1910

- British mathematicians and philosophers Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead publish the first volume of their *Principia Mathematica* (1910–1913), an attempt to prove that all mathematics are the logical extension of a small number of axioms.
- Spanish architect Antonio Gaudi completes one of his best-known buildings, Casa Milà, in Barcelona.
- Lord Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, who started the Boy Scouts in 1908, founds the Girl Guides.
- On January 15, France merges its colonies Chad, Gabon, Middle Congo, and Ubangi-Shari into French Equatorial Africa, a single administrative unit.
- On April 28, the British Parliament adopts the so-called People’s Budget, a major step in the creation of a welfare state in Great Britain.
- On May 18, Halley’s Comet, which is visible from Earth every seventy-six years, blazes in the night sky.
- On May 31, the British Parliament merges the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Transvaal into the Union of South Africa as a dominion of the British Empire.
- On August 10, a typhoon kills some five hundred people in Japan and leaves four thousand homeless.
- On August 22, Korea signs a treaty recognizing Japanese authority over the peninsula.
- On September 15, the Nationalist Party, led by Louis Botha, a Dutch settler, defeats the Union Party, which runs on a platform advocating close ties to the British Empire, in the first elections in the Union of South Africa.
- On October 4, Manuel II of Portugal flees to England amid a revolt by the army.

1911

- In October, American archaeologist Harem Bingham discovers Machu Picchu, a lost city of the Incan Empire, high in the Peruvian Andes.
- Japan, the United States, Great Britain, and Russia empower Canada to limit the hunting of fur seals in the North Pacific and the Bering Sea.
- Joseph Schumpeter, a Moravian economist at the University of Graz, publishes his *Theory of Economic Development*, a work that influences economists.
- Traveling by rail and ship, André Jaeger-Schmidt sets a new around-the-world record of thirty-nine days, nineteen hours.
- German novelist Thomas Mann publishes *Death in Venice*.
- French artist Georges Braque, one of the founders of Cubism, paints *Man With a Guitar*.
- In April, the Chinese Revolution begins in Szechwan province, sparked by the belief that foreigners dominate the Manchu (Ch’ing) dynasty.
- On May 15, the British House of Commons adopts the Parliament Act, which strips the House of Lords of its ability to veto legislation.
- In June, British physicist Ernest Rutherford announces that the atom has a positively charged nucleus surrounded by negatively charged electrons.
- On June 21, the SS *Olympic* of the British White Star Line arrives in New York City on its maiden voyage.
- In September, a Yangtze River flood kills one hundred thousand people in China.
• On September 9, Italy declares war on the Ottoman Empire.
• On September 14, Mordkha Bogrov, a revolutionary assassin, shoots Russian prime minister Pëtr Arkadevich Stolypin, who dies four days later.
• On October 5, Italian forces capture Tripoli (in modern Libya) after shelling the North African city.
• On October 10, Chinese imperial troops mutiny at Wu-ch’ang, the capital of Hukwang province.
• On October 26, China becomes a republic, ending nearly three centuries of rule by the Manchu dynasty.
• On November 1, Italian planes bomb an oasis on Tripoli’s coast in the first use of the airplane to drop bombs.
• On November 5, Italy annexes Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, an action Istanbul, capital of the Ottoman Empire, refuses to recognize.
• In December, Parliament passes the National Insurance Bill, which provides unemployment compensation and health insurance to British workers.
• On December 4, an armistice ends fighting in China.
• On December 6, Russia declares Mongolia a protectorate after Mongolia had declared independence from China on November 18.
• On December 11, French chemist Marie Curie receives the Nobel Prize in chemistry for her discovery of the elements radium and polonium and for her discovery that radium spontaneously decays.
• On December 14, an expedition led by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole.

