I'm not a bot



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What are the most pressing issues in the world today? What will demand the most attention in the next 5, 10, and 20+ years? In this article, which frequently refers to the World Economic Forum's 17th Edition of the Global Risks Report, we'll highlight 20 current global issues we must address, including issues related to climate change, COVID-19, social
rights, and more. While it's hardly a comprehensive discussion, it's a solid introduction to the kinds of concerns facing our world today. In fall 2022, the World Bank will update the International Poverty." Why the change? Increases in the costs of food, clothing,
and shelter between 2011-2017 make the "real value of $2.15 in 2017 prices equal to $1.90 in 2011 prices. As for the World Bank's goal to reduce extreme poverty to 3% or less by 2030, the pandemic has made it even harder. Extreme poverty to 3% or less by 2030, the pandemic has made it even harder.
there's been progress over the years, the end of poverty is still far off. Learn more about tackling poverty with an online course: Poverty & Population: How Demographics Shape Policy (Columbia University) The IPCC released its sixth report in 2022. In its summary for policy-makers, the report's authors outlined a series of near-term, mid-term, and long-term.
term risks. If global warming reaches 1.5°C in the near term (2021-2040), it would cause "unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards," as well as "multiple risks to ecosystems and humans." In the long term, climate change will present major health issues, premature deaths, risks to cities and settlements, and other dangers. Mitigation is
desperately needed - and fast. Because of climate change with an online course: Science and Engineering of Climate Change (EDHEC Business School) According to the 2022 Global Report on Food Crises, which is produced
by the Global Network against Food Crises, the number of people in crisis or worse is the highest it's been in the six years since 40 million since 2020. This represents a staggering 80% increase since 2016. Causes include
 "economic shocks," like an increase in global food prices. Domestic food price inflation in low-income countries also rose a lot. "Weather-related disasters" are also a big driver. For 15.7 million people in 15 countries, it was the primary driver of acute food insecurity. Learn more about food insecurity with an online course: Feeding the World (University
of Pennsylvania) According to UNHCR, the war in Ukraine sparked the fastest-growing refugee crisis since WWII. Almost 6 million (as of May 10, 2022) people have fled. The UNCHR's Refugee Brief, which compiles the week's biggest refugee stories, has recently described situations in places like Somalia, where thousands of people were displaced due
to severe drought. Between January and mid-April, more than 36,000 refugees from Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso arrived in Niger. These are only a few examples of the refugee crises, which endangers already marginalized groups – like women and children – and puts them at an increased risk of trafficking, violence, and death. Learn more about
refugee rights with an online course: Refugees in the 21st Century (University of London) The WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic in March 2022. It will continue to be a major issue for the world. The WEF's Global Risks Report 2022 discusses COVID's effects at length, including major economic recovery disparities and social erosion. According to a
January 2022 article from NPR, there are also issues with vaccinations as many countries continue to have trouble getting doses. Distribution, vaccine hesitancy, healthcare systems, and other problems also factor into low vaccination rates. While we may never know the exact impact, the WHO estimates that between 1 January 2020 and 31 December
2021, there were around 14.9 million excess deaths linked to COVID-19. Learn more about the impact of COVID-19 with an online course: Life After COVID-19 taught the world the importance of prepardeness. In a Harvard blog, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, director-
general of the WHO, outlined the lessons the world should take to heart. The first: science must pair with equity or it can actually make inequalities worse. This is obvious when looking at how low-income countries struggled to get the
vaccines while wealthier countries stocked up. More resilient healthcare systems are also a must, as well as more coherent, global plans on how to respond. The world must also invest in research on contagious diseases, zoonotic diseases, the effectiveness of outbreak responses, and more. Learn more about future pandemic response with an online
course: Pandemic preparedness, prevention, and response (Politecnico di Milano) The healthcare industry has experienced major shifts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the World Economic Forum, there's been new investments and innovations, especially from the technology and telehealth sectors. In 2021, $44 billion was spent on health
innovation. The world will be seeing the effects of these innovations for years to come, though equity will no doubt be a major issue. In places like the United States, the pandemic also reaffirmed how broken healthcare systems can be. In an MIT News blog, Andrea Campbell, a professor of political science, says the pandemic revealed a "dire need" for
investments in public-health infrastructure, as well as a need to expand health care (University of Michigan) Globally, almost 1 billion people have some form of mental disorder. The pandemic made the world's
mental health worse. According to a scientific brief from the WHO, there's been a 25% increase in anxiety and depression worldwide. Causes include social isolation, fear of sickness, grief, and financial anxieties. Health workers were also severely impacted, as well as young women and girls. The brief also highlights how the pandemic disrupted many
mental health services, including services for substance abuse. Countries need to ensure access to mental health services as part of their COVID-19 recovery plans and beyond. It's an economic decision, as well. The Lancet states that anxiety and depression alone cost the global economy around $1 trillion a year. Learn more about mental health with an
online course: The Science of Well-Being (Yale University) According to the WHO, over 1 billion people have some form of disability, have poorer health outcomes, and have less access to work and education opportunities. Human Rights Watch lists
other discriminations disabiled people face, such as an increased risk of violence. There's been progress regarding disability rights, but many countries lack strong protections. The world still has a long way to go to ensure equality for those with disabilities. Learn more about disability rights with an online courses: Disability Awareness and Support
(University of Pittsburgh) Members of the LGBTQ+ community face discrimination in many forms. According to Amnesty International, discrimination can target sexual orientation, gender expression, and sex characteristics. Even in more progressive countries like the United States, people face violence and discrimination. According to
the Human Rights Campaign, more than 300 anti-LGBTQ+ bills were proposed in 2022. At least a dozen states are considering legislation that forbids schools from discussing or using a curriculum that covers sexual orientation and gender identity. Considering the United States' influence in the world, this attack on LGBTQ+ rights will likely have
