

# Timeline of World War I

This is a summary of the events of World War one in chronological order. It has been color coded by theatres/fronts to provide a clearer understanding of what events were happening in what places during World War One.

Theaters/Fronts		
<a href="#">Western</a>	<a href="#">Eastern</a>	<a href="#">Italian</a>
<a href="#">Caucasian</a>	<a href="#">Middle Eastern</a>	<a href="#">Balkan</a>
<a href="#">African</a>	<a href="#">Naval</a>	<a href="#">Air</a>
<a href="#">Politics</a>	<a href="#">Asian and Pacific</a>	<a href="#">Gallipoli</a>

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## 1914

Dates	Events	
June 28	<b>Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria</b> , heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, who was killed in Sarajevo along with his wife <u>Duchess Sophie</u> by <u>Gavrilo Princip</u> , a Bosnian Serb. <sup>[1]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 5	Austria-Hungary seeks German support for a war against Serbia in case of Russian militarism. <u>Germany</u> gives assurances of support. <sup>[2]</sup>	
July 23	Beginning of the "Black Week". Austria-Hungary sends an ultimatum to <u>Serbia</u> . The Serbian response is seen as satisfactory everywhere but in Vienna. <sup>[3]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 28	<u>Austria-Hungary</u> declares war on Serbia. <sup>[4]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>The Netherlands</u> declare neutrality.	
July 29	Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and Czar Nicholas II of Russia communicate via telegram. <sup>[5]</sup>	
July 30	Germany sends Russia an ultimatum. <sup>[5]</sup>	
August 1	Germany declares war on <u>Russia</u> and mobilizes. <sup>[6][7][8]</sup>	
	<u>France</u> mobilizes. <sup>[6]</sup>	
	<u>Italy</u> declares its neutrality. <sup>[9]</sup>	
	<u>Denmark</u> , <u>Sweden</u> and <u>Norway</u> unitedly declare their neutrality. <sup>[10]</sup>	
	<u>Germany</u> and the <u>Ottoman Empire</u> sign a <u>secret alliance treaty</u> . <sup>[11]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 2	Germany invades <u>Luxembourg</u> . <sup>[12]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Skirmish at Joncherey, first military action on the Western Front. <sup>[13]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 2–26	Germany besieges and captures fortified Longwy "the iron gate to Paris" near the Luxembourg border, opening France to mass German invasion.	
August 3	<u>Germany</u> declares war on <u>France</u> . <sup>[14]</sup> <u>Belgium</u> denies permission for German forces to pass through to the French border. <sup>[15][16]</sup>	
	<u>Switzerland</u> declares its neutrality and mobilizes for purposes of defense. <sup>[17][18]</sup>	
August 4	<u>Germany</u> invades <u>Belgium</u> <sup>[19]</sup> to outflank the French army.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Britain protests against the violation of Belgian neutrality, guaranteed by the Treaty of London, The German Chancellor replies that the treaty is just a <i>chiffon de papier</i> (a scrap of paper). The <u>United Kingdom</u> declares war on Germany. <sup>[20]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	The United States declares neutrality.	
August 4–16	Siege of Liège The Germans besiege and then capture the fortresses of <u>Liège</u> , Belgium.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 5	German Steamer SS Pfalz surrenders after being fired on by <u>Fort Nepean</u> , south of <u>Melbourne</u> , <u>Australia</u> <sup>[21]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Montenegro</u> declares war on <u>Austria-Hungary</u> . <sup>[22]</sup>	
	The <u>Ottoman Empire</u> closes the <u>Dardanelles</u> .	
August 6	<u>Austria-Hungary</u> declares war on <u>Russia</u> . <sup>[23]</sup>	