1912

• Dutch aircraft designer Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker founds Fokker Aircraft.
• German scientist Alfred L. Wegener publishes The Origins of Continents and Oceans, which asserts that continents ride on top of plates that move at the rate of only a few centimeters a century.
• Rowenta, a German firm, introduces the first electric iron.
• French painter Marcel Duchamp completes one of his best-known and most controversial works, Nude Descending a Staircase.
• An International Radio-Telegraph Conference adopts the Morse code signal SOS—three dots, three dashes, three dots—as a universal signal of distress.
• On January 1, Sun Yat-sen becomes provisional president of the Republic of China.
• On February 12, Hsüan t’ung, the boy emperor of China, abdicates.
• On February 14, Sun Yat-sen resigns as president of China.
• On March 7, Henri Semiet completes the first nonstop flight from Paris to London.
• On March 10, Yüan Shih-k’ai becomes president of China.
• On March 13, Bulgaria and Serbia form an alliance against the Ottoman Empire, weakened by its war with Italy.
• On March 30, the Treaty of Fez makes most of Morocco a French protectorate with Rabat as its capital.
• In April, British lawyer and amateur archeologist Charles Dawson announces the discovery of an ancient skull in Piltdown, England.
• On April 13, the Royal Flying Corps, predecessor of the Royal Air Force, is established in Great Britain.
• From April 14 to April 15, the British White Star liner Titanic, on its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York, strikes an iceberg in the North Atlantic and sinks within hours, despite belief that the ship is unsinkable.
• On May 1, L’Après-Midi d’un Faune (Afternoon of the Faun), a ballet by Russian dancer Vaslav Nijinsky, premiers in Paris.
• On May 5, the first issue of the revolutionary journal Pravda (Truth) is published in Saint Petersburg, Russia.
• From May 5 to July 22, more than twenty-five hundred athletes from twenty-eight countries participate in the fifth summer games of the modern Olympiad in Stockholm, Sweden.
• On July 22, the British admiralty transfers its warships from the Mediterranean to the North Sea in response to Germany’s naval presence there.
• In August, several factions unite in China to form the National People’s Party, or Kuomintang, under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen.
• On August 1, airmail service begins between London and Paris.
• On August 7, Japan and Russia agree on their spheres of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia.
• On September 28, conservative Irish and British political parties sign the Ulster Covenant of Resistance in Belfast.
• On October 8, Montenegro declares war on the Ottoman Empire.
• On October 14, the Ottoman Turks invade Serbia but retreat by month’s end.
• On October 18, Italy and the Ottoman Empire sign a treaty at Ouchy, Switzerland, recognizing Italian control of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.
• On November 28, Albania declares independence from the Ottoman Empire.
• On December 4, the Turks agree to an armistice with Bulgaria and Serbia, but Greece refuses to participate.

1913

• British novelist D.H. Lawrence publishes Sons and Lovers, a novel whose open treatment of sex shocks conservatives.
• John Henry Mears, a reporter for the New York Evening Sun, sets a new round-the-world record of thirty-five days, twenty-one hours.
• On January 23, a coup by the nationalist Young Turks replaces Kiamil Pasha with Mahmud Shevket Pasha as grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire.
• On February 23, Francisco Madero is executed, presumably at the behest of Huerta. Madero had been deposed as president of Mexico the week before in a coup led by Victoriano Huerta.

• In March, British scientist Henry Gwyn-Jeffreys discovers that the number of electrons in an element is the same as its atomic number.

• On March 6, war again embroils the Balkans when Greek forces capture Janina and take thirty-two thousand Turks prisoner.

• On April 3, a jury sentences British suffragist Emmeline Pankhurst to three years in prison for inciting arson.

• On April 8, the first parliament in Chinese history opens in Beijing.

• On April 26, the International Women’s Peace Conference opens at The Hague, drawing women from around the world who fear militarism and international tensions in the Balkans and elsewhere.

• On May 29, Igor Stravinsky’s ballet *The Rites of Spring* premieres in Paris.

• On May 30, the Treaty of London ends the Balkan conflict.

• In June French physicist Charles Fabry discovers the ozone layer in the earth’s stratosphere.

• On June 6, the Reichstag passes a measure increasing the size of the German army in anticipation of war.

• On June 20, whites, under the terms of the Native Land Act, seize more than eighty percent of the land in South Africa despite the fact that blacks outnumber whites four to one.

• On June 24, Greece and Serbia end their alliance with Bulgaria because of a border controversy they are unable to resolve.

• On June 29, Norway becomes the first European nation to enact permanent universal suffrage for women.

• On June 30, Bulgaria attacks Serbia and Greece.

• On July 8, China, under pressure from western powers, recognizes Mongolia’s independence.

• On July 11, Romania declares war on Bulgaria and launches an invasion.

• On July 15, the British House of Lords rejects a proposal to grant Ireland home rule.

• On August 1, Russia refuses German demand to stop mobilization.