consequences that need to be addressed. Learn more about LGBTQ+ issues with an online courses. Reproductive justice - which encompasses more than just abortion rights - is threatened by legislation, lack of funding, lack of education, and restricted healthcare access. In most places, wealth is a big determinant of whether a person can access
reproductive services. It's better in some places than others, but as we've seen with other issues on this list, even "progressive" countries like the United States are experiencing major shifts. In June 2022, the Supreme Court is expected to overrule Roe v. Wade, a milestone court case that protected a pregnant woman's right to abortion. The impact
would be immediate and will likely influence other countries. Learn more about reproductive justice and women's rights: International Women's rights (Stanford University) Children are a very vulnerable group. In 2019, around 5.2 million children under five from mostly preventable and treatable causes. 2.4 million were newborns
under 28 days old. Leading causes include preterm birth complications, pneumonia, and malaria. According to UNICEF, the climate crisis also represents a severe threat to kids. Around 1 billion kids live in "extremely high-risk countries" that are hit by the worst effects of climate change. 920 kids have trouble accessing clean water and 600 million are
exposed to vector-borne diseases like malaria. Child labor also remains an issue. At the beginning of 2020, around 160 million were forced into labor while COVID-19 put 9 million more kids at risk. That's almost 1 in 10 children globally. Almost half are in dangerous environments. As is often the case, the other issues on this list - climate change, poverty
COVID, gender equality, etc - factor into children's rights. Learn more about children's rights: Children's Human Rights - An Interdisciplinary Introduction (University of Geneva) Global gender equality has gradually improved over the years, but data from the 2021 Global Gender Report shows that the end of the global gender gap is still 135 years away.
The pandemic played a huge role in reversing positive trends as women were hit harder financially. According to Oxfam, women experienced a 5% job loss while men experienced a
more likely to live in poverty, more affected by gender-based violence, and more affected by climate change. Learn more about gender equality: Gender Analytics: Gender Equity through Inclusive Design (University of Toronto) The WEF's Global Risks Report 2022 (page 9) listed cybersecurity vulnerabilities as a concern. The reason is rapid digitalization,
which was triggered in part by COVID-19. Many "advanced economies" are now at a higher risk for cyberattacks. GRPS respondents identified cybersecurity failure as a critical short-term risk. In 2020, malware and ransomware attacks went up by 358% and 435%. There are a few reasons for this, including better (and easier) attack methods and poor
governance. Cyberattacks have a swath of serious consequences and erode public trust. As countries become more dependent on digitalization, their cybersecurity needs to keep up. Learn more about cybersecurity needs to keep up. Learn 
disinformation. The WEF report describes deepfakes, an accessible AI technology, and its potential to sway elections and other political outcomes. Disinformation doesn't need to be successful, however. Through social media posts and videos, twelve anti-vax activists were responsible for almost % of all anti-vaccine content on
platforms like Facebook and Twitter. Their content flooded the internet with the type of harmful, fear-mongering disinformation travels faster online than the truth, it's a global issue that should be addressed. Learn more about tackling disinformation
Communicating Trustworthy Information in the Digital World (University of Rotterdam) According to the Varieties of Democracy Institute (as reported in The Economist), about 85% of people live in a country where press freedom has gone down in the past 5 years. After peaking at .65 in the early 2000s and 2011, the global average dropped to .49 in
2021. Major countries like China, India, Russia, Brazil, and Turkey saw significant declines. Journalists and news organizations face threats like violence, imprisonment, lack of funding, and coordinated online attacks and harassment. A free press is essential to a functioning democracy. Without press freedom, all human rights are at risk. Learn more
about freedom of expression: Human Rights for Open Societies (Utrecht University) In the WEF Global Risks Report (page 7), respondents believe they will become most serious in just 3-5 years. COVID-19 is a big reason why. Government stimulus was
necessary, but many countries are now left with debt burdens. For corporate and public finances in large economies, debt burdens can lead to defaults, bankruptcies, insolvency, and more. This is a far-reaching issue as it affects budgets for areas like healthcare and green energy. Learn more about the debt: Finance for everyone - Debt (McMaster
University) Corruption encompasses a host of actions such as bribery, election manipulation, fraud, and state capture. The World Bank Group names corruption as a barrier to ending extreme poverty and "boosting shared prosperity" for the poorest populations. When it comes to addressing poverty, climate change, healthcare, gender equality, and more,
corruption gets in the way. Because corruption is a global problem, global solutions are necessary. Reform, better accountability systems, and open processes will all help. Learn more about tackling corruption: What is Corruption: What is Corruption and Compliance (University of Pennsylvania) According to Freedom House, global democracy is eroding.
That includes countries with long-established democracies. In their 2022 report, the organization reveals that global freedom has been declining for the past 16 years. 60 countries in Free countries faced declines in the last year. Only 25 saw improvements. Only 25 saw improvements.
gained more power in the international system, while countries with established democracies - like the United States - are losing their freedoms. What can be done? Freedom House says success "requires a bold, sustained response that establishes support for democracy and countering authoritarianism." Governments and citizens engage and stand for
democracy. Learn more about tackling authoritarianism: Citizenship and the Rule of Law (University of London) Addressing the issues in this article is not an easy task. True progress is only possible through global cooperation, a fact which is woven through the WEF report. Everything from addressing cybersecurity threats to humanitarian emergencies
to protecting democracy depends on strong cooperation between countries. As the report says in its preface: "Restoring trust and fostering cooperation within and between countries will be crucial to addressing these challenges and preventing further apart." The challenges threatening global cooperation are just as clear as the
need, however, which makes it one of the most serious issues of the day. Learn more about global cooperation: Global Diplomacy: the United Nations in the World You are not alone if 2023 has you feeling worn down. It has been a trying year on the world scene, as the forces of disarray grew stronger. Ongoing wars ground on, while new ones erupted.