	<u>Serbia</u> declares war on <u>Germany</u> . <sup>[23]</sup>	
August 7	<u>Spain</u> declares "the strictest neutrality." <sup>[24][25]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
August 7 – September 13	Battle of the Frontiers. The Germans obtain a victory against the British Expeditionary Force and France's Fifth Army.	<u>Details</u>
August 7–10	<u>Battle of Mulhouse</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.	<u>Details</u>
August 8	Montenegro declares war on <u>Germany</u> . <sup>[23][26]</sup>	
August 9	The <u>Togoland Campaign</u> begins.	<u>Details</u>
August 11	France declares war on Austria-Hungary.	
August 12	The United Kingdom declares war on Austria-Hungary. <sup>[23][27]</sup>	
	<u>Battle of Halen</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.	<u>Details</u>
August 14–25	<u>Battle of Lorraine</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.	<u>Details</u>
August 15	German troops crossed into <u>British East Africa</u> and occupied <u>Taveta</u> .	<u>Details</u>
August 16–20	The Serbs defeat the Austro-Hungarians at the <u>Battle of Cer</u> . <sup>[28]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
August 17	The Russian army enters <u>East Prussia</u> . <u>Battle of Stallupönen</u> .	<u>Details</u>
August 20	The Germans attack the Russians in East Prussia, the Battle of Gumbinnen. The attack is a failure in addition to being a deviation from the Schlieffen Plan. <sup>[29]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
	The Germans occupy <u>Brussels</u> .	
	<u>Battle of Morhange</u> , a phase of the Battle of Lorraine.	<u>Details</u>
	<u>Battle of Sarrebourg</u> , a phase of the Battle of Lorraine.	<u>Details</u>
August 21	<u>Battle of Charleroi</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.	<u>Details</u>
August 21–23	<u>Battle of the Ardennes</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.	<u>Details</u>
August 23	<u>Japan</u> declares war on <u>Germany</u> . <sup>[23]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
	<u>Battle of Mons</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.	<u>Details</u>
August 23–30	Battle of Tannenberg: the Russian army undergoes a heavy defeat by the Germans. <sup>[30]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
August 23 – September 11	<u>Battle of Lemberg</u> . The Russians capture <u>Lviv</u> .	<u>Details</u>
August 23–25	Battle of Kraśnik, a phase of the Battle of Lemberg. The Austro-Hungarian First Army defeats the Russian Fourth Army. <sup>[31]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
August 24	<u>Action of Elouges</u> .	
	<u>Battle of the Mortagne</u> , a phase of the Battle of Lorraine.	
August 24 – September 7	The Germans besiege and capture the Maubeuge Fortress.	<u>Details</u>
August 24 – September 28	The Allied <u>Great Retreat</u> to the River Marne.	
August 25	Japan declares war on Austria-Hungary. <sup>[23]</sup>	

	<u>Battle of Tepe</u> : The <u>Kamerun Campaign</u> begins.	
August 26	British and French forces conquer <u>Togoland</u> , a German protectorate in <u>West Africa</u> . <sup>[32]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Battle of Le Grand Fayt</u> .	
August 26–27	<u>Battle of Le Cateau</u> . Allied retreat.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 26–30	<u>Battle of Gnila Lipa</u> , a phase of the <u>Battle of Lemberg</u> .	
August 26 – September 2	<u>Battle of Komarow</u> , part of the <u>Battle of Lemberg</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 26 - February 18, 1916	<u>Siege of Mora</u> .	
August 27	<u>Battle of Étreux</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 27 – November 7	<u>Battle of Tsingtao</u> : British and Japanese forces capture the German-controlled port of <u>Tsingtao</u> in <u>China</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 28	The <u>Royal Navy</u> wins the <u>First Battle of Heligoland Bight</u> , <u>North Sea</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Austria-Hungary</u> declares war on <u>Belgium</u> . <sup>[23][33]</sup>	
August 29–30	<u>Battle of Saint Quentin</u> , also known as <u>Battle of Guise</u> . Orderly Allied retreat.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 29–31	<u>First Battle of Garua</u> .	
August 30	<u>New Zealand</u> occupies <u>German Samoa</u> (later <u>Western Samoa</u> ).	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Action at Nery</u>	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 1	<u>Saint Petersburg</u> renamed <u>Petrograd</u> , removing German words "Burg" and "Sankt". <sup>[34]</sup>	
September 2–11	<u>Austro-Hungarian</u> defeat at the <u>Battle of Rava Russka</u> , a phase of the <u>Battle of Lemberg</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 5	British Ship <u>HMS Pathfinder (1904)</u> is sunk by a <u>German U-Boat</u>	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 5–12	<u>First Battle of the Marne</u> . The German advance on <u>Paris</u> is halted, marking the failure of the <u>Schlieffen Plan</u> . <sup>[35]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Battle of the Ourcq</u> , a phase of the <u>First Battle of the Marne</u> .	
	<u>Battle of the Two Morins</u> .	
September 6	<u>Battle of Nsanakong</u> .	
September 6–12	<u>Battle of the Marshes of Saint-Gond</u> , a phase of the <u>First Battle of the Marne</u> .	
	<u>Battle of Vitry</u> , a phase of the <u>First Battle of the Marne</u> .	
	<u>Battle of Revigny</u> , a phase of the <u>First Battle of the Marne</u> .	
September 6 – October 4	<u>Battle of Drina</u> .	
September 7	<u>Fanning Raid</u> .	
September 7–14	<u>First Battle of the Masurian Lakes</u> : The <u>Russian Army of the Neman</u> withdraws from <u>East Prussia</u> with heavy casualties.	<a href="#">Details</a>

