same IP address can be used by many different persons, and a dynamic IP address is periodically reassigned to different people all the time. But a static IP address is permanently assigned to a unique subscriber. The Internet Service Provider (ISP) won't reveal that information unless there is a legal reason to do so. Microsoft has never tried to go after Home users in legal cases for using a few pirated activations (not talking about stolen legal keys) simply because the cost of legal actions would be much higher than the amount of money gained by forcing a few people to purchase activations. No law enforcement is going to take action based on IPs from all over the world without the consent of Microsoft itself. Feel free to contact us in case you have a contradictory point of view. How to remove Online KMS? In MAS, goto Online KMS activation and apply Uninstall option. After that, In MAS, goto Troubleshoot and apply Fix Licensing option. Done. Office 'Non-genuine' Banner Office Click-to-Run builds (since February 2021) that are activated with KMS check the existence of the KMS server name in the registry. If KMS server is not present, a banner is shown in Office programs notifying that "Office isn't licensed properly", see here. Therefore in manual mode, KeyManagementServiceName value containing a non-existent IP address 10.0.0.10 will be kept in the below registry keys: HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\SoftwareProtectionPlatformHKLM\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\SoftwareProtectionPlatform This is perfectly fine to keep, and it does not affect Windows or Office activation. For more explanation, visit here Office Retail to Volume Office Retail must be converted to Volume first before it can be activated with KMS. By default, this activation script will convert Office C2R Retail to Volume. Supported Click-to-Run products: Office 365 (Microsoft 365 Apps), Office 2024 / 2021 / 2019 / 2016, Office 2013 Office 365 itself does not have volume licenses, therefore it will be converted to Office Mondo licenses Office Professional suite will be converted with Office Professional Plus licenses Office HomeBusiness/HomeStudent suites will be converted with Office Standard licenses Office 2013 products follow the same logic If you don't want the script to convert the Retail Office to Volume, you can turn off "Change Edition If Needed" option in the script. Command line Switches Setup Preactivate Check the Extract OEM option in the MAS Extras section if you want pre-activated Windows installation. Further read here. Troubleshooting The Windows 10 interface has become the standard for PCs, but you may prefer the look and feel of Windows 7. If you recently purchased a new computer or upgraded to Windows 10 and miss the old look, here's how to get the look of the Windows 7 interface for your Windows 10 computer. You can implement some or all of the suggested modifications, depending on how much you want Windows to look like the classic version. Microsoft's virtual assistant is an integral part of Windows 10, designed to make everyday tasks simpler. Cortana was not in Windows 7, so you may want to hide it from the taskbar. To hide Cortana, right-click a blank space on the Windows taskbar, located at the bottom of the screen, then select Show Cortana Button if it has a check mark next to it. Also found in the taskbar, the Task View button displays all open windows in a slimmed-down, tiled format. This button was not part of Windows 7. To hide it, right-click on the taskbar and select Show Task View button to clear the check mark. The free-to-use Classic Shell application allows you to customize the Start menu and other components so that your desktop closely resembles the Windows 7 version. Download the Windows 7 Start Button icons from the Classic Shell forums. When the download is complete, extract the Start Buttons.zip file into a separate folder. Download and install Classic Shell, available in several languages. Classic Shell launches automatically, and the Start Menu Style section displays. If not, manually open the application and go to the Start Menu Style tab. Choose Windows 7 style. Select the Replace Start button check box. Choose Custom, then select Pick image. In Windows Explorer, navigate to the Start Buttons folder, and select the WindowsStartButton medium file. You're returned to the Classic Shell interface, with the Windows 7 Start Button displayed under Custom. Go the Skin tab. Select the Skin drop-down menu and choose Windows Aero. Select OK. Classic Shell closes. Your new Start Menu and skin settings are applied immediately. If you're aiming for the genuine Windows 7 look, replace your wallpaper with the classic logo on a sky blue background. Download the Windows 7 background image, compressed as a ZIP file named img0.zip. Locate the downloaded file and extract it into a separate folder. Right-click a blank space on the Windows 10 desktop. In the pop-out menu, select Personalize. In Windows Settings, go to the left menu pane and choose Background, then select the Background drop-down menu and choose Picture. In the Choose your picture section, select Browse. In Windows Explorer, navigate to the extracted img0 folder, and select the img0 file. Select Choose picture. Your desktop wallpaper is replaced by the Windows 7 background. The default color scheme in Windows 10 is darker than the Windows 7 color scheme. Take the steps below to lighten things up and better mimic the classic colors. Right-click any blank space on the Windows 10 desktop. In the pop-out menu, select Personalize. In Windows Settings, go to the left menu pane and select Colors. In the Windows colors section, select the blue that most closely resembles the Windows 7 default shade. In the Show accent color on the following surfaces section, select the Start, taskbar, and action center check box and then select the Title bars and window borders check box. Your new color scheme is applied. The Windows Explorer file browsing interface underwent a significant overhaul in Windows 10, with multiple changes from what is now known as the classic version. While these upgrades were meant to improve the overall user experience, many Windows 7 purists do not see these upgrades as improvements. If you're one of these folks, follow these instructions to revert some of the settings to the old state. Download the OldNewExplorer application, compressed as a RAR file, and extract the file into a separate folder. Navigate to the extracted OldNewExplorer folder and double-click the OldNewExplorerCfg file. The OldNewExplorer configuration interface appears, overlaying the Windows desktop. Go to the Shell extension section and select Install. When prompted to allow the application to make changes to the operating system, select Yes. In the Behavior section, select Use classical drive grouping in This PC to activate the feature. In the Appearance section, select the Use command bar instead of Ribbon check box. Select Close, located in the lower-right corner of the OldNewExplorer window. You may need to reboot your PC for the new settings to take effect. Thanks for letting us know! Get the Latest Tech News Delivered Every Day Subscribe Tell us why! , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,156 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) 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 the only copy of El Apóstol, widely considered to be the first animated feature film, was lost in a fire? ... that colonial-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 Solomon Islands at the 2024 Summer Olympics were represented by the only all-female delegation at the games? ... 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 after the pilot of Somali Airlines Flight 40 was reportedly threatened with jail following his refusal to take off, the flight took off and crashed a few minutes later? ... 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. Nicușor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Sebastião Salgado Alfredo Palacio Marthe Cohn Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Nominate an article May 28: Republic Day in Armenia (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan (1918) Mozaffar ad-Din 585 BC – According to the Greek historian Herodotus, a solar eclipse, accurately predicted by Thales of Miletus, abruptly ended the Battle of Halys between the Lydians and the Medes. 1644 – English Civil War: Royalist troops stormed and captured the Parliamentarian stronghold of Bolton, leading to a massacre of defenders and local residents. 1901 – Mozaffar ad-Din (pictured), Shah of Persia, granted exclusive rights to prospect for oil in the country to William Knox D'Arcy. 1937 – The rise of Neville Chamberlain culminated with his accession as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to "kiss hands". 2002 – An independent commission appointed by the Football Association voted two-to-one to allow Wimbledon F.C. to relocate from London to Milton Keynes. Robert Baldock (d. 1327)Francis Gleeson (priest) (b. 1884)Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (b. 1925)Kylie Minogue (b. 1968) More anniversaries: May 27 May 28 May 29 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Hell Gate Bridge is a railroad bridge in New York City, United States. The bridge carries two tracks of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and one freight track between Astoria, Queens, and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310 m) steel through arch across Hell Gate, a strait of the East River that separates Wards Island from Queens. The New York Connecting Railroad began construction of the bridge in 1912, and it opened in 1917. The main span, a two-hinged arch flanked by stone towers on either bank of Hell Gate, was the world's longest steel arch bridge until the Bayonne Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the few rail connections from Long Island, of which Queens is part, to the rest of the United States. This panoramic photograph shows the main span of the Hell Gate Bridge. The photograph was taken in 2023 looking northeast from the neighboring Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, with Wards Island on the left of the image and Astoria on the right. A tugboat tows a barge in the foreground towards the Hell Gate Bridge. Photograph credit: Rhododendrites Recently featured: Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year 1918 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1918. For other uses, see 1918 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s Years 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 vte 1918 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Sports Football Television By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary India Ireland Italy Japan Mexico New Zealand Norway Ottoman Syria Palestine (British administered) Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1918 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1918MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita2671Armenian calendar1367ԹՎ ՌՅԿԷAssyrian calendar6668Bahá'í calendar74–75Balinese saka calendar1839–1840Bengali calendar1324–1325Berber calendar2868British Regnal year8 Geo. 5 – 9 Geo. 5Buddhist calendar2462Burmese calendar1280Byzantine calendar7426–7427Chinese calendar丁巳年 (Fire Snake)4615 or 4408 — to —戊午年 (Earth Horse)4616 or 4409Coptic calendar1634–1635Discordian calendar3084Ethiopian calendar1910–1911Hebrew calendar5678–5679Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1974–1975 - Shaka Samvat1839–1840 - Kali Yuga5018–5019Holocene calendar11918Igbo calendar918–919Iranian calendar1296–1297Islamic calendar1336–1337Japanese calendarTaishō 7(大正７年)Javanese calendar1848–1849Juche calendar7Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4251Minguo calendarROC 7民國7年Nanakshahi calendar450Thai solar calendar2460–2461Tibetan calendar阴火蛇年(female Fire-Snake)2044 or 1663 or 891 — to —阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)2045 or 1664 or 892 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1918. 1918 (MCMXVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1918th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 918th year of the 2nd millennium, the 18th year of the 20th century, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian calendar was 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year. Also in this year, the Spanish flu pandemic killed 50–100 million people worldwide. In Russia, this year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian Calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, February 14 (Gregorian Calendar). World War I will be abbreviated as "WWI" February 16: The Act of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January – 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas.[1] January 4 – The Finnish Declaration of Independence is recognized by Soviet Russia, Sweden, Germany and France. January 8 – American president Woodrow Wilson presents the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations to end the war. January 9 – Battle of Bear Valley: U.S. troops engage Yaqui Native American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American Indian Wars between the United States and Native Americans. January 15 The keel of HMS Hermes is laid in Britain, the first purpose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down. The Red Army (The Workers and Peasants Red Army) is formed in the Russian SFSR and Soviet Union. January 18 – The Historic Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers is held at the Konzerthaus, Vienna.[2] January 19 – The Russian Constituent Assembly proclaims the Russian Democratic Federative Republic but is dissolved by the Bolshevik government on the same day. January 22 – The Ukrainian People's Republic declares independence from Bolshevik Russia. January 25 – The Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets establishes the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. January 27 – The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kämärä. January 28 – Porvenir massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys. Main article: February 1918 February 1 – Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro (Kotor), led by two Czech Socialists, mutiny. February 3 – Battle of Oulu February 5 – The SS Tuscania is torpedoed off the Irish coast; it is the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be torpedoed and sunk. February 23: Estonian Declaration of Independence February 6 – Women's suffrage in the United Kingdom: Representation of the People Act gives most women over 30 the vote.[3] February 10 – Deposed Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Abdul Hamid II dies in Istanbul. February 13 – A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes the Chinese city of Shantou leaving 1,000 dead and causing a moderate tsunami.[4] February 14 – Russia switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar; the date skips from January 31 to February 14. February 16 – The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania, declaring Lithuania's independence from Germany, Russia or any other state. February 18 – Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan by British authorities begin. February 19 – WWI: The Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins the British occupation of the Jordan Valley. February 19–25 – WWI: The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice, over the Gulf of Finland. February

23 – Estonian Declaration of Independence from Russia, after seven centuries of foreign rule; German forces capture Tallinn the following day. Main article: March 1918 March 1 – WWI: German submarine U-19 sinks HMS Calgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. March 3 – WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 6 The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Air Force (established on 4 May 1928). The blue swastika is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated the first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia.[5] The first pilotless drone, the Hewitt-Sperry Automatic Airplane developed by Elmer Ambrose Sperry and Peter Cooper Hewitt, is test-flown in Long Island, New York, but development is scrapped in 1925, after its guidance system proves unreliable. March 7 – WWI: Finland forms an alliance with Germany. March 8 – WWI: The Battle of Tell 'Asur is launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaean Mountains to the edge of the Jordan Valley; it ends on March 12, with the move of much of the front line north into Ottoman territory. March 12 – Moscow becomes the capital of Soviet Russia. March 15 – Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere begins.[6] March 19 – The United States Congress establishes time zones, and approves daylight saving time (DST goes into effect on March 31). March 21–July 18 – WWI: The Spring Offensive by the German Army along the Western Front fails to make a breakthrough, despite large losses on each side, including nearly 20,000 British Army dead on the first day, Operation Michael, on the Somme. March 21 – WWI: The First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins, with the passage of the Jordan River. March 23 WWI: The giant German cannon, the 'Paris Gun' (Kaiser Wilhelm Geschütz), begins to shell Paris from 114 km (71 mi) away. In London at the Wood Green Empire, Chung Ling Soo (William E. Robinson, U.S.-born magician) dies during his trick, where he is supposed to "catch" two separate bullets (but one of them perforates his lung). He dies the following morning in a hospital. March 25 The Belarusian People's Republic declares independence. Karl Muck, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is arrested under the Alien Enemies Act, and imprisoned for the duration of WWI. March 26 – Marie Stopes publishes her influential book Married Love in the U.K. March 27 – WWI: The First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Transjordan attack on Amman; it ends with their withdrawal on 31 March, back to the Jordan Valley. March 30 – March Days: Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths. Main article: April 1918 Styles of Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon, as presented in a vaudeville circuit pantomime and sketched by Marguerite Martyn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in April 1918 April 1 – The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in Britain are merged to form the Royal Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force in the world. April 5 – Sālote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965. April 6 – Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere ends.[6] April 8 – Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan end with surrender to the British authorities. April 9 – Union of Bessarabia with Romania: Bessarabia votes to become part of the Kingdom of Romania. April 21 – WWI: Manfred von Richthofen, "The Red Baron", the war's most successful fighter pilot, dies in combat at Morlancourt Ridge near the Somme River. April 22 – Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declare their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic. April 23 – WWI: Conscription Crisis of 1918 in Ireland: A general strike is held here against conscription. Zeebrugge Raid: The British Royal Navy attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.[7] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. April 28 – WWI: Gavrilo Princip, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, Austria-Hungary, after three years in prison. April 30 – WWI: The Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt, launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, ends on 4 May, with their withdrawal back to the Jordan Valley. Main article: May 1918 May 1 – WWI: German troops enter Don Host Oblast; they capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 – General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. May 7 – WWI: The British capture Kirkuk. May 9 – WWI – Second Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts, for a second time, to seal off the German U-boat base here. May 11 – The Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus is officially established. May 12 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 – The Three Minute Pause, initiated by the daily firing of the Noon Gun on Signal Hill, is instituted by Cape Town Mayor Sir Harry Hands. It will inspire the introduction of the two-minute silence in November 1919.[8] May 15 The Finnish Civil War ends. The United States Post Office Department begins the world's third regular airmail service, between New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.[9] May 16 – The Sedition Act of 1918 is approved by the U.S. Congress. May 20 – The small town of Codell, Kansas is hit for the third year in a row, on the same date, by a tornado. May 21 – The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. May 24 – Women in Canada, excluding residents of Quebec, are granted the right to vote in federal elections.[10] May 26 – The Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic is abolished; Georgia declares its independence as the Democratic Republic of Georgia. May 27 – WWI: The Third Battle of the Aisne commences. May 28 – Armenia and Azerbaijan declare their independence as the First Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively. May 29 – WWI: The week-long Battle of Sardarabad concludes with defending Armenian forces victorious over the Ottomans. May 29–30 – WWI: Battle of Skra di Legen – The Greek National Defence Army Corps defeats the Bulgarians. June 10: Austro-Hungarian battleship Szent István sunk by Italian torpedo boats Szent István Main article: June 1918 June–August – The "Spanish flu" becomes pandemic.[11] Over 30 million people die in the following 6 months. June 1 – WWI: The Battle of Belleau Wood begins. June 4 – RMS Kenilworth Castle, one of the Union-Castle Line steamships, collides with her escort destroyer HMS Rival while trying to avoid her other escort, the cruiser HMS Kent. June 8 – V603 Aquilae, the brightest nova observed since Kepler's of 1604, is discovered. June 10 – WWI: The Austro-Hungarian dreadnought battleship SMS Szent István is sunk by two Italian MAS motor torpedo boats off the Dalmatian coast. June 12 Grand Duke Michael of Russia is murdered, thereby becoming the first of the Romanovs to be killed by the Bolsheviks. WWI: The first airplane bombing raid by an American unit in France is carried out. June 16 – The Declaration to the Seven, a British government response to a memorandum issued anonymously by seven Syrian notables, is published. June 22 – Suspects in the Chicago Restaurant Poisonings are arrested, and more than 100 waiters are taken into custody for poisoning restaurant customers with a lethal powder called Mickey Finn. June 29 – Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opens in New York; Brazil is the only international exhibitor and the exposition closes at the end of the season.[12] Main article: July 1918 July 3 – Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War. July 4 – Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed V (Reşâd, who has reigned since 1909), himself reigning until the Sultanate is abolished in 1922. July 12 – The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 – The National Czechoslovak Committee is established. July 14 – The film The Glorious Adventure is released in the United States, featuring Mammy Lou, who becomes one of the oldest people ever to star in a film, at a claimed age of 114. July 14 – WWI: Second Battle of the Marne: The battle begins near the River Marne, with a German attack. July 14 – Quentin Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son, is killed in action during the Second Battle of the Marne. July 17: Execution of the Romanov family July 17 WWI: RMS Carpathia (famed for rescuing survivors of the RMS Titanic) is torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Ireland, by Imperial German Navy submarine U-55; 218 of the 223 on board are rescued.[13] Execution of the Romanov family: By order of the Bolshevik Party, and carried out by the Cheka, former emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, Alexei and retainers are shot at the Ipatiev House, in Ekaterinburg, Russia. July 21 – WWI: Attack on Orleans – Imperial German submarine SM U-156 surfaces and fires on a small convoy of barges and defending flying boats off the Cape Cod town of Orleans, Massachusetts.[14] Main article: August 1918 August 2 – North Russia Intervention: Anti-Bolshevik forces stage a coup at Arkhangelsk, and an occupation by Allied forces follows.[15] August 3 – WWI: Australian hospital ship HMAT Warilda is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel on passage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SM UC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16] August 8 – WWI: Battle of Amiens – British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German Army".[17] August 10 – Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians. August 16 – The Battle of Lake Baikal is fought by the Czechoslovak legion, against the Red Army. August 21 – WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins. August 23 – The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created. August 27 – Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil. August 30 In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and wounded by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow, but survives.