Geopolitical competition increased, to the point where a meeting between rival heads of state became front-page news even though their talks yielded little tangible progress. In all, good news has been in short supply. So here are my top ten world events in 2023. You may want to read what follows closely. Many of these stories will continue into 2024
and beyond. And if you would like visuals to go along with the list, here is the companion video my colleagues in CFR Digital have created recounting all ten events. 10. The global democratic recession continues. Optimists are prediction was a bust in 2023. Freedom House started the year by
announcing that 2022 marked the seventeenth straight year in which global freedom and democracy declined. As if to prove the point, Africa's coup epidemic continued. In July, Niger's military ousted the country's democratically-elected president. Neighboring states threatened to intervene if the coup wasn't reversed, but the military juntas running
Mali and Burkina Faso threatened war in response. In August, Gabon's military took power and made vague promises to eventually hold elections. A new progressive party won the most seats in Thailand's May election. However, a backroom deal produced a pro-military government that left the election's biggest winner on the outside looking in. India's
government continued to use the law and intimidation to silence critics, and many other democracies restricted freedom of expression. The trend of candidates claiming they would lose their election only if the vote were rigged continued. Far-right parties fared well across Europe, reviving memories of how European democracies collapsed a century ago
Guatemala's attorney general tried to keep the country's president-elect from taking office, while Peru's attorney general used corruption investigations to pressure lawmakers to help her allies. Donald Trump called his opponents "vermin," said that if he regained the White House he would not be a dictator "except for Day One," and suggested he would
use the presidency to target his political enemies. All in all, not a good year for democracy. More on: Climate Change Israeli-Palestinian Conflict The War in Ukraine Sudan Space 9. The space race heats up. One hundred and fifty years ago the advice was: "Go west." Today the advice might be: "Go to the heavens." Both countries and companies are
making big bets on space. Seventy-seven countries can launch payloads into space agencies; sixteen countries can launch payloads into space. The moon has been of particular interest. Russia's moon effort ended in disappointment in August when its lander crashed into the moon's surface. Days later, India became the fourth country to land an unmanned vehicle on the
moon, and the first to do so near the moon's south polar region. Two weeks later, India launched a mission to study the sun. China and the United States also have ambitious moon programs, with NASA aiming to return astronauts to the
militarization of space. The surge in interest in space has also highlighted the lack of rules governing space operations. The United States has promoted the Artemis Accords to "govern the civil exploration and use of outer space." China and many other space are operations. The United States has promoted the Artemis Accords to "govern the civil exploration and use of outer space." China and many other space are operations. The United States has promoted the Artemis Accords to "govern the civil exploration and use of outer space."
that private companies such as SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Virgin Galactic play a large role in space operations. But the surge in space activity also raises questions about whether the seemingly mundane problem of space junk will complicate exploration of the heavens. 8. India passes
China as the world's most populous country. For the last century, if not longer, China has had the world's largest population is estimated to be 1.43 billion people. India will likely remain the most populous country for decades to come. China's population is both shrinking and aging. Demographers
project that the Chinese population will fall by 100 million people by mid-century, or more than the population of all but fifteen countries in the world today. Over the same time period, China's median age will rise from thirty-nine years-old to fifty-one. India's population, meanwhile, should reach nearly 1.7 billion by mid-century with a median age of
thirty-nine. While demography isn't destiny, it does constrain and enable every country's opportunities. Countries with younger, growing populations tend to have more vibrant workforces that consume more, and as a result, enjoy higher economic growth rates. The Chinese government is facing increased pressure to invest in the country's social safety
net, an expensive proposition that could take resources away from other priorities. India's more favorable demography has spurred talk of a "demographic dividend" created by young workers serving as an engine of growth. If so, the consequences for the balance of power in Asia could be significant. That is, of course, a big "if." In policymaking as in
poker, what matters is not just the cards you are dealt but how well you play them. 7. Azerbaijan seizes Nagorno-Karabakh. The aftershocks of the collapse had borders that often didn't align with where national groups lived—sowing the seeds
for conflict. The Nagorno-Karabakh enclave in Azerbaijan, for instance, was populated almost entirely by ethnic Armenians uninterested in being governed by Baku. In late 1991, Nagorno-Karabakh declared independence, triggering a war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. When the fighting ended in 1994 with a Russian-brokered ceasefire, Nagoro-
Karabakh had gained de facto independence along with a chunk of Azerbaijani territory. Despite intermittent cross-border attacks, the ceasefire held until large-scale fighting erupted in September 2020. After six weeks, Russia negotiated another ceasefire held until large-scale fighting erupted in September 2020. After six weeks, Russia negotiated another ceasefire held until large-scale fighting erupted in September 2020.