• On August 2, Germany, having occupied tiny Luxembourg, demands that Belgium allow German troops to sweep through Belgium in order to attack France from the north despite a Belgian declaration of neutrality.

• On August 3, Germany declares war on France and launches an offensive through Belgium the following day.

• On August 4, Great Britain declares war on Germany for violating Belgian neutrality.

• On August 5, Montenegro declares war on Austria-Hungary.

• On August 6, Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

• On August 8, French and British troops attack the German army in Lorraine.

• On August 12, France and Great Britain declare war on Austria-Hungary.

• On August 18, Russian forces attack Galicia (in present-day Poland).

• On August 20, the Anglo-French offensive in Lorraine and along the Franco-Belgian border stalls.

• On August 23, Japan declares war on Germany, intent on capturing German colonies in Asia, and attacks Tsingtau, a German-controlled city in the Chinese province of Chiao Hsien.

• From August 26 to August 29, Russian forces led by Grand Duke Nicholas lose the Battle of Tannenberg.

• On August 28, the war at sea begins when the Royal Navy sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Helgoland Bight in the North Sea.

• On August 29, an expeditionary force from New Zealand, fighting alongside Britain, captures German Samoa and three weeks later takes German New Guinea.

1914

• Irish novelist and short-story writer James Joyce publishes *Dubliners* and *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

• On April 13, British playwright Bernard Shaw premieres *Pygmalion* in London.

• On April 21, U.S. Marines occupy the Mexican port city of Veracruz after officials there refused to order a twenty-one-gun salute to the American flag.

• In May, Yu-an Shih-k’ai establishes himself as dictator of China.

• On May 25, the British Parliament passes a bill granting home rule to Ireland (with a six-year exemption granted for the mostly Protestant province of Ulster).

• On May 29, a Canadian steamship sinks in the Saint Lawrence River after hitting another vessel. More than one thousand passengers and crew die.

• On June 28, Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip assassimates Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife in Sarajevo.

• On July 28, Austria-Hungary declares war against Serbia.

• On July 30, Russia mobilizes its army to support Serbia against Austria-Hungary.

• On August 1, Russia refuses German demand to stop mobilization.

• On August 2, Germany, having occupied tiny Luxembourg, demands that Belgium allow German troops to sweep through Belgium in order to attack France from the north despite a Belgian declaration of neutrality.

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Chronology of Selected World Events Outside the United States, 1910–1919

- On September 5, Russia, Great Britain, and France ally against Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- From September 6 to September 9, British and French troops halt a Germany offensive in the first Battle of the Marne, north of Paris.
- From September 7 to September 14, Germany defeats Russia in the first Battle of Masurian Lakes, in what is now northeastern Poland.
- On September 12, Russian forces capture Lemberg, the provincial capital of Galicia.
- On September 18, the German army retreats after intense fighting along the Aisne River in northern France.
- On October 1, thirty thousand Canadian troops sail for Europe to join the British.
- On October 10, German troops capture the Belgian coastal town of Antwerp, raising fears in Great Britain that Germany might invade Britain by crossing the English Channel.
- On October 21, British, French, and German forces fight at Ypres, a month long battle that ends in stalemate with 250,000 casualties.
- On October 30, the Ottoman Empire declares war on Russia and Great Britain.
- On November 3, Russia declares war on Turkey after the Ottomans, who are allied with Germany, allow German ships to enter the Black Sea.
- On November 5, Great Britain declares war on Turkey.
- On November 12, Louis Botha puts down a Boer revolt in South Africa that stemmed from the Boers’ opposition to an attack on German troops in neighboring southwest Africa.
- On December 2, the Austrians capture the Serbian capital, Belgrade, but the Serbs retake it a month later.
- On December 11, the Royal Navy sinks four German cruisers off the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic without suffering any losses.
- On December 16, Great Britain establishes a protectorate over Egypt, sending troops there to attack the Ottoman Empire.