September 9	<a href="#">Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg</a> lays out Germany's war aims.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 11	<a href="#">Battle of Bita Paka</a> .	
September 13	Troops from <a href="#">South Africa</a> begin invading <a href="#">German South-West Africa</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 13–28	The <a href="#">First Battle of the Aisne</a> ends in a substantial draw. The <i><a href="#">Race to the Sea</a></i> begins.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 14	<a href="#">Erich von Falkenhayn</a> replaces <a href="#">Helmuth von Moltke the Younger</a> as German Chief of Staff.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 14–17	<a href="#">Siege of Toma</a> . Most German forces in <a href="#">New Guinea</a> surrender to the Australians then or over the following year.	
September 15	<a href="#">Boer</a> leader <a href="#">Manie Maritz</a> revolts in South Africa.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 19 – October 11	<a href="#">Battle of Flirey</a>	
September 20	<a href="#">Battle of Zanzibar</a> , German naval victory.	
September 22	<a href="#">Bombardment of Papeete</a>	
	German Light Cruiser <a href="#">Emden</a> attacks <a href="#">Madras</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 22–26	<a href="#">First Battle of Picardy</a> .	
September 24	The <a href="#">Siege of Przemyśl</a> begins	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 26	<a href="#">Battle of Sandfontein</a> .	
September 25–29	<a href="#">First Battle of Albert</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 28 – October 10	The Germans besiege and capture <a href="#">Antwerp</a> , Belgium.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 29–30	Japan occupies the <a href="#">Marshall Islands</a> .	
September 29 – October 31	<a href="#">Battle of the Vistula River</a> , also known as <a href="#">Battle of Warsaw</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
October–July 11, 1915	<a href="#">Battle of Rufiji Delta</a> , German cruiser <a href="#">Königsberg</a> destroyed.	
October 1–4	<a href="#">First Battle of Arras</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 9 – November 1	Central powers control Belgrade.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 10 – November 2	<a href="#">Battle of La Bassée</a> .	
October 12 – November 2	<a href="#">First Battle of Messines</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 13 – November 2	<a href="#">Battle of Armentières</a> .	
October 16–31	<a href="#">Battle of the Yser</a> . French and Belgian forces secure the coastline of Belgium. <sup>[36]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>