September 2023, Azerbaijan attacked again. Within one week, more than one hundred thousand Armenians, or roughly 85 percent of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh, fled to Armenia. The exodus sparked protests in Armenia over
its government's failure to protect fellow Armenians and raised questions about why Russia failed to prevent the enclave's demise. The safety of the remaining Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh could be a continuing flashpoint between Armenia and Azerbaijan. So too could the Zangezur Corridor, a small slice of Armenian territory that connects
Azerbaijan with Nakhchivan, an Azerbaijani enclave bordered by Armenia, Iran, and Turkey. 6. Civil war wracks Sudan. Two thousand twenty-three was supposed to be the year that Sudan became a democracy. The Sudanese people instead got a civil war. The conflict had its roots in the protests that led Sudan's military in April 2019 to overthrow the
country's longtime dictator Omar al-Bashir. The new military junta struck an agreement with civilian groups to share power and work toward elections. However, in October 2021, Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the head of the Sudanese Armed Forces (RSF) militia, led
another coup. In December 2022, the two men yielded to popular pressure and agreed to lead a two-year transition to civilian rule. That agreement nor the marriage-of-convenience between the two men lasted. On April 15, 2023, RSF forces
attacked SAF bases across the country. Efforts to negotiate a ceasefire went nowhere. By the fall, the RSF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of Khartoum, Sudan's capital, while the SAF controlled most of 
ChatGPT. In 2023, the technology based on so-called large-language models not only got better—the latest version of ChatGPT is reportedly ten times more advanced than its predecessor—governments, companies, and individuals moved quickly to exploit its potential. That triggered heated debates over whether AI is unleashing a new era of human
creativity and prosperity, or opening a Pandora's box that will produce a nightmarish future. Optimists pointed to how AI was unleashing scientific breakthroughs at an unprecedented pace across a range of fields, enabling rapid drug design, unlocking medical mysteries, and solving seemingly unsolvable mathematical problems. Pessimists warned that
the technology is developing faster than the ability of humans to assess and mitigate the harm it might cause, whether that is creating mass unemployment, hardening existing societal inequalities, or triggering humanity's extinction. Geoffrey Hinton, one of the pioneers of AI, quit his job at Google to warn of AI's dangers, and technology leaders like Elon
enough, whether individually or collectively, to harness the benefits of AI and contain its risks. More on: Climate Change Israeli-Palestinian Conflict The War in Ukraine Sudan Space 4. U.S.-China tensions continue to simmer. As 2023 began, U.S.-China tensions seemed to be easing. The prior November, Joe Biden and Xi Jinping had a productive meeting
on the margins of the G-20 summit in Bali. Secretary of State Antony Blinken was set to visit Beijing in February to discuss putting "guardrails" on the two countries' increasingly tense geopolitical rivalry. But then a Chinese surveillance balloon appeared over the United States. It drifted across the country for a week before a U.S. Air Force F-22 Raptor
shot it down off the coast of South Carolina. Beijing insisted that the balloon had been blown off course while monitoring the weather, an explanation the United States and prompted Blinken to postpone his visit to Beijing. Most troubling, Chinese officials refused to take a call from
U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin after the balloon was shot down, highlighting the lack of an established communication channel between the two superpowers. Blinken finally travelled to Beijing in June for what State Department officials called "constructive" talks. Those conversations did not stop Washington from imposing additional restrictions.
on trade with China or persuade Beijing to ease its harassment of Taiwan, the Philippines, or U.S. military forces in Asia. Biden and Xi met in November on the sidelines of the 2023 APEC Leaders' Forum in San Francisco. The talks produced a few minor agreements but no major breakthroughs. Agreement on a modus vivendi continues to elude the
world's two most powerful countries. 3. Ukraine's counteroffensive gains little ground at a heavy cost. Hopes were high early in 2023 that a Ukraine's counteroffensive began in early June. Despite inflicting massive losses on Russian troops, the
battlelines barely moved. The Russian military had used the winter and spring to prepare formidable defenses. In early November, Ukraine's top general described the fighting as a "stalemate" and admitted that "there will most likely be no deep and beautiful breakthrough." Indeed, as the general spoke, Russian military had used the winter and spring to prepare formidable defenses. In early November, Ukraine's top general described the fighting as a "stalemate" and admitted that "there will most likely be no deep and beautiful breakthrough."
of the year than Ukraine had. Diplomatic conversations quickly turned to whether Ukraine could sustain, let alone win, a war of attrition that seemed to favor Russia given its substantially larger economy and population. Despite suffering horrific losses, Russia had double the number of troops in Ukraine in fall 2023 compared to the start of the invasion
and the Russian economy was on a war footing. Meanwhile, "Ukraine fatigue" had begun to emerge in the West, especially in the United States as Republican lawmakers balked at sending Kyiv more aid. With long-term trends potentially favoring Russian
President Vladimir Putin would agree to halt the fighting is debatable. He likely believes that time is on his side, especially if the U.S. election next November delivers a president looking to cut ties with Ukraine. 2. Hamas attacks Israel.