[18] Moisei Uritsky, the Petrograd head of the Cheka, is assassinated. August 30: Attempted assassination of Lenin, depicted by Vladimir Pchelin Main article: September 1918 September – WWI: British armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria. September 3 – The Bolshevik government of Russia publishes the first official announcement of the Red Terror, a period of repression against political opponents, as an "Appeal to the Working Class" in the newspaper Izvestia.[19] September 4 – WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the German line. September 5 – Russian Civil War: The Kazan Operation begins. The event continues for 5 days, and solidifies the Red Army's power in Russia over the White Army. September 12 – WWI: Battle of Havrincourt – The British take a German salient. September 12–15 – WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel – Americans take a German salient. September 14 – WWI: The Balkan front offensive by the Serbian Army begins. September 15–18 – WWI: Battle of Dobro Pole in the Vardar Offensive of the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders. September 18 – WWI: Battle of Épehy – British approach the Hindenburg Line along the St Quentin Canal. September 19 – WWI: The British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force launches the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Sharon, and the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Tulkarm, and the Battle of Arara, which break the Ottoman front line stretching from the Mediterranean coast to the Judaean Mountains, while the Battle of Tabsor extends into September 20. The Third Transjordan attack in the Jordan Valley begins. September 20 – WWI: The British Army's Desert Mounted Corps launches the Battle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division, almost encircling the Yildirim Army Group still in the Judaean Mountains. September 25 – WWI: The Battle of Megiddo ends with the Battle of Haifa, Battle of Samakh, and Capture of Tiberias. The Third Transjordan attack ends with ANZAC Mounted Division victory at the Second Battle of Amman, with the subsequent capture at Ziza of the Ottoman II Corps, and more than 10,000 Ottoman and German prisoners. September 26 – WWI: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins, the largest and bloodiest operation of the war for the American Expeditionary Forces. The Capture of Damascus begins, with the Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division. September 27 – WWI The Battle of the Canal du Nord, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by the Australian Mounted Division, continues the advance towards Damascus. September 29 – WWI: Battle of St Quentin Canal begins; Allied forces advance towards the Hindenburg Line. Bulgaria requests an armistice, with the Armistice of Salonica being signed and coming into force the next day. September 30 – WWI: The Charge at Kaukab is begun by units of the Australian Mounted Division. The Charge at Kiswe is begun by 4th Cavalry Division, continuing the Desert Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1918 October 1 – WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps captures Damascus. October 2 – WWI: The Charge at Khan Ayash is begun north of Damascus, by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. October 3 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany appoints Max von Baden Chancellor of Germany. King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgarian military collapse in WWI. He is succeeded by his son, Boris III. WWI: The Pursuit to Haritan by the Desert Mounted Corps begins. October 4 Wilhelm II of Germany forms a new, liberal government to sue for peace. The T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion in New Jersey kills 100+, and destroys enough ammunition to supply the Western Front for 6 months. October 7 – The Regency Council (Poland) declares Polish independence from the German Empire, and demands that Germany cede the Polish provinces of Poznań, Upper Silesia and Polish Pomerania. October 8–10 – WWI: Second Battle of Cambrai: British and Canadian troops take Cambrai from the Germans and the First and Third British Armies break through the Hindenburg Line. October 8 – WWI: In the Forest of Argonne in France, U.S. Corporal Alvin C. York almost single-handedly kills 25 German soldiers and captures 132. October 9 – Landgrave Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is elected King of Finland. October 11 – The magnitude (Mw) 7.1 San Fermín earthquake shakes Puerto Rico with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 76–116 people. A destructive tsunami contributes to the damage and loss of life. October 12 – Cloquet Fire: The city of Cloquet, Minnesota, and nearby areas are destroyed in a fire, killing 453. October 16 – Emperor Karl IV of Austria publishes the Völkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councils October 18 – The Washington Declaration proclaims the independent Czechoslovak Republic. October 21 – German representatives of the Reichsrat in Austria-Hungary form the Provisional National Assembly for German-Austria October 24 – WWI: The Battle of Vittorio Veneto opens. October 25 WWI: Aleppo is captured, by Prince Feisal's 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 Wilhelmshaven mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet breaks out. The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. October 30 The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation of the Czecho-Slovak state. The Armistice of Mudros ends conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies of World War I, and grants independence to the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen. October 31 – Revolution overthrows the pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Main article: November 1918 November 1 The Polish–Ukrainian War is inaugurated, by the proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia, with a capital at Lwów. Serbian forces recapture Belgrade. Malbone Street Wreck: The worst rapid transit accident in world history occurs under the intersection of Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, New York City, with at least 93 dead. November 3 WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti is signed between Austria-Hungary and the Allies near Padua. Poland declares its independence from Russia. German Revolution: Kiel mutiny by sailors in the German fleet at Kiel while throughout northern Germany soldiers and workers begin to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model. November 4 – WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti comes into effect, ending warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front. November 6 – A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin. November 7 – King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country. November 8 – The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser. The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compiègne in France. November 9: Proclamation of German Republic by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin on the Reichstag balcony November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands. Proclamation of the republic in Germany by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin, on the Reichstag balcony. One of several significant events on 9 November in German history. Provisional National Council Minister-President Kurt Eisner declares Bavaria to be a republic. British battleship HMS Britannia is sunk by a German submarine off Trafalgar, with the loss of around fifty lives (the last major naval engagement of WWI). Signatories to the Armistice of 11 November 1918 with Germany, ending WWI, pose outside Marshal Foch's railway carriageNovember 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10 Luxembourg communist forces rebel in Luxembourg city, beginning the Luxembourg rebellions.[20] November 11 End of WWI: Armistice of 11 November 1918 – Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allies, between 5:12 AM and 5:20 AM, in the "Compiègne Wagon", Marshal Foch's railroad car, in the Forest of Compiègne in France. It becomes official on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.[21] At 10:59 U.S. soldier Henry Gunther becomes (probably) the last killed in action. Poland regains independence, after 123 years of partitions. Józef Piłsudski is appointed Commander-in-Chief. Emperor Charles I of Austria gives up his absolute power, but does not abdicate. Loppem Agreements: Start of a series of political meetings between King Albert I and Belgian liberals and socialists. Red Week: Pieter Jelles Troelstra gives a speech calling for socialist revolution in the Netherlands. November 12 – Austria becomes a republic. November 13 The Allied Occupation of Constantinople begins. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, relinquishes all governing duties. November 14 Czechoslovakia becomes a republic. The Second Polish Republic is proclaimed with Józef Piłsudski as head of state. The provisional government of Baden proclaims the "Free People's Republic of Baden" (Freie Volksrepublik Baden). Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, is forced from his throne, leading to the establishment of the People's State of Hesse. Frederick Francis IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, announces he is ceasing to rule Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Coburg. German East African troops are informed of the November 11 armistice. November 16 – The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's independence from Austria. November 18 – Latvia declares its independence from Russia. November 20 – U-boats start to rendezvous off Harwich, to begin the surrender of the High Seas Fleet to the British Royal Navy; in the following week the German warships are escorted to internment in Scapa Flow.[22] November 21 – Lwów pogrom: Polish troops, volunteers and freed criminals massacre at least 320 Ukrainian Christians and Jews in Lwów, Galicia. November 22 The Belgian royal family returns to Brussels after the war, King Albert I having commanded the Allied army group in the September–October Courtrai offensive, which liberated his country. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, abdicates; the Grand Duchy of Baden gives way to the Republic of Baden. November 23 – British military government of Palestine begins.[23] November 25 – General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, German commander in German East Africa, signs a ceasefire at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. November 26 – The Podgorica Assembly ('Great National Assembly of the Serb People in Montenegro') votes for a "union of the people" between the kingdoms of Montenegro and Serbia and for deposition of the exiled King Nicholas I of Montenegro.[24] November 28 – Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army invades Estonia, starting the war. The Commune of the Working People of Estonia is established as a Soviet puppet state in Narva on the next day. November 29 – Serbia annexes Montenegro, suspending the latter's existence as a sovereign state for nearly the entirety of the following 88 years.[25] November 30 – Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Main article: December 1918 December 1 By the Danish–Icelandic Act of Union, Iceland regains independence, but remains in personal union with the King of Denmark, who also becomes the King of Iceland. New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependent on taxable assets, each adult having one vote. The Union of Alba Iulia is proclaimed: Following the March 27 incorporation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, Transylvania unites with the Kingdom of Romania. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (which later becomes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is proclaimed, in particular ending Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereignty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes December 4 – President Woodrow Wilson departs by ship to the Paris Peace Conference, becoming the first United States President to travel to Europe while holding office. December 5 – Estonian War of Independence: The British light cruiser HMS Cassandra strikes a mine and sinks near Saaremaa in the Baltic Sea, killing 11 sailors.[26] December 6 – A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes British Columbia. December 14 Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse renounces the Finnish throne.[27] Portuguese President Sidónio Pais is assassinated. Giacomo Puccini's comic opera Gianni Schicchi premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.