1915

- British novelist W. Somerset Maugham publishes Of Human Bondage.
- Austrian novelist Franz Kafka publishes The Metamorphosis.
- Japanese writer Ryunosuke Akutagawa publishes Rashomon.
- On January 13, twenty-nine thousand people die in an earthquake in central Italy.
- On January 24, the British navy defeats a German squadron in the Battle of Dogger Bank.
- On February 18, Germany fulfills its February 2 pledge to use submarines (U-boats) to blockade France and the British Isles.
- From February to November, German and Austrian forces push Russian troops east through Poland.
- On March 1, Great Britain announces a blockade of Germany, which includes seizure of neutral ships carrying food to German ports, in retaliation for Germany’s inclusion of food in its naval blockade of Britain and France.
- On March 22, German troops stop a Russian advance in the Battle of Przemysl.
- From April 22 to May 25, German troops fire mortar shells filled with chlorine gas into the French lines in the first chemical attack in World War I.
- On April 25, in an attempt to capture the strategic Dardanelles Straits from Turkey, Allied troops (including French, British, Australian, and New Zealand forces) land at Gallipoli.
- On April 26, Russia, Great Britain, and France conclude a series of secret treaties in London that establish a plan for dividing the postwar spoils.
- On May 7, a German submarine torpedoes and sinks without warning the British passenger liner Lusitania, en route from New York to Liverpool, eight miles off the coast of Ireland.
- On May 23, in accordance with a treaty signed with the Allies the previous month, Italy declares war on Austria in return for an Allied promise that Italy will gain land in the South Tirol, as well as the city of Trieste, at the end of the war.
- On May 25, Chinese president Yuan Shih-k’ai accepts the conditions in Japan’s Twenty-One Demands of January 18 in order to prevent a Japanese invasion.
- The British Liberal and Conservative Parties form a coalition government for the duration of the war.
- On June 1, Germany launches the first of its zeppelin airship raids over London and eastern England.
- On June 23, Italy launches an offensive in hopes of capturing Trieste from the Austrians, but fails in four battles along the Isonzo River, suffering 250,000 casualties.
- In July, Albert Einstein publishes his general theory of relativity.
- On August 5, Austrian and German troops capture Warsaw, Poland.
- On August 30, German troops capture the Russian fortress at Brest Litovsk.
- On September 5, Czar Nicholas II, after watching his army suffer a series of defeats, takes personal command of the Russian army.
- On September 22, Allied troops begin an offensive in Artois and Champagne, in northern France.
- On October 6, Germany and Austria invade Serbia, driving the Serbian army across Albania and onto the island of Corfu.
- On October 14, Bulgaria joins the Central Powers, declaring war on Serbia.
- On October 21, Arlington, Virginia, and Paris exchange the first transatlantic radiotelephone call.
- On October 29, socialist Aristide Briand becomes prime minister of France following the resignation of René Viviani.
On November 14, Czech nationalist Tomáš Masaryk calls for the establishment of a Czech national council as a first step toward independence.

On November 21, the Ottoman Empire halts a British invasion from India at the Battle of Ctesiphon, near Baghdad.

On December 10, French novelist and poet Romain Rolland receives the Nobel Prize in literature.

On January 24, Great Britain adopts compulsory military service, with exceptions for conscientious objectors.

On February 21, German troops attack Verdun, the French fortress on the Meuse River in northern France.

On March 5, the Allies invade German East Africa.

On March 9, Germany declares war on Portugal.

On March 11, British troops capture Baghdad, capital of Iraq.

On March 12, the Russian Duma (parliament) establishes a provisional government despite Czar Nicholas II’s decree disbanding the Duma.

On March 16, Czar Nicholas II abdicates the Russian throne, ending three centuries of Romanov rule.

On April 6, President Woodrow Wilson signs Congress’s declaration of war against Germany, bringing the United States into World War I in support of the Allies and against the Central Powers.

On April 29, British troops at Kut-al-Imara, in present-day Iraq, surrender to the Turks after a 143-day siege.

On April 25, the Easter Uprising begins in Dublin, Ireland.

On May 12, the British execute James Connolly, the last of the seven leaders of the Easter Uprising in Dublin.

On May 15, Austria attacks Italian troops in the Trentino, along the Italo-Austrian border.

On May 31, both Great Britain and Germany claim victory in Turkey.

On June 23, the Russians begin an offensive that reconquers much of Galicia.

On June 24, the German army again attacks Verdun, scene of some of the war’s bloodiest fighting.

On July 1, the Allies launch an offensive along the Somme River in northeastern France.

On August 9, Italian troops capture Gorizia (in present-day northeastern Italy).

On August 24, German socialist leader Karl Liebknecht is jailed for his role in organizing anti-war protests.