and Arab countries. Speculation abounded that Saudi Arabia might soon establish diplomatic relations with Israel. A ceasefire in Yemen's bitter civil war was holding. These trends prompted National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan to declare: "The Middle East region is quieter today than it has been in two decades now." That changed just eight days later
on October 7, when Hamas attacked Israel. Roughly 1,200 Israelis were killed, the deadliest day in Israel's history. Some 240 people were taken hostage. Vowing to eradicate Hamas, Israel launched airstrikes against Gaza and then invaded northern Gaza. A negotiated pause in the fighting at the end of November secured the release of roughly one
hundred hostages. But fighting soon resumed with Israeli troops moving into southern Gaza. The soaring death toll for Palestinian civilians, most of them women and children, fueled worldwide complaints that Israel was committing war crimes. Israel denied the charge, arguing that Hamas was using Palestinian civilians as human shields. Joe Biden
unequivocally backed Israel's right to retaliate and traveled to Israel early in the conflict to show his support. By early December, however, U.S. officials were publicly urging Israel to do more to protect civilians or risk "strategic defeat." Initial fears that the conflict with Gaza might lead to a broader Middle East war eased by year's end but did not
disappear. How the conflict will end and what will follow it remain open questions. 1. Global temperatures shatter records. Climate change is no longer a future threat. It is the world's new reality. Two thousand twenty-three is likely the hottest year on record. Global temperatures have not been this high in 125,000 years, and they are poised to blow past
the 2 degree Celsius limit enshrined in the 2015 Paris Agreement. The result has been extreme weather events around the globe, ranging from historic wildfires to extreme drought to record flooding. The once-obscure phrase "wet bulb temperature" entered the lexicon as people worldwide learned firsthand that high temperatures combined with high
humidity can kill. Optimists pointed to developments that could turn things around. Total investments in clean energy have soared. The cost of wind and solar power continues to fall and many emitters will reach peak emissions in the next few decades. Hydrogen is being touted as source of clean energy. The first commercial ventures aimed at sucking
carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere are becoming operational, while scientists experiment with "enhanced rock weathering" that uses minerals like basalt to passively absorb carbon dioxide. However, serious doubts remain about how fast and how widely such technologies can be scaled up, especially as fossil fuel production and emissions continue to
rise. Diplomats gathered in solemn forums like the twenty-eighth Conference of Parties (COP-28) to discuss plans and done, more is said than done." Humanity may have missed its chance to avoid catastrophic climate change. Sinet Adous, Michelle Kurilla, and
 Shelby Sires assisted in the preparation of this post. Other posts in this series: Ten Most Significant World Events in 2022 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2019 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2020 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2020 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2018 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2020 Ten Most Significant World Even
Significant World Events in 2016 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2015 Ten Most Significant World Events in 2014 Threats to the future of democracy look overrated these days, given the glaring leadership weaknesses now evident in Russia, China, and Iran. Add relief that the U.S. midterm election came off with few of the stresses we saw in 2020
And don't overlook increasingly strong cohesion in EU policymaking. But there are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decisionmakers, and the rest of us in 2023. Here are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world leaders, business decision are still important (and growing) risks to preoccupy world l
serious and pervasive danger to Europe, the U.S., and beyond. Bogged down in Ukraine, with little to lose from further isolation, and facing intense domestic pressure to show strength, Russia will turn to asymmetric warfare against the West to inflict damage through a thousand "paper cuts" rather than by overt aggression that
depends on military and economic power that Russia no longer has. Putin's nuclear saber-rattling will escalate. Kremlin-affiliated hackers will intensify its offensive against Western elections by systematically supporting and funding
disinformation and extremism. Attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure will continue. In short, Rogue Russia is a threat to global security, Western political systems, the cybersphere, and food security. Not to mention every Ukrainian civilian. 2- Maximum Xi Xi Jinping now has a command of China's political system unrivaled since Mao with (very) few limits
on his ability to advance his statist and nationalist policy agenda. But with no dissenting voices to challenge given China's outsized role in the world economy. We see risks in three areas this year, all stemming from Maximum Xi. The ill-effects of
centralized decision-making on public health will continue with COVID's spread. Xi's drive for state control of China's economy will produce arbitrary decisions, policy volatility, and heightened uncertainty for a country already weakened by two years of extreme Covid controls. Finally, Xi's nationalist views and assertive foreign policy will increasingly
provoke resistance from the West and from China's Asian neighbors. 3- Weapons of mass disruption Recent advances represent a step-change in the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to manipulate people and disrupt society, and 2023 will be a tipping point for this trend. A new form, known as generative AI, will allow users to create realistic images
videos, and text with just a few sentences of guidance. Large language models will pass the Turing test—a Rubicon for machines' ability to imitate human intelligence. Advances in deepfakes, facial recognition, and voice synthesis software will render control over one's likeness a relic of the past. These tools will help autocrats undermine democracy
abroad and stifle dissent at home, and enable demagogues and populists within democracies to weaponize AI for narrow political gain at the expense of democracy and civil society. 4- Inflation shockwaves The global inflation shock that began in the U.S. in 2021 and took hold worldwide in 2022 will have powerful economic and political ripple effects in
2023. It will be the key driver of global recession, add to market volatility and financial stress, and produce disruptive effects on politics in every region of the world. 5- Iran in a corner Nationwide anti-government protests continue. At the same time, Tehran has escalated its nuclear program in dramatic ways, all but ending any chance of reviving the
nuclear deal. And now Iran is supplying Vladimir Putin's military with deadly weapons. This year will feature new confrontations between the West and the Islamic Republic, as it faces convulsions at home and lashes out abroad.6- Energy crunch A combination of geopolitics, economics, and production factors will create much tighter energy market
conditions, particularly in the second half of 2023, raising costs for households and businesses, increasing the fiscal burden on importing governments and widening the rift between OPEC+ and major consumers. 7- Arrested global development Over the past two generations, global GDP tripled, almost every country grew richer, and more than a billion
people escaped extreme poverty to join the ranks of history's first global middle class. That progress has been thrown into reverse by mutually reinforcing shocks: the Covid-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the global inflation surge. In 2023, billions of people will become more vulnerable as economic, security, and political gains are lost. The
 global middle class will shrink, and greater political instability, within and among countries, will follow. 8- Divided States of America The 2022 midterm elections halted the slide toward a constitutional crisis at the next U.S. presidential election as voters rejected virtually all candidates running for state governor or state attorney general who denied or
questioned the legitimacy of the 2020 presidential election. But the U.S. remains one of the most politically polarized and dysfunctional of the world's advanced industrial democracies heading into 2023. Extreme policy divergences between red and blue states will make it harder for U.S. and foreign companies to treat the U.S. as a single coherent
market, despite obvious economic strengths. And the risk of political violence remains high. 9- Tik Tok boom Born between the mid-1990s and the early 2010s, Generation Z is the first truly global generation. And that
makes them a new political and geopolitical and geopolitical actor, especially in the U.S. and Europe. Gen Z has both the ability and the motivation to organize online to reshape corporate and public policy, making life harder for companies everywhere and disrupting politics with the click of a button. 10- Water stress This year, water stress will become a global and
systemic challenge... while governments will still treat it as a temporary crisis. Water stress requires a transition from water crisis to water risk management. That shift will not materialize in 2023, leaving investors, insurers, and private companies to figure out how to handle this challenge on their own. Red Herrings Western support for Ukraine will not
fade in 2023 as economic conditions worsen in the U.S. and Europe. The European Union will defy predictions of dysfunction this year to remain remarkably unified on priority challenges. There will be no security crisis over Taiwan in 2023. Domestic challenges in both countries will keep U.S.-China tech war tensions in check. CIDOB is an international
affairs research centre that, through excellence and relevance, seeks to analyse the global issues that affect political, social and governance dynamics, from the international to the local., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 7,000,100 articles in English Beach on 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 northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the main 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 northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the main 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 northwest coast of the main island.