[28] December 16 – Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas declares the formation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, a puppet state created by the Russian SFSR to justify the Lithuanian–Soviet War. December 17 – Darwin Rebellion in Australia: Disaffected workers march on Government House, Darwin, demanding the resignation of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, John A. Gilruth. December 20 – Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk returns to the Czechoslovak Republic. December 21 – Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army captures Tartu, Estonia. December 25 – Der Stahlhelm, Bund der Frontsoldaten, is formed in Germany as a nationalist veterans' organization. December 27 – Greater Poland Uprising (1918–19): Poles in Greater Poland (the former Grand Duchy of Posen) rise up against the Germans, ignited by a patriotic speech made in Poznań by pianist and politician Ignacy Jan Paderewski. December 28 – Sinn Féin enjoys a landslide victory in Irish seats in the Irish general election (part of the 1918 United Kingdom general election), following the counting of votes, winning 73 of the 105 seats in Ireland. In accordance with their manifesto, Sinn Féin members will not take their seats in the Palace of Westminster but will form the First Dáil in Dublin. Countess Constance Markievicz, while detained in Holloway Prison (London), becomes the first woman elected to (but does not take her seat in) the British House of Commons.[29] December 31 – A British-brokered ceasefire ends the two weeks of fighting in the Georgian–Armenian War. Nakajima Aircraft Company, a predecessor of the Subaru car manufacturing company in Japan, is founded in Ota, Gunma Prefecture.[citation needed] João Figueiredo Gamal Abdel Nasser Gertrude B. Elion Nicolae Ceaușescu January 1 – Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (d. 2000) January 2 – Gudrun Zapf-von Hesse, German typographer, calligrapher and book-binder (d. 2019) January 10 – Arthur Chung, 1st President of Guyana (d. 2008) January 11 – Kassim Al-Rimawi, Prime Minister of Jordan (d. 1982) January 15 João Figueiredo, 30th President of Brazil (d. 1999) Gamal Abdel Nasser, 2nd President of Egypt (d. 1970) January 16 – Stirling Silliphant, American writer, producer (d. 1996)[30] January 17 Kamal Amrohi, Indian director, screenwriter (d. 1993) George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013) January 20 – Juan García Esquivel, Mexican bandleader (d. 2002) 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. 1999)[32] January 24 – Oral Roberts, American neo-Pentecostal televangelist (d. 2009) January 26 Nicolae Ceaușescu, 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 29 Luis Aguilar, Mexican actor, and singer (d. 1997) John Forsythe, American actor (d. 2010) 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 professional wrestler, novelty singer (Pencil Neck Geek) (d. 2003) February 12 – Julian Schwinger, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 14 – William L. Snyder, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 – Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 19 – Fay McKenzie, American silent film actress (d. 2019) February 22 Don Pardo, American television announcer (Saturday Night Live) (d. 2014) Robert Pershing Wadlow, American 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 28 – Alfred Burke, English actor (d. 2011) João Goulart James Tobin Marguerite Chapman Elaine de Kooning Frederick Reines Pearl Bailey March 1 Roger Delgado, British actor (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 economist, Nobel Memorial Prize laureate (d. 2002)[34] March 9 Marguerite Chapman, 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 artist (d. 1989)[36] William E. Nichol, American politician from Nebraska (d. 2006) March 16 – Frederick Reines, 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 23 Kazu Naoki, Japanese soccer player (d. 1940s) Émile Derlin Zinsou, President of Benin (d. 2016) 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 Wal-Mart (d. 1992) William Holden Kai Siegbahn Fanny Blankers-Koen April 1 – Diarmuid Larkin, Irish artist and art educationist (d. 1989) April 6 Alfredo Ovando Candía, 48th President of Bolivia (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 14 – 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 actress (d. 1993) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2014) Shinobu Hashimoto, Japanese screenwriter (d. 2018) 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 journalist (d. 2012) May 11 – Richard Feynman, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)[41] May 12 – Julius Rosenberg, American-born Soviet spy (d. 1953) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American country music singer (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2009)[42] May 16 – Wilf Mannion, English footballer (d. 2000)[43] 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. 2023) 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 – Martin Lundström, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 2016) May 31 – Margaret Todd, Canadian female golfer (d. 2019) Franco Modigliani June 2 – Kathryn Tucker Windham, American writer, storyteller (d. 2011) 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 11 – Hugo Scheltema, Dutch diplomat (d. 1996) June 15 – François Tombalbaye, 1st President of Chad (d. 1975) 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. 2013) Franco Modigliani, Italian-born economist, Nobel Memorial 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. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (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. 2005) Pedro Yap, Filipino lawyer (d. 2003) July 2 Athos Bulcão, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 – Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Tāufaʻāhau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2006) Alec Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2006) July 5 Zakaria Mohieddin, Egyptian general, politician (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 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) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (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 13 Alberto Ascari, Italian racing driver (d. 1955) Ted Oldfield, English footballer (d. 2006) 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. 1999) August 20 – Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 – Bruria Kaufman, American-born Israeli physicist (d. 2010) August 22 Said Mohamed Djohar, President of the Comoros (d. 2006) Martin Pope, American physical chemist (d. 2022) 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 30 – Ted Williams, American baseball player (d. 2002) August 31 – Alan Jay Lerner, American lyricist, librettist (d. 1986) Chaim Herzog September 1 – Phyllis 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 Italy (d. 2012) September 13 – Ray Charles, American musician, singer and songwriter (d. 2015) September 14 – James George, Canadian diplomat (d. 2020) September 15 – Nipsey Russell, American comedian, poet, and dancer (d. 2005) September 16 – Ismail Mohamed Ali, Malaysian politician (d. 1998) September 17 – Chaim Herzog, 6th President of Israel 1983–1993 (d. 1997) September 19 – Joseph Zeller, American politician (d. 2018) September 22 – Henryk Szeryng, Polish-born violinist (d. 1988) September 24 – Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 26 – Peng Chang-kuei, Taiwanese chef (d. 2016) September 27 – Martin Ryle, English radio astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics (d. 1984) September 28 Ángel Labruna, Argentine soccer player, manager (d. 1983) Ida Schuster, Scottish actress (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2009) September 30 Giovanni Canestri, Italian cardinal (d. 2015) Aldo Parisot, Brazilian-American cellist and educator (d. 2018) Jens Christian Skou Robert Walker Rita Hayworth Thelma Coyne Long October 4 – Kenichi Fukui, Japanese chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) October 6 – Goh Keng Swee, former Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore (d. 2010) October 8 – Jens Christian Skou, Danish 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. 2016) October 13 Jack MacGowran, Irish film actor (d. 1973) Robert Walker, American actor (d. 1951) October 14 – Thelma Coyne Long, Australian tennis player (d. 2015) October 16 Louis Althusser, French philosopher (d. 1990) Géori Boué, French operatic singer (d. 2017) Henri Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 – Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Prime Minister (d. 2017) Bobby Troup, American singer-songwriter and actor, known for his role in Emergency! (d. 1999) October 19 – Robert S. Strauss, American politician, Democratic National Committee Chairman (d. 2014) October 22 – René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2022) October 23 – Augusta Dabney, American actress (d. 2008) October 25 Francisco Griéguez, Spanish WWII soldier (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 29 – Diana Serra Cary, American actress (d. 2020) October 31 – Ian Stevenson, American parapsychologist (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, best known for his role in The Honeymooners (d. 2003) Cameron Mitchell, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 2013) Billy Graham, American evangelist, spiritual adviser to several U.S. Presidents (d. 2018) November 8 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2015) 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. 1999) 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 29 – Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2007) 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. 2000) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 8 – Gérard Souzay, French baritone (d. 2004) December 10 – Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 1995) Fergus Anckorn December 11 – Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Russian writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) December 12 – Joe Williams, American jazz singer (d. 1999) December 13 – Rosalia Lombardo, Italian child known as The Sleeping Beauty (d. 1920)[55] December 14 – B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 – Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 17 Dusty Anderson, American actress and model (d. 2007) Duchess Woizlawa Feodora of Mecklenburg, German royal (d. 2019) December 18 – Joyce Reynolds, English classicist and academic (d. 2022) 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. 2007)[56] December 23 José Greco, Italian-born flamenco dancer (d. 2000) Kumar Pallana, Indian actor (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 2 – Katharine A. O'Keeffe O'Mahoney, Irish-born American teacher and writer (b. 1855) January 6 – Georg Cantor, German mathematician (b. 1845) 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. 1844) January 10 – María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña, Spanish Roman Catholic religious sister and Blessed (b. 1848) January 21 – Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1853) January 26 – Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1850) January 28 – John McCrae, Canadian soldier, surgeon and poet (b. 1872) January 31 – Ivan Puluj, Ukrainian physicist and inventor (b. 1845) Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya Gustav Klimt Sultan Abdul Hamid II February 1 – 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. 1868) February 6 – Gustav Klimt, Austrian painter (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. 1861) February 14 – Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British diplomat (b. 1859) February 15 – Vernon Castle, 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. 1882) Thomas Brassey, 1st Earl Brassey, British politician and colonial administrator (b. 1836) Claude Debussy Martin Sheridan March 2 – Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 – Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 – Hans-Joachim Buddecke, German flying ace (killed in action) (b. 1890) March 13 – César Cui, Lithuanian composer (b. 1835) March 14 Lucretia Garfield, First Lady of the United States (b. 1832) Gennaro Rubino, Italian anarchist who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate King Leopold II of Belgium (b. 1859) March 15 – Adolf Ritter von Tutschek, German 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. 1862) Walter Tull, first Black infantry officer to serve in the British Army (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. 