On August 27, Italy declares war on Germany, Romania declares war on Austria, and Germany declares war on Romania.

Paul von Hindenburg, hero of the Battle of Tannenberg, becomes chief of the German general staff.

In September, the Allies deploy tanks for the first time in war against German positions in the Battle of the Somme.

On September 10, the Allies begin an offensive in Salonika, Greece, part of Britain’s plan to consolidate its gains in the eastern Mediterranean.

On September 16, German reinforcements of the Austrian army prevent Russia from retaking Lemberg, the provincial capital of Galicia.

On September 27, Greece declares war on Bulgaria, which had declared war on Romania.

In October, German astronomer Karl Schwarzschild, working from Albert Einstein’s theory of relativity, posits the existence of “black holes.”

On October 17, the Allies occupy Athens and recognize the rebel provisional government of Eleuthéreos Venizélós.

On October 24, French soldiers break through the German lines along a four-mile front in fighting at Verdun.

On November 5, Germany and Austria recognize the independence of Poland, which had been under Russian rule, in an attempt to establish a buffer between their territory and Russia.

On December 7, Liberal Party leader David Lloyd George becomes prime minister of Great Britain.

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On April 16, Allied forces attack German units defending the Hindenburg line along the Aisne River.

On April 17, Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returns to Russia from a three-year exile in Switzerland and calls for the transfer of state power from the provisional government to workers’ soviets.

On May 3, Canadian troops capture the Vimy Ridge, ending the third Battle of Arras.

On June 4, Brazil declares war on Germany and seizes German ships in Brazilian ports.

On June 12, King Constantine of Greece, who allied with the Central Powers and dismissed the pro-Allied government of Venizélos, abdicates the throne under pressure from the Allies.

On June 16, the Congress of Soviets brings together Bolshevik leaders throughout Russia.

On June 17, the British royal family, the House of Saxe-Coburg, renounces its ties to its German relatives and becomes the House of Windsor.


On June 29, the Ukraine declares independence from Russia.

On July 16, a Russian provisional government crushes a Bolshevik rebellion, forcing Vladimir Lenin to flee to Finland to avoid arrest.

On July 17, Catholic pilgrims flock to Fátima in Portugal following reports that the Virgin Mary has appeared to several children there.

On July 20, Aleksandr Kerensky becomes prime minister of the Russian provisional government.

On July 25, the Soviet government institutes state control over all foreign trade with Russia.

On October 24, German and Austrian troops attack Italy in the Battle of Caporetto, driving the Italian army back to the Piave River.

On October 26, the third Battle of Ypres, in Flanders, ends when Canadian forces capture the town of Passchendaele.

On November 7, Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin, ousts Kerensky’s provisional government in Russia.

On November 9, British foreign secretary Arthur Balfour announces plans for a postwar Jewish homeland in Palestine.

On November 16, Moscow falls to Bolshevik troops.

On November 17, British troops take Jaffa, a port in Palestine.

On December 5, Germany and Russia sign an armistice at Brest Litovsk.

On December 6, a collision between a French munitions vessel and a Belgian relief ship in the harbor at Halifax, Nova Scotia, causes an explosion that kills more than sixteen hundred people and levels much of the city.

On December 7, the United States declares war on Austria.

On December 9, British troops capture Jerusalem, a city sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims.

On December 22, the Bolshevik government in Russia opens peace talks with Austria and Germany.

1918

In the worst pandemic since the fourteenth century Black Death, Spanish influenza sweeps the globe, killing more than twenty-one million people.

On January 18, Vladimir Lenin dissolves the Russian Constituent Assembly and proclaims a dictatorship of the proletariat.

On February 6, the British Parliament extends suffrage to married women over thirty and removes ownership of property as a qualification for suffrage.

On February 24, Estonia declares independence from Russia.

On March 3, the Soviet Union and the Central Powers sign the Treaty of Brest Litovsk.

Allied troops land in Murmansk, in northwestern Russia, claiming that they are there to prevent war materiel from falling into German hands.

On March 5, the capital of the Soviet Union moves from Petrograd to Moscow.

On March 21, German troops attack the French and British in the second Battle of the Somme.

On March 26, Ferdinand Foch becomes supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

On April 1, the Royal Air Force becomes a branch of the British military.