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
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house with a garage that stood amid New York City's skyscrapers? Archive Start a new article Jafar Panahi It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories.
Nicusor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by 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
and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310 m) steel through 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 Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate 
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, 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
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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 20th century, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian
calendar was 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh month of this year. Also in this year, the Spanish flu pandemic killed 50-100 million people worldwide. In Russia, this
year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian Calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, 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 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 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 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 Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. January 27 - The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kämärä. January 28 - Porvenir
massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys. Main article: February 1 - Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro (Kotor), led by two Czech Socialists, mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in t
is the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be torpedoed and sunk. February 23: Estonian Declaration of the Vote.[3] February 10 - Deposed Sultan of 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 23: Estonian Declaration 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.
 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 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 Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps 
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, 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 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 1 - The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Force in the world.
April 5 - Salote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965. April 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 unsuccessfully 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. [8] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. [9] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. [9] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.
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 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 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, 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 Pollmatian 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 VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the Ott
Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The National Czechoslovak Committee 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, 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 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 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 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 Epehy - British approach the
Hindenburg Line along the St Quentin Canal. September 19 - WWI: The British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force launches the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains.
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 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, with the
Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division. September 27 - WWI The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. The Battle of 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 4th Cavalry Division, continuing the Desert
Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps captures 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 16 - Emperor Karl IV of Austria
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publishes the Völkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councils 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. October 30 The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation overthrows the

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pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Main article: 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 yethdraws its support of the Kaiser. The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser. The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compiègne in France.
abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands. Proclamation of the republic 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 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 12 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 East
African troops are informed of the November 11 armistice. November 16 - The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's 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 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 Uprising (1918-19): Poles in
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 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-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 Ceauşescu January 1 - Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (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 Egypt (d. 1970) January 17 Kamal Amrohi, Indian director, screenwriter
(d. 1993) George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013) January 20 - Juan García Esquivel, Mexican bandleader (d. 2001) 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 Ceauşescu, Romanian communist politician and leader (d. 2005) Elmore James
American musician (d. 1963) January 29 Luis Aguilar, Mexican actor, and singer (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 6 - Lothar-Günther Buchheim, German author (d. 2007)
February 7 - Marguerite Narbel, Swiss biologist and politician (d. 2010) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 14 - William L. Snyder, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 - Smilja
Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 22 Don Pardo, American 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. 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 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 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. 1992) William Holden Kai Siegbahn Fanny Blankers-Koen April 1 - Diarmuic
 Larkin, Irish artist and art educationist (d. 1989) April 6 Alfredo Ovando Candía, 48th President of Bolivia (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 16 - Spike Milligan, Irish comedian (d. 2002) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actress (d. 2018) April 16 - Spike Milligan, Irish comedian (d. 2018) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actoress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2018) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 2018) April 18 - Spike Milligan, Irish comedian (d. 2018) April 19 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actoress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2018) April 19 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actoress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2018) April 19 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actor (d. 2018) April 19 William Holden, American actor (d. 2018) April 19
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. 2007)[39] April 26 - Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch athlete (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007)[39] April 26 - Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch athlete (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007)[39] April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, N
(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. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President of the United Arab Emirates (d. 2018) 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. 2018) 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. 2018) 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. 2018) 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. 2018) 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. 2020) 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. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist and activist (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa
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 physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2004) May 11 - Richard Feynman, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2008) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American country music singer (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2008) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2008) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2008) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2008) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2008) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 16 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 17 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy Arnold, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) May 18 Eddy