October 19 – November 22	The <u>First Battle of Ypres</u> ends the <i>Race to the Sea</i> . The Germans are prevented from reaching Calais and Dunkirk.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 19 - July 7, 1915	Clashes between German and Portuguese forces in the <u>Angola-Namibia</u> border, without declaration of war.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 28	<u>Battle of Penang</u> .	
October 29	<u>Black Sea Raid</u> . Ottoman warships bombard the Russian ports of <u>Odessa</u> and <u>Sevastopol</u> .	
November 1	<u>Russia</u> declares war on the <u>Ottoman Empire</u> .	
	<u>Battle of Coronel</u> . Von Spee's German cruiser squadron defeats a Royal Navy squadron under <u>Christopher Cradock</u> . <sup>[37]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 2	The <u>United Kingdom</u> begins the naval blockade of <u>Germany</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Serbia</u> declares war on the Ottoman Empire. <sup>[23]</sup>	
November 2–16	<u>Bergmann Offensive</u> , first military engagement in the <u>Caucasus</u> of the First World War.	
November 3	<u>Montenegro</u> declares war on the Ottoman Empire.	
	<u>Battle of Kilimanjaro</u> .	
November 3–5	Von Lettow-Vorbeck's German colonial forces defeat the British at the <u>Battle of Tanga</u> , German East Africa.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 5	France and the United Kingdom <sup>[38]</sup> declare war on the Ottoman Empire. <sup>[23]</sup>	
November 6	<u>Fao Landing</u> , British and Indians besiege the fortress at Fao.	
November 7	Japanese Forces capture the Naval Base at <u>Tsingtao</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 11	<u>Sultan Mehmed V</u> declares <u>Jihad</u> on the <u>Allies</u> . <sup>[39][40]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 11–21	<u>Battle of Basra</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 11 – December 6	<u>Battle of Łódź</u> (also known as <u>Silesian Offensive</u> ).	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 13	<u>Battle of El Herri</u> : Worst French defeat in <u>Morocco</u> at the hands of the <u>Zayanes</u> .	
November 16 – December 15	<u>Battle of Kolubara</u> , Austro-Hungarians leave Serbia.	
November 19	<u>Bolshevik</u> representatives at the <u>State Duma</u> arrested and exiled to <u>Siberia</u> .	
November 23	<u>Basra</u> is occupied by the <u>British</u> .	
December 1–13	<u>Battle of Limanowa</u> .	
December 3–9	<u>Battle of Qurna</u> .	
December 8	<u>Battle of the Falklands</u> . Von Spee's German cruiser squadron is defeated by the Royal Navy. <sup>[41]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 10	Hill 60 captured by the Germans.	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 14	Ottomans occupy the Persian border town of Qotur as a bridgehead to the Caucasus, but withdraw after their defeat at <u>Sarikamish</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 16	The German fleet shells <u>Scarborough</u> , <u>Hartlepool</u> , and <u>Whitby</u> <u>England</u> . <sup>[42]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>

December 18–22	<u>Battle of Givenchy.</u>	
December 17 – January 13, 1915	<u>First Battle of Artois.</u>	
December 20	Fighting begins at <u>perthes.</u>	
December 20 – 17 March 1915	<u>First Battle of Champagne.</u>	<u>Details</u>
December 22	Fighting begins at <u>Noyon.</u>	<u>Details</u>
December 22 – January 2, 1915	The Russians win the <u>Battle of Sarikamish</u> , <u>Caucasia</u> . <sup>[43]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
December 24–25	In some sectors of the Western Front, an unofficial <u>Christmas truce</u> is observed between German and British forces. <sup>[44]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
December 25 – January 18, 1915	<u>Battle of Ardahan.</u>	