1890) Paul von Rennenkampf, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854) April 4 – Hermann Cohen, German philosopher (b. 1842) April 5 – King George Tupou II of Tonga (b. 1874) April 11 – Otto Wagner, Austro-Hungarian architect, urban planner (b. 1841) April 19 – William Hope Hodgson, English author (b. 1877)[58] April 20 Jussi Merinen, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1873)[59] Karl Ferdinand Braun, German physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1850) Paul Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Austrian statesman, Prime Minister (b. 1851) April 21 Friedrich II, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1856) 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. 1837) April 28 – Gavrilo Princip, Yugoslav assassin (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. 1844) May 18 – Blandine Merten, German nun and Blessed (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 (executed) (b. 1875)[61] May 23 Gerard Noel, British admiral (b. 1845) [62] Mariano Ponce, Filipino diplomat, 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, Australian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1891) June 3 – Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, 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 – Arrigo Boito, Italian poet, composer (b. 1842) June 13 – Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878) June 15 – Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1861) June 16 – Bazil Assan, Romanian engineer and explorer (b. 1860) 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 Quentin Roosevelt Emperor Nicholas II of Russia Henry Macintosh July 3 – Sultan Mehmed V of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1844) July 9 – 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 Emperor Nicholas II of Russia (b. 1868) Former Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna 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 (b. 1901) Former Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich of Russia (b. 1904) July 18 Prince Constantine Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1891) Prince Igor Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1869) Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Russia (Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine) (executed) (b. 1864) July 20 – Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in action) (b. 1888) Manuel González Prada, Peruvian politician, author (b. 1844) Indra Lal Roy, Indian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1898) 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) July 31 – George McElroy, British 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. 1876) August 9 Marianne Cope, German-born American Roman Catholic nun and saint (b. 1838) František Plesnivý, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845) August 10 – Jean Brillant, Canadian soldier, Victoria Cross recipient (killed in action) (b. 1890) Erich Löwenhardt, German World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1897) Aleksander Uurits, Estonian painter, graphic artist (b. 1888) August 12 – Anna Held, French actress (b. 1872) August 22 – Korbinian Brodmann, German neurologist (b. 1868)[63] August 30 – William Duncan, British missionary in Canada and the United States (b. 1832) George Reid Eduard, Duke of Anhalt Prince Erik, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion September 2 – Sir John Forrest, Australian explorer and politician, 1st Premier of Western Australia (b. 1847) September 5 – Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1871) September 6 – Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician (b. 1845) September 8 Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan, German Roman Catholic priest and venerable (b. 1848) Mikael of Wollo, Ethiopian army commander and Ras of Wollo (b. 1850) September 12 – Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1845) September 13 – Eduard, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1861) September 16 – Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 – Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1895)[64] September 20 – Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1889), Spanish flu September 27 – Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) September 28 True Boardman, American actor (b. 1882), Spanish flu Georg Simmel, German sociologist, philosopher (b. 1858) Freddie Stowers, American soldier (killed in action) (b. 1896) September 29 – Frank Luke, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1897) October 4 – Nikolai Skrydlov, Russian admiral (b. 1844) October 5 Roland Garros, French fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1888) Robbie Ross, British writer (b. 1869) October 6 – Arthur O'Hara Wood, Australian tennis champion and fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1890) October 7 – Sir Hubert Parry, British composer (b. 1848), Spanish flu October 8 – Mikhail Alekseyev, Russian general (b. 1857) October 9 – Raymond Duchamp-Villon, French sculptor (b. 1876) October 11 – Wallace Lloyd Algie, Canadian soldier (killed in action) (b. 1891) October 15 – Sai Baba of Shirdi, Indian guru, yogi and National saint of India (b. 1838) October 16 – Felix Arndt, American pianist, composer (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 18 Radko Dimitriev, Bulgarian, Russian general (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1906) Daudo Okelo, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. ca. 1900) Nikolai Ruzsky, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854) October 19 Harold Lockwood, American actor (b. 1887), Spanish flu Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 24 César Ritz, Swiss hotelier (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 25 – Amadeo de Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892) Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1890), Spanish flu István Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1861) Wilfred Owen November 1 – Vladimir Vasilyevich Smirnov, Russian general (executed) (b. 1849) November 2 – Hugh Cairns, Canadian soldier (b. 1896) November 4 Wilfred Owen, British poet, soldier (killed in action) (b. 1893) Andrew Dickson White, American academic and diplomat, co-founder of Cornell University (b. 1832) November 5 Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers, British occultist (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 – Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish flu November 9 Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet (b. 1880), Spanish flu Albert Ballin, German shipping magnate (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1829) November 11 Victor Adler, Austrian politician (b. 1852) George Lawrence Price, last Commonwealth soldier to die in WWI (b. 1892) November 12 – Aleksei Evert, Russian general (executed) (b. 1857; may have died in 1926) November 14 – Matti Lonkainen, Finnish politician (b. 1874)[65] November 15 – Sir Robert Anderson, British police officer (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 19 – Joseph F. Smith, 6th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1838) November 20 – John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882) November 22 – Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1846), Spanish flu November 23 – Fritz von Below, German general (b. 1853) November 30 – Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 – Edmond Rostand, French writer (b. 1868), Spanish flu December 4 – Princess Teriivaetua of Tahiti (b. 1869), Spanish flu December 5 – Schalk Willem Burger, Boer military leader, lawyer, politician, statesman, and acting President of the South African Republic (1900-1902) (b. 1852) December 9 – Samuel Swett Green, American library pioneer (b. 1837) December 11 – Ivan Cankar, Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish flu December 13 – Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1848) December 14 – Sidónio Pais, Portuguese politician, general, diplomat, 66th Prime Minister of Portugal and 4th President of Portugal (b. 1872), assassinated December 20 – Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar (b. 1884) December 21 – Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Austrian statesman, former Prime Minister (b. 1863) December 28 – Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (b. 1865) Spring – Vyacheslav Troyanov, Russian general (b. 1875) Yakov Zhilinsky, Russian general (b. 1853) Physics – Max Planck Chemistry – Fritz Haber[66] Medicine – not awarded Literature – not awarded Peace – not awarded

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Retrieved from " 3 > Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 2025 May 4 in recent years 2025 (Sunday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2022 (Wednesday) 2021 (Tuesday) 2020 (Monday) 2019 (Saturday) 2018 (Friday) 2017 (Thursday) 2016 (Wednesday) Day of the yearMay 4 is the 124th day of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year. 1256 – The Augustinian monastic order is constituted at the Lecceto Monastery when Pope Alexander IV issues a papal bull Licet ecclesiae catholicae.[1] 1415 – Religious reformer John Wycliffe is condemned as a heretic at the Council of Constance.[2] 1436 – Assassination of the Swedish rebel (later national hero) Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson (27 April O.S.).[3] 1471 – Wars of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 – In the papal bull Inter caetera, Pope Alexander VI divides the New World between Spain and Portugal along the Line of Demarcation.[5] 1626 – Dutch explorer Peter Minuit arrives in New Netherland (present day Manhattan Island) aboard the See Meeuw.[6] 1738 – The Imperial Theatrical School, the first ballet school in Russia, is founded.[7] 1776 – Rhode Island becomes the first American colony to renounce allegiance to King George III.[8] 1799 – Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: The Battle of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam ends when the city is invaded and Tipu Sultan killed by the besieging British army, under the command of General George Harris.[9] 1814 – Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 – King Ferdinand VII abolishes the Spanish Constitution of 1812, returning Spain to absolutism.[11] 1836 – Formation of Ancient Order of Hibernians.[12] 1859 – The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 – The four-day Naval Battle of Hakodate begins. The newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy defeats the remnants of the Tokugawa shogunate navy in the Sea of Japan off the city of Hakodate, leading to the surrender of the Ezo Republic on May 17.[14] 1871 – The National Association, the first professional baseball league, opens its first season in Fort Wayne, Indiana.[15] 1886 – Haymarket affair: In Chicago, United States, a homemade bomb is thrown at police officers trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer. Ensuing gunfire leads to the deaths of a further seven officers and four civilians.[16] 1904 – The United States begins construction of the Panama Canal. 1910 – The Royal Canadian Navy is created.[17] 1912 – Italy occupies the Ottoman island of Rhodes. 1919 – May Fourth Movement: Student demonstrations take place in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, protesting the Treaty of Versailles, which transferred Chinese territory to Japan. 1926 – The United Kingdom general strike begins. 1927 – The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is incorporated.[18] 1932 – Having been incarcerated at the Cook County Jail since his sentencing on October 24, 1931, mobster Al Capone is transferred to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after the U.S. Supreme Court denies his appeal for conviction of tax evasion.[19] 1942 – World War II: The Battle of the Coral Sea begins with an attack by aircraft from the United States aircraft carrier USS Yorktown on Japanese naval forces at Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese forces had invaded Tulagi the day before. 1945 – World War II: Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg is liberated by the British Army. 1945 – World War II: The German surrender at Lüneburg Heath is signed, coming into effect the following day. It encompasses all Wehrmacht units in the Netherlands, Denmark and northwest Germany. 1946 – In San Francisco Bay, U.S. Marines from the nearby Treasure Island Naval Base stop a two-day riot at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary. Five

people are killed in the riot. 1949 – The entire Torino football team (except for two players who did not take the trip: Sauro Tomà, due to an injury and Renato Gandolfi, because of coach request) is killed in a plane crash. 1953 – Ernest Hemingway wins the Pulitzer Prize for The Old Man and the Sea. 1959 – The 1st Annual Grammy Awards are held.