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. 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 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 8 - Robert Preston, American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 9 - John Hospers, American writer, storyteller (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 9 - John Hospers, American writer, storyteller (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 9 - John Hospers, American writer, storyteller (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 9 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 9 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Preston, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 8 - Robert Prize in Physiol
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. 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. 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 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. 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. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian
2006) Alec Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2018) July 5 Zakaria Mohieddin, Egyptian general, politician (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, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman (d. 2009) 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. 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 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) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2007) July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2010) Nelson Mandela, 1st President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013) July 20 - Auður Laxness, Icelandic writer, craftsperson (d. 2011) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2010) Nelson Mandela, 1st President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 22 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 22 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2013) July 22 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, political schoolteacher, politician schoolteacher, politician schooltea
24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born violinist (d. 2012) 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 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. 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. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) Augu
1999) August 20 - Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 22 Said Mohamed Djohar, President of the Comoros (d. 2006) Martin Pope, American physicist (d. 2010) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 24 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 25 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 26 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 27 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 28 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 29 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 29 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 29 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 29 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 29 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 29 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Kaufman, American physicist (d. 2010) August 20 - Bruria Augus
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. 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 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. 2010) 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 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 Ångel Labruna, Argentine soccer player, manager (d. 1983) Ida Schuster, Scottish actress (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, 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 8 - Jens Christian Skou, Danish chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) 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 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 politician
Democratic National Committee Chairman (d. 2014) October 22 - René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2022) October 23 - Augusta Dabney, 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 actress (d. 2007) Billy Graham Spiro Agnew November 1 - Ken Miles, British sports car racing engineer and driver (d. 1966) November 2 - Raimon Panikkar
 Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) November 4 Art Carney, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 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. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2018) November 9 Spiro Agnew, Vice president of the United States (d. 1996) Choi Hong Hi, South Korean general, martial artist (d. 2002) Su Beng, Taiwanese dissident and political activist (d. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2018) Hermann typeface desi
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. 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. 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 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. 1920)[55] 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. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) December 21 Francisco Miró Q
(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. 2015) December 24 - Dave Bartholomew, American musician, songwriter and music producer (d. 2019)
 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. 1827) January 9 Max
Ritter von Müller, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1843) January 20 - 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, Russian aristocrat (b. 1816) February 2 - John L. Sullivan,
American boxer, World Heavyweight Champion (b. 1858) February 4 - Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1862), Spanish flu February 6 - Gustav Klimt, Austrian painter (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-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. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Hans-Joachim Buddecke,
German flying ace (killed in action) (b. 1839) 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. 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. 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. 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. 1889) May 14 - James Gordon
Bennett Jr., American newspaper publisher (b. 1841) May 17 - William Drew Robeson I, African-American minister, father of singer and actor Paul Robeson (b. 1883) May 19 Ferdinand Hodler, Swiss painter (b. 1853) Raoul Lufbery, Franco-American fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1885)
May 21 Sofia Hjulgrén, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[60] Wilho Laine, Finnish politician and writer (b. 1863) May 24 - József Kiss, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1896) May 30 - Georgi Plekhanov, Russian
revolutionary, philosopher (b. 1856) Kyrion II of Georgia June 1 - Roderic Dallas, 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. 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, 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. 1895) Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1898) Grand Duchess Ol
Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1894) Grand Duchess Anastasia (b. 1894) Grand Duchess Anastasia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duchess Anastasia (execute
 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, 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. 1848) July 29 - Ernest William Christmas, Australian painter (b. 1863) July 30 Hermann von Eichhorn, German field marshal (assassinated) (b. 1848) Joyce
Kilmer, American journalist, poet (killed in action) (b. 1886) Frank Linke-Crawford, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) Marianne Cope August 1 John Riley Banister, American policeman, cowboy (b. 1854) Gabriel Guérin, French World War I fighter ace (air
crash) (b. 1892) August 5 - Peter Strasser, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1838) František Plesnivý, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845) August 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. 1882) George Reid
Eduard, Duke of Anhalt Prince Erik, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion 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. 1861) 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
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. 1888) Robbie Ross, British writer (b. 1869) 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. 1884), Spanish flu Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 24 César Ritz, Swiss
hotelier (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 25 - Amadeo de Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892) Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1852) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1852) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 31 Egon Schiele, 2nd President of FIFA 
1890), Spanish flu István Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1861) 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 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 14 - Matti
Lonkainen, Finnish politician (b. 1874)[65] November 15 - Sir Robert Anderson, British police officer (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 20 - John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882) November 22 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United
States (b. 1846), Spanish flu November 23 - Fritz von Below, German general (b. 1853) November 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 11 - Ivan Cankar, Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish flu December 13 - Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States
district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1848) December 14 - Sidónio Pais, Portuguese politician, general, diplomat, 66th Prime Minister of Portugal (b. 1884) December 21 - Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Austrian statesman