On May 7, Romania signs the Treaty of Bucharest with the Central Powers, acknowledging its defeat to the Germans.

On May 19, Britain imprisons five hundred members of Sinn Fein.
On October 24, Italian and British troops drive Austrian forces from Italy in the Battle of Vittorio Veneto.

On October 31, the Ottoman Empire surrenders, and the Dardanelles reopen to Allied ships.

On November 9, Kaiser William II abdicates at the insistence of German chancellor Prince Max of Baden, who resigns on the same day.

On November 11, at 11 A.M., an armistice ends World War I.

On November 12, the last Hapsburg emperor, Charles I, renounces his throne as ruler of Austria and Hungary.

On November 14, Tomás Masaryk is elected first president of the Czech republic.

On November 16, Hungary becomes a republic, led by Mihály Károlyi.

On November 18, Latvia becomes a republic.

On November 24, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia proclaim themselves one nation.

On December 1, Denmark grants Iceland independence, though Denmark maintains the fiction of control of Iceland.

1919

- British economist John Maynard Keynes publishes The Economic Consequences of the Peace.

- German architect Walter Gropius founds the Bauhaus school in Weimar, Germany, to promote modern ideas of home construction, furnishings, and design.

- On January 5, Soviet troops occupy Vilnius, Lithuania, and two weeks later capture the city of Kaunas.

- On January 16, German soldiers murder Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, who led a Spartacist (communist) uprising against the German government on January 5 in Berlin.


- On January 21, an unofficial Irish Parliament convenes when twenty-five Sinn Fein members of the British Parliament boycott the House of Commons and meet separately in Dublin.

- On February 3, White Russian armies, fighting to restore czarist government, defeat the Red Army in a series of clashes in the Caucasus.

- On February 6, a German National Assembly meeting in Weimar creates the framework for a republic.

- On March 1, nationalists declare Korean independence from Japan, but Japanese troops crush them.

- On March 3, Bolshevik leaders and representatives from other European communist parties form the Comintern, or Third International, as a means of coordinating international communist activity.

- On March 11, the Allies agree to deliver food to famine-stricken Germans.

- On March 21, Hungarian communist leader Béla Kun seizes power in a coup.

- On March 23, Benito Mussolini founded a new political party in Italy, the Fasci di Combattimento, to counter both communism and liberalism.

- On March 30, Indian nationalist Mohandas K. Gandhi leads a peaceful protest against British rule.

- On April 10, Mexican troops kill revolutionary leader Emiliano Zapata, who had advocated the return of land to the peasants.

- On April 13, troops led by Reginald Dyer kill four hundred and wound twelve hundred peaceful protesters in the northern Indian city of Amritsar.

- On April 20, a Polish army led by Józef Piłsudski captures Vilnius and Kaunas. Poland and Russia clash over control of Lithuania until November 1920.

- On May 4, students in China initiate the May Fourth Movement, protesting the decision of the Paris Peace Conference to cede control of China’s Shantung province to Japan.

- On May 29, astronomers confirm Albert Einstein’s general theory of relativity.

- On June 21, German sailors manning what remains of Germany’s once-powerful navy scuttle the fleet at Scapa Flow, off northern Scotland, to prevent it from falling into Allied hands.
Chronology of Selected World Events Outside the United States, 1910–1919

- On June 28, the Allies sign the Treaty of Versailles in the Hall of Mirrors, ending World War I.
- On July 13, British airship, the R-34 completes the first two-way crossing of the Atlantic.
- On August 4, Romanian troops oust Hungarian leader Béla Kun, ending his 133-day communist rule.
- On August 25, the first international daily air service begins between Paris and London.
- On September 3, following the death of Louis Botha, Jan Smuts becomes prime minister of South Africa.
- On September 10, Austria and the Allies sign the Treaty of Saint-Germain, which sets Austria’s borders, prohibits its union with Germany, and forces Austria to recognize the independence of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.
- On September 23, Italian poet, aviator, and war hero Gabriele D’Annunzio leads a band of Italian nationalists into land claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia, seizing the port city of Fiume.
- On November 28, voters elect Nancy, Lady Astor, to the British House of Commons. She is the first woman in British history to hold a seat in Parliament.
- On December 8, Polish leader Józef Piłsudski leads an army into Ukraine and Belarus in an attempt to end Poland’s 150-year-old border dispute with Russia.