1961 – American civil rights movement: The "Freedom Riders" begin a bus trip through the South. 1961 – Malcolm Ross and Victor Prather attain a new altitude record for manned balloon flight ascending in the Strato-Lab V open gondola to 113,740 feet (34.67 km). 1970 – Vietnam War: Kent State shootings: The Ohio National Guard, sent to Kent
State University after disturbances in the city of Kent the weekend before, opens fire killing four unarmed students and wounding nine others. The students were protesting the Cambodian Campaign of the United States and South Vietnam. 1972 – The Don't Make A Wave Committee, a fledgling environmental organization founded in Canada in 1971,
officially changes its name to "Greenpeace Foundation". 1973 – The 108-story Sears Tower in Chicago is topped out at 1,451 feet (442 m) as the world's tallest building.[20] 1978 – The South African Defence Force attacks a SWAPO base at Cassinga in southern Angola, killing about 600 people.[21] 1979 – Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. 1982 – Twenty sailors are killed when the British Type 42 destroyer HMS Sheffield is hit by an Argentinian Exocet missile during the Falklands War. 1988 – The PEPCON disaster rocks Henderson, Nevada, as tons of Space Shuttle fuel detonate during a fire. 1989 – Iran–Contra affair: Former White House aide
Oliver North is convicted of three crimes and acquitted of nine other charges; the convictions are later overturned on appeal. 1989 – Space Shuttle Atlantis launches on mission STS-30 to deploy the Venus-bound Magellan space probe.[22] 1990 – Latvia declares independence from the Soviet Union. 1994 – Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and
PLO leader Yasser Arafat sign a peace accord, granting self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. 1998 – A federal judge in Sacramento, California, gives "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski accepts a plea agreement sparing him from the death penalty. 2000 – Ken Livingstone becomes the first Mayor of
London (an office separate from that of the Lord Mayor of London). 2002 – One hundred three people are killed and 51 are injured in a plane crash near Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano, Nigeria.[23] 2007 – Greensburg, Kansas is almost completely destroyed by the 2007 Greensburg tornado, a 1.7-mile wide EF5 tornado. It was the
first-ever tornado to be rated as such with the new Enhanced Fujita scale. 2014 – Three people are killed and 62 injured in a pair of bombings on buses in Nairobi, Kenya.[24] 2019 – The inaugural all-female motorsport series, W Series, takes place at Hockenheimring. The race was won by Jamie Chadwick, who would go on to become the inaugural
season's champion.[25] 2023 – Nine people are killed and thirteen injured in a spree shooting in Mladenovac and Smederevo, Serbia. It is the second mass shooting in the country in two days.[26][27][28] 1006 – Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, Persian mystic and poet (died 1088) 1559 – Alice Spencer, English noblewoman (died 1637) 1634 – Katherine
Ferrers, English aristocrat and heiress (died 1660) 1649 – Chhatrasal, Indian ruler (died 1731) 1655 – Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (died 1731) 1677 – Françoise-Marie de Bourbon, French noblewoman (died 1749) 1715 – Richard Graves, English minister and author (died 1804) 1733 – Jean-Charles de Borda,
French mathematician, physicist, and sailor (died 1799) 1752 – John Brooks, American soldier and politician, 11th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1825) 1757 – Manuel Tolsá, Spanish sculptor and first director of the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City (died 1816) 1767 – Tyagaraja, Indian composer (died 1847) 1770 – François Gérard, French
painter (died 1837) 1772 – Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German publisher (died 1823) 1796 – Horace Mann, American educator and politician (died 1859) 1796 – William Pennington, American lawyer and politician, 13th Governor of New Jersey, 23rd Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (died 1862) 1796 – William H. Prescott,
American historian and scholar (died 1859) 1820 – Julia Gardiner Tyler, American wife of John Tyler, 11th First Lady of the United States (died 1889) 1820 – John Whiteaker, American soldier, judge, and politician, 1st Governor of Oregon (died 1902) 1822 – Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Canadian physician and politician, 3rd Premier of Quebec
(died 1915) 1825 – Thomas Henry Huxley, English biologist, anatomist, and academic (died 1895) 1825 – Augustus Le Plongeon, English-American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1908) 1826 – Frederic Edwin Church, American painter (died 1900) 1827 – John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1864) 1843 – Bianka Blume,
German opera singer (died 1896)[29] 1851 – Thomas Dewing, American painter (died 1938) 1852 – Alice Liddell, English model (died 1934) 1883 – Wang Jingwei, Chinese politician (died 1944) 1884 – Richard Baggallay, English army officer and cricketer (died 1975)[30] 1887 – Andrew Dasburg, French-American painter (died 1979) 1889 – Francis
Spellman, American cardinal (died 1967)[31] 1890 – Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (died 1945) 1902 – Ronnie Aird, English cricketer and administrator (died 1986) 1903 – Luther Adler, American actor (died 1984) 1905 – Al Dexter, American country singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1984) 1907 – Lincoln Kirstein, American soldier and
playwright, co-founded the New York City Ballet (died 1996) 1907 – Walter Walsh, American target shooter and FBI agent (died 2014) 1913 – Princess Katherine of Greece and Denmark (died 2007) 1914 – Maedayama Eigorō, Japanese sumo wrestler, the 39th Yokozuna (died 1971) 1916 – Jane Jacobs, American-Canadian journalist, author, and activist
(died 2006) 1916 – Richard Proenneke, American soldier, carpenter, and meteorologist (died 2003) 1917 – Nick Joaquin, Filipino writer, journalist and historian (died 2004) 1918 – Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese soldier and politician, 64th Prime Minister of Japan (died 1993) 1921 – Edo Murtić, Croatian painter, sculptor, and illustrator (died 2005) 1922 –
Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 – Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2012) 1925 – Maurice R. Greenberg, American businessman and philanthropist 1928 – Maynard Ferguson, Canadian trumpet player and bandleader (died 2006) 1928 – Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of
Egypt (died 2020) 1928 – Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 – Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2015) 1929 – Audrey Hepburn, Belgian-British actress and humanitarian (died 1993) 1930 – Katherine Jackson, matriarch of the Jackson family 1932 – Harlon Hill, American football player and coach (died 2013) 1937 – Ron Carter,
American bassist and educator 1937 – Dick Dale, American surf-rock guitarist, singer, and songwriter (died 2019) 1938 – Carlos Monsiváis, Mexican journalist, author, and critic (died 2010) 1939 – Amos Oz, Israeli journalist and author (died 2018) 1940 – Robin Cook, American physician and author 1941 – George Will, American journalist and author
1943 – Georgi Asparuhov, Bulgarian footballer (died 1971) 1944 – Russi Taylor, American voice actress (died 2019) 1945 – Robert Machray, American actor (died 2025)[32][33] 1946 – John Barnard, English car designer 1946 – Gary Bauer, American political activist 1946 – John Watson, British race car driver 1948 – King George Tupou V of Tonga,
(died 2012) 1951 – Colin Bass, English bass player, songwriter, and producer 1951 – Colleen Hanabusa, American lawyer and politician 1951 – Jackie Jackson, American singer-songwriter and dancer[34] 1952 – Belinda Green, Australian beauty queen and 1972 Miss World 1953 – Pia Zadora, American actress and singer 1954 – Ryan Cayabyab,
Filipino pianist, composer, and conductor 1956 – Ken Oberkfell, American baseball player and coach 1957 – Kathy Kreiner, Canadian skier 1958 – Keith Haring, American painter (died 1990) 1958 – Caroline Spelman, English politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 – Randy Travis, American singer-songwriter,
guitarist, and actor 1960 – Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, 28th Chancellor of Austria 1961 – Jay Aston, English singer-songwriter and dancer 1967 – Kate Garraway, English journalist 1967 – Ana Gasteyer, American actress and singer 1970 – Will Arnett, Canadian actor and producer 1970 – Dawn Staley, American basketball player 1972 – Mike
Dirnt, American bass player and songwriter 1972 – Chris Tomlin, American singer-songwriter[35] 1973 – Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Argentinian footballer and coach 1973 – John Madden, Canadian ice hockey player and coach 1974 – Tony McCoy, Northern Irish jockey and sportscaster 1975 – Kimora Lee Simmons, American model[36] 1978 – Erin
Andrews, American sportscaster and journalist 1978 – Igor Biscan, Croatian footballer and manager 1978 – James Harrison, American football player[37] 1979 – Lance Bass, American singer, dancer, and producer 1979 – Lesley Vainikolo, Tongan rugby player 1980 – Andrew Raycroft, Canadian ice hockey player 1981 – Eric Djemba-Djemba, Cameroon
footballer 1981 – Ruth Negga, Ethiopian-Irish actress[38][39] 1981 – Dallon Weekes, American singer-songwriter and musician 1983 – Derek Roy, Canadian ice hockey player 1984 – Brad Maddox, American wrestler and referee 1985 – Ravi Bopara, English cricketer 1985 – Fernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1985 – Jamie Adenuga, English MC and
rapper 1986 – Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice hockey player 1986 – George Hill, American basketball player 1987 – Cesc Fàbregas, Spanish footballer and manager 1987 – Jorge Lorenzo, Spanish motorcycle racer 1988 – Radja Nainggolan, Belgian footballer 1989 – Rory McIlroy, Northern Irish golfer 1989 – James van Riemsdyk, American ice hockey
player 1991 – Brianne Jenner, Canadian women's ice hockey player 1992 – Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 – Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 – Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 – Alexander O'Connor, English musician[40] 408 – Venerius, archbishop of Milan 784 – Arbeo, bishop of Freising 1003 –