former Prime Minister (b. 1863) December 28 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (b. 1853) Physics - Max Planck Chemistry - Fritz Haber[66] Medicine - not awarded Literature - not awarded Peace - not awarded ^ Barry, John M. (2005). The Great Influenza;
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years 2025 (Sunday) 2024 (Saturday) 2026 (Wednesday) 2020 (Wednesday) 2020 (Wednesday) 2020 (Wednesday) 2016 (Wednesday) 2016 (Wednesday) 2016 (Wednesday) 2016 (Wednesday) 2017 (Thursday) 2018 (Friday) 2018 (Frid
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 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of 
1859 - The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 - The four-day Naval Battle of Hakodate begins. The newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy defeats the remnants of the Ezo Republic on
May 17.[14] 1871 - The National Association, the first professional baseball league, opens its first season in Fort Wayne, Indiana.[15] 1886 - Haymarket affair: In Chicago, United States, a homemade bomb is thrown at police officers trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer trying to break up a labor rally a la
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 South African Defence Force attacks a SWAPO base at Cassinga in southern Angola, killing about 600 people. [21]
1979 - Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. 1982 - Twenty sailors are killed when the British Type 42 destroyer HMS Sheffield is hit by an Argentinian Exocet missile during a fire. 1989
- Iran-Contra affair: Former White House aide Oliver North is convicted of three crimes and acquitted of nine other charges; the convictions are later overturned on appeal. 1989 - 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) 1657 - Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (died 1731) 1657 - 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 1852) 1796 - William Pennington, American devictor 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 Whiteaker, American soldier, judge, and politician, 1st Governor of Oregon (died 1809) 1822 - Charles 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 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1808) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American historian, photographer, and academic (die
opera singer (died 1896)[29] 1851 - Thomas Dewing, American painter (died 1934) 1883 - Wang Jingwei, Chinese politician (died 1934) 1884 - Richard Baggallay, English army officer and cricketer (died 1935)[30] 1887 - Andrew Dasburg, French-American painter (died 1936) 1889 - Francis Spellman,
American cardinal (died 1967)[31] 1890 - Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (died 1945) 1902 - Ronnie Aird, English cricketer and administrator (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 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 2004) 1918 - Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese soldier, carpenter, and meteorologist (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 2020)
1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2013) 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 1943 - Georgi Asparuhov,
Bulgarian footballer (died 1971) 1944 - Russi Taylor, American voice actress (died 2019) 1945 - Robert Machray, American political activist 1946 - John Watson, British race car driver 1948 - King George Tupou V of Tonga, (died 2012) 1951 - Colin Bass,
English bass player, songwriter, and producer 1951 - Colleen Hanabusa, American lawyer and politician 1951 - Jackie Jackson, American singer-songwriter and dancer 1951 - Ryan Cayabyab, Filipino pianist, composer, and conductor
1956 - Ken Oberkfell, American baseball player and coach 1957 - Kathy Kreiner, Canadian skier 1958 - Keith Haring, American painter (died 1990) 1958 - Caroline Spelman, English politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann,
Austrian politician, 28th Chancellor of Austria 1961 - Jay Aston, English journalist 1967 - Kate Garraway, English journalist 1967 - Ana Gasteyer, American basketball player 1972 - Mike Dirnt, American bass player and songwriter 1972
- Chris Tomlin, American singer-songwriter[35] 1973 - Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Argentinian footballer and coach 1974 - Tony McCoy, Northern Irish jockey and sportscaster 1975 - Kimora Lee Simmons, American model[36] 1978 - Erin Andrews, American sportscaster and journalist 1978 -
Igor Biscan, Croatian footballer and manager 1978 - James Harrison, American football player 1981 - Eric Djemba, Cameroon footballer 1981 - Ruth Negga, Ethiopian-Irish actress[38]
[39] 1981 - Dallon Weekes, American singer-songwriter and musician 1983 - Perek Roy, Canadian ice hockey player 1984 - Brad Maddox, American wrestler and referee 1985 - Fernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1985 - Jamie Adenuga, English MC and rapper 1986 - Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice hockey player 1986 - Devan Dubnyk, Ca
George Hill, American basketball player 1987 - Cesc Fàbregas, Spanish footballer and manager 1987 - Jorge Lorenzo, Spanish motorcycle racer 1989 - James van Riemsdyk, American ice hockey player 1991 - Brianne Jenner, Canadian women's ice hockey player 1992
- Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Alexander O'Connor, English musician [40] 408 - Venerius, archbishop of Milan 784 - Arbeo, bishop of Freising 1003 - Herman II, duke of Swabia 1038 - Gotthard of Hildesheim, German bishop (born
960) 1406 - Coluccio Salutati, chancellor of Florence (born 1331) 1436 - Engelbrekt Enge
1438) 1519 - Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino (born 1492)[42] 1535 - John Houghton, Carthusian monk and saint 1562 - Lelio Sozzini, Italian Protestant theologian and reformer (born 1511) 1604 - Claudio Merulo, Italian organist and
composer (born 1533) 1605 - Ulisse Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist (born 1522) 1615 - Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1530) 1615 - Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1627 - Isaac Barrow, English mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1561)
Antoine de Noailles, French cardinal (born 1651) 1734 - James Thornhill, English painter and politician (born 1675) 1737 - Eustace Budgell, English journalist and politician (born 1671) 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 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 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 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) 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) 1938 - Kanō Jigorō, Japanese founder of judo (born 1860) 1938 - Carl von Ossietzky, German journalist and activist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1860) 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 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 actor, singer, and
screenwriter (born 1897) 1976 - Frank Strahan, Australian public servant (born 1886) 1980 - Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslavia (born 1811) 1984 - Diana Dors, English actress (born 1913) 1983 - Nino Sanzogno, Italian conductor and composer (born 1911) 1984 - Diana Dors, English actress (born 1913) 1985 - Nino Sanzogno, Italian conductor and composer (born 1913) 1986 - Diana Dors, English actress (born 1913) 1986 - Diana Dors, English 2013 - Diana Dors, English 2013 - Diana Dors, English 2013 - Dian
1931) 1985 - Fikri Sönmez, Turkish tailor and politician (born 1938) 1985 - Clarence Wiseman, English-Canadian 10th General of The Salvation Army (born 1942)[49] 1987 - Cathryn Damon, American actress (born 1930) 1988 - Lillian Estelle Fisher, American historian of
Spanish America (born 1891) 1990 - Emily Remler, American quitarist (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 1965)[51] 2005 - David Hackworth, 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) 2012 - Mort Lindsey, American pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1923) 2012 - Bob Stewart,
American television producer, founded Stewart Tele Enterprises (born 1920) 2012 - Adam Yauch, American physician and politician, 44th Governor of Indiana (born 1918) 2013 - Christian de Duve, English-Belgian cytologist and
biochemist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1917) 2013 - Javier Diez Canseco, Peruvian sociologist and politician (born 1948) 2013 - Mario Machado, Chinese-American journalist and actor (born 1914) 2013 - César Portillo de la Luz, Cuban guitarist and composer (born 1922) 2014 -
Dick Ayers, American author and illustrator (born 1924) 2014 - Elena Baltacha, Ukrainian-Scottish tennis player (born 1933) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1947) 2014 - Edgar Cortr
Ngoupandé, Central African politician, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 - William Bast, American screenwriter and author (born 1946)[53] 2016 - Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundian politician (born 1946)
2020 - Don Shula, American football player and coach (born 1930)[54] 2020 - Greg Zanis, American carpenter and activist (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Nick Kamen, English model, songwriter (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[57] 2024 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born 1950)[58] 2021 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter (born
Bullying Day (United Nations) Bird Day (United Nations) Bird Day (United States) Cassinga Day (Namibia) Christian feast day: 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) (Slovakia) Greenery 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) ^ Flannery, John M. (2013). The Mission of the Portuguese Augustinians to Persia and Beyond (1602-1747). Lieden: Brill. p. 40. ISBN 9789004243828. ^ Bray,
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