Herman II, duke of Swabia 1038 – Gotthard of Hildesheim, German bishop (born 960) 1406 – Coluccio Salutati, chancellor of Florence (born 1331) 1436 – Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson, Swedish rebel leader (27 April O.S.).[41] 1471 – Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, son and heir of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1483 – George Neville, Duke
of Bedford (born 1457) 1506 – Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Herat (born 1438) 1519 – Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino (born 1492)[42] 1535 – John Houghton, Carthusian monk and saint 1562 – Lelio Sozzini, Italian Protestant theologian (born 1525) 1566 – Luca Ghini, Italian physician and botanist (born 1490) 1571 – Pierre Viret, Swiss
theologian and reformer (born 1511) 1604 – Claudio Merulo, Italian organist and composer (born 1533) 1605 – Ulisse Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist (born 1522) 1615 – Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 – Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1569) 1677 – Isaac Barrow, English mathematician and
theologian (born 1630) 1684 – John Nevison, English criminal (born 1639) 1729 – Louis Antoine de Noailles, French cardinal (born 1651) 1734 – James Thornhill, English painter and politician (born 1675) 1737 – Eustace Budgell, English journalist and politician (born 1686) 1774 – Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick, Prussian nobleman (born 1714) 1776 –
Jacques Saly, French painter and sculptor (born 1717) 1790 – Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 – Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1750) 1811 – Nikolay Kamensky, Russian general (born 1776) 1816 – Samuel Dexter, American lawyer and politician, 4th United States Secretary of War, 3rd United States Secretary of the Treasury
(born 1761) 1824 – Joseph Joubert, French author (born 1754) 1826 – Sebastián Kindelán y O'Regan, colonial governor of East Florida, Santo Domingo and Cuba (born 1757)[43] 1839 – Denis Davydov, Russian general and poet (born 1784) 1859 – Joseph Diaz Gergonne, French mathematician and philosopher (born 1771) 1880 – Edward Clark,
American lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1815) 1901 – John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 7th Premier of Quebec (born 1831) 1903 – Gotse Delchev, Macedonian Bulgarian revolutionary IMRO (born 1872) 1912 – Nettie Stevens, American geneticist credited with discovering sex chromosomes (born 1861)[44] 1916 –
Ned Daly, Irish rebel commander (Easter Rising) (born 1891) 1916 – John Murray, Australian politician, 23rd Premier of Victoria (born 1851) 1916 – Willie Pearse, Irish rebel (born 1881) 1916 – Joseph Plunkett, Irish rebel and writer (born 1887) 1919 – Milan Rastislav Štefánik, Slovak general and politician (born 1880) 1922 – Viktor Kingissepp,
Estonian politician (born 1888) 1923 – Ralph McKittrick, American golfer and tennis player (born 1877) 1924 – E. Nesbit, English author and poet (born 1858) 1937 – Gina Oselio, Norwegian opera singer (born 1858).[45] 1938 – Kanō Jigorō, Japanese founder of judo (born 1860) 1938 – Carl von Ossietzky, German journalist and activist, Nobel Prize
laureate (born 1889) 1941 – Chris McKivat, Australian rugby player and coach (born 1880) 1945 – Fedor von Bock, German field marshal (born 1880) 1953 – Alexandre Pharamond, French rugby player (born 1876)[46] 1955 – George Enescu, Romanian pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1881) 1964 – Karl Robert Pusta, Estonian politician, 4th
Estonian Minister of Foreign Affairs (born 1883) 1969 – Osbert Sitwell, English-Italian author and poet (born 1892) 1971 – William Brown Meloney, writer and theatrical producer (born 1902)[47] 1972 – Father Chrysanthus, Dutch arachnologist (born 1905)[48] 1972 – Edward Calvin Kendall, American chemist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate
(born 1886) 1973 – Jane Bowles, American author and playwright (born 1917) 1975 – Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1976 – Frank Strahan, Australian public servant (born 1886) 1980 – Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav field marshal and politician, 1st President of Yugoslavia (born 1892) 1981 – C. Loganathan, Sri Lankan
banker (born 1913) 1983 – Nino Sanzogno, Italian conductor and composer (born 1911) 1984 – Diana Dors, English actress (born 1931) 1985 – Fikri Sönmez, Turkish tailor and politician (born 1938) 1985 – Clarence Wiseman, English-Canadian 10th General of The Salvation Army (born 1907) 1987 – Paul Butterfield, American singer and harmonica
player (born 1942)[49] 1987 – Cathryn Damon, American actress (born 1930) 1988 – Lillian Estelle Fisher, American historian of Spanish America (born 1891) 1990 – Emily Remler, American guitarist (born 1957) 1991 – Mohammed Abdel Wahab, Egyptian singer-songwriter and mandolin player (born 1902) 1992 – Gregor Mackenzie, Scottish
politician (born 1927) 1993 – France Štiglic, Slovenian film director and screenwriter (born 1919) 1995 – Connie Wisniewski, American baseball player (born 1922)[50] 2000 – Hendrik Casimir, Dutch physicist and academic (born 1909) 2001 – Bonnie Lee Bakley, 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 rapper and director (born 1964) 2012 – Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1963) 2013 – Otis Bowen,
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 – Mario Machado, Chinese-American journalist and actor (born 1935) 2013 – Morgan 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 1983) 2014 – Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1923) 2014 – Helga Königsdorf,
German physicist and author (born 1938) 2014 – Ross Lonsberry, Canadian-American ice hockey player (born 1947) 2014 – Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Central African politician, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 – William Bast, American screenwriter and author (born 1931) 2015 – Ellen Albertini Dow, American actress
(born 1913) 2015 – Marv 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 1962)[56] 2024 –
Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter, guitarist and band leader (born 1950)[57] 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 (Slovakia) Greenery Day (Japan)
International Firefighters' Day May Fourth Movement commemorations: Literary 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) ^
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May 4. BBC: On This Day The New York Times: On This Day Historical Events on May 4 Retrieved from " The Windows 10 operating system installed on your notebook, desktop or tablet is the most cloud-connected, user-friendly version of Windows yet. And, depending on who you ask, you may want to use this breakdown to disable every feature that
makes this user-friendly operating system work. Windows 10 isn’t horrible, but it does do a lot of new things. Many of its best features are double-edged swords. In exchange for doing something cool or useful, the operating system needs to collect data about you. That information can be as unimportant as how long it takes to open your apps and
games. It can also include things that you don’t realize the operating system knows, like every keystroke you make or every location you’ve visited with your PC. Read: Is Windows 10 Safe? And there are plenty of things to disable in Windows 10 even if you are comfortable with it collecting details about you. The operating system has built-in support
for tracked ads and many of its most important features encourage you to visit Bing or buy Windows 10 apps from the Microsoft Store. Apps can run in the background and you’d never know. Updates, which take time to install and significantly change how the operating system works, are installed automatically. Read: 52 Windows 10 Tips & Tricks
You Need to Master Your PC If you want to take advantage of everything in Windows 10, leave these features on and keep enjoying it the way you always have. However, if you want a lean, clean Windows 10 operating system that isn’t collecting information about you or showing you advertisements, disable these 13 things in Windows 10. Disable
Windows 10 Getting to Know You Features Collectively known as Getting to Know You, there are options in Windows 10 that track every word you type and every time you speak to the personal assistant built into Windows. These features analyze your calendar, your contacts and your handwriting too. To be fair, Windows 10 doesn’t use any of this
information for nefarious purposes. It needs to know what you type so that it can improve its dictionary and offer you better auto-correct. The more Windows 10 can analyze your voice, the better Cortana can understand the questions you ask and the orders you give. To turn this features off, open the Settings app on your computer from the Start
area. Just click on the Windows icon in the bottom-left corner of your screen. Now tap or click on the Settings cog. Click or tap on the Privacy icon at the bottom of your screen. Click on Speech, Inking and Typing in the menu on the right side of your screen. Now, click on the Turn Off Speech Services and Typing Suggestions button. Go to Microsoft’s
Online Privacy Dashboard to examine and delete at all the data Windows 10 and Microsoft’s online services have collected about you. Disable Automatic Updates in Windows 10 Windows has always let users decide which updates they install, but Microsoft took that option away for Windows 10. Chances are if your computer is connected to the
internet, Windows 10 is downloading and installing updates on its own. Use Gotta Be Mobile’s How to Stop Forced Windows 10 Updates breakdown to learn how to stop these upgrades. There are different solutions and workarounds, none of which rely on Microsoft ever adding a switch for Windows 10 updates back to the operating system. Disable
Start Menu Ads in Windows 10 You may not realize this, but your Start Menu – the area you launch all of your apps and games from – shows you ads for apps and services unless you tell it not to. To stop these ads, open the Settings app. Click on Personalization in the first row of options. Click on Start from the menu on the right side of your screen.
Flip the switch labeled Occasionally show suggestions in Start off. Windows 10 will stop showing you apps and services for you to download in Start. You aren’t done yet. The Microsoft Store, Windows 10’s built-in app for buying books, movies and apps, also advertises on the Start Menu. To end this, go to the Start Menu and right-click on the
Microsoft Store app. It’s the Live Tile with a shopping bag icon. Now move your cursor to More. Click on Turn Live Tile Off. Disable Cortana in Windows 10 Every company that makes an operating system has its own personal assistant. Cortana collects a lot of information about you to work correctly. If you find her convenient to use, leave her on. If
you prefer another personal assistant or just don’t want your information tracked, turn her off and delete all the information she has already. Read: All the Amazing Things You Can Do with Microsoft Cortana Go the Settings app. Click on Cortana in the bottom row of options. Click on Permissions & History in the menu on the left. Now click Manage
the information Cortana can access from this device. Ensure that all these switches are off. Go back to the previous screen by clicking on the back button in the top-left corner of your screen. Click on the Manage the information Cortana can access from other services link. Disable every service in the pop-up window. Finally, click the Change what
Cortana knows about me in the cloud link. Scroll down to the bottom of the pop-up window and click on Clear All. Disable Windows 10 Tracked Ads If you’ve downloaded any free apps from the Windows Store, they probably have ads in them. Strictly speaking, there’s nothing wrong with ads, however, Windows 10 uses tracking to make these ads
more interesting to you. Here’s how to turn Windows 10 tracked ads off. Open the Settings app. Click on the Privacy icon in the bottom row of settings. Flip the first switch on your screen in the Change Privacy Options area off. This will change your account’s advertising ID. Disable Windows 10 Location Tracking and Location History Windows 10
Location Tracking and Location History isn’t all bad. Apps and services use your PC’s location to offer you the best deals and the right weather. If you don’t plan on using apps that rely on this information from the Windows Store, turn off location tracking. Go to the Settings app. Click or tap on Privacy in the bottom row of options. Click on Location.
It’s the second menu item on the left side of your screen. Use the list of apps at the bottom of your screen to block individual apps from using your location. If you’d rather stop every app from using your location information, flip the Location Service switch at the center of your screen off. While you’re here, also click on the Clear button to delete all
your location information from your PC. Disable These Features for Better Performance and Battery Life Not everything that you should disable in Windows 10 is a privacy concern. Some features are just annoying. Others can drain battery life and involve activities that you don’t often do. Disable these features to improve your device’s performance
and experience. Disable Game Bar There’s a built-in recorder in Windows 10 that will take video footage directly from a game and let you post it to Xbox Live. If you’re not going to use it, turn the feature off. Open the Settings app. Click on the Gaming option in the second row of settings. Flip the Record game clips, screenshots and broadcast using
Game bar switch off. This disables Game Bar on your entire PC. Click on Game DVR in the menu on the left side of your screen. Make sure that the Record in the background while I’m playing a game switch is off. Disable Windows 10 Theme Syncing If you have more than one PC, disable Windows 10 theme syncing. First, it’s unreliable. Second,
because it’s unreliable, it sometimes syncs the wrong theme to every PC you have. Open the Settings app. Click on Accounts. Select Sync Your Settings from the menu on the left side of your screen. Now, make sure that the Theme switch underneath Individual Sync Settings is off. While you’re here, you can also have Windows 10 stop syncing your
passwords, browsing history and other things. Disable Windows 10 Wi-Fi Services Almost everyone connects to the internet through Wi-Fi. Microsoft knows that and that’s why Windows 10 will let you buy wireless internet access when there’s no free connection available to you. Problem is, it uses your location information to do this. To turn this off,
open the Settings app. Click on Network and Internet in the top row of settings. Click on Wi-Fi in the menu on the right side of your screen. Now make sure that the switch labeled Find paid plans for suggested open hotspots near me is turned off. Disable Windows 10 Notifications Every app you install from the Microsoft Store wants permission to run
in the background. This is so they can keep themselves updated without you opening it first. For example, your news app will update you with the latest headlines a few times a day unless you turn it off. These notifications aren’t just annoying. They can also waste your data. Go the Settings app. Click on System in the first row of settings. Select
Notifications & Actions. Now scroll down to get a list of every app or program that works behind the scenes to send you notifications. This list allows you to disable some app notifications and leave others on. If you’d like to disable all notifications. Flip the Get notifications from apps and other senders switch off. Read: 56 Best Windows 10 Apps in
2017 Disable the Windows 10 Lock Screen The Windows 10 locks screen is redundant and annoying, especially if you only have one user account on your PC and log in with a password. Use Gotta Be Mobile’s How to Turn Off the Windows 10 Lock Screen tutorial to skip this area when you wake your PC from sleep. Disable Windows 10 Adaptive
Brightness If your PC has an ambient light sensor, Windows 10 will monitor the light of any room you are in, then adjust your display settings to compensate for that light. So, if your room is dark, it darkens your display, for example. How to Turn Off Adaptive Brightness in Windows 10 walks you through disabling this feature. Disable Background
Apps in Windows 10 Finally, the best change you can make to your Windows PC if you aren’t going to use apps from the Microsoft Store is to stop the Microsoft Store apps you can’t uninstall from running in the background. Open the Settings app. Click on the Privacy icon. Look for Background apps in the list of options on the left side of the Settings
app. It’s the seventeenth option from the top of the list, so it may take you some time to locate it. You can use the list along the bottom of your screen to revoke permission of some apps. The switch at the top of this area turns of background access to all Windows Store apps. 5 Best Windows 10 Laptops Under $500 in 2018One of Dell’s cheapest
Windows laptops ever, the Dell Inspiron 15 3000 is for classic laptop lovers. Its 15-inch screen will never leave you wanting to connect an external display and it has plenty of ports and an all-too-rare DVD drive.You get to choose whether you want the lowest possible price or a more well-balanced machine that costs a little more. The $299 model has
4GB of DDR3 RAM, a 500GB hard drive and an Intel Celeron Processor. Exchanging those for a more performance friendly Intel Core i3 processor, 6GB of RAM and 1TB of internal storage for photos, videos documents and videos brings the price to $429. The $499.99 model has an Intel Core i5 processor and 8GB of RAM.Every Dell Inspiron 15 3000
has an SD card reader, headset jack, USB 2.0 port, lock slot, Ethernet port USB 3.0 port and a HDMI port. At 8 hours between charges, they should all last through a day of classes or casual browsing at your favorite coffee shop.Buy the Dell Inspiron 3000 from Dell for $299.99