1915

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Dates	Events	
January 2	The Russian offensive in the <u>Carpathians</u> begins. It will continue until April 12.	
January 4–11	Ottomans occupy <u>Urmia</u> and <u>Tabriz</u> by surprise.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 8	Japan attempts to impose its <u>Twenty-One Demands</u> on neutral China.	
January 18–19	<u>Battle of Jassin</u> .	
January 19	First Zeppelin raid on <u>Great Britain</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 19 – December 22	<u>Battle of Hartmannswillerkopf</u> , series of battles fought to control the peak.	
January 24	Battle of Dogger Bank between squadrons of the British <i>Grand Fleet</i> and the German <i>Hochseeflotte</i> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 24–26	<u>Chilembwe uprising</u> led by John Chilembwe in <u>Nyasaland</u> .	
January 28 – February 3	The Ottomans fail to capture the <u>Suez Canal</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 30	The Russians take Tabriz.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 31	<u>Battle of Bolimov</u> . First German use of <u>chemical weapons</u> . <sup>[45]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 4	<u>Germany</u> begins <u>unrestricted submarine warfare</u> against merchant vessels.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Jan Kemp surrenders. End of the <u>Maritz Rebellion</u> .	
	<u>Battle of Kakamas</u> : German invasion of South Africa repelled.	
February 7–22	<u>Second Battle of the Masurian Lakes</u> . The Russian X Army is defeated.	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 15	Troops in Singapore mutiny against the British	
February 19	British and French naval attack on the <u>Dardanelles</u> . <u>The Gallipoli Campaign</u> begins. <sup>[46]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 5	Great Britain and France promise Russia <u>Constantinople</u> .	
March 7	Ottomans retreat to Qotur, pushed by a Russian counteroffensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 10 – March 13	<u>Battle of Neuve Chapelle</u> . After an initial success, a British offensive is halted.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 14	<u>Battle of Más a Tierra</u> . The last remnant of the <u>German East Asia Squadron</u> is sunk and its crew interned in neutral <u>Chile</u> .	
March 18	<u>Battle of 18 March</u> . The British and French unsuccessfully try to force the <u>Dardanelles</u> , losing 3 Pre-Dreadnought Battleships	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 22	<u>The Siege of Przemyśl</u> ends. The Russians capture the fortress.	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 5 – May 5	<u>First Battle of Woevre</u> .	
April 12–14	<u>Battle of Shaiba</u> .	
April 15	<u>Battle of Dilman</u>	
April 19 – May 17	The Ottomans besiege the Armenian city of <u>Van</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 22 – May 25	The <u>Second Battle of Ypres</u> , which ends in a stalemate. <u>Germany</u> first uses <u>poison gas</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 22–23	<u>Battle of Gravenstafel</u> , First stage of the <u>Second Battle of Ypres</u> .	



April 24	<u>Deportation of Armenian intellectuals to Ankara</u> , first act of the <u>Armenian Genocide</u> .	
April 24 – May 5	<u>Battle of St Julien</u> , part of the Second Battle of Ypres.	
April 25	Allied forces land on Gallipoli, landing at Anzac Cove and Cape Helles. <sup>[47]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 26	<u>Treaty of London between the Entente and Italy</u> . <sup>[48]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Battle of Trekkopjes</u> .	
April 28	<u>First Battle of Krithia</u> . The Allied advance is repelled. <sup>[49]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 29	<u>Battle of Gurin</u> .	
May 1	The Gorlice-Tarnów Offensive begins: the German troops under General Mackensen break through the Russian lines in <u>Galicia</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Battle of Eski Hissarlik</u> .	
May 3	Troops withdraw from Anzac Cove.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Italy revokes its commitment to a <u>defensive alliance</u> with Germany and Austria-Hungary.	
May 6–8	<u>Second Battle of Krithia</u> . The Allied attempts at advancing are thwarted again. <sup>[50]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 7	The British liner <i><u>Lusitania</u></i> is sunk by a German U-boat. <sup>[51]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 8–13	<u>Battle of Frezenberg Ridge</u> , Part of the Second Battle of Ypres.	
May 9 – June 18	<u>Second Battle of Artois</u> .	
May 9	<u>Battle of Aubers Ridge</u> , a phase of the Second Battle of Artois.	
May 10	Troops from <u>Hungary</u> rout the Russians at <u>Jaroslław</u> . Lviv is again in Austrian hands.	
May 11	Armistice called at Gallipoli to bury the dead.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 12	<u>Windhoek</u> , capital of German South-West Africa, is occupied by <u>South African troops</u> . <sup>[52]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 15–25	<u>Battle of Festubert</u> .	
May 16 – June 23	<u>Battle of Konary</u> .	
May 23	<u>Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary</u> . <sup>[23]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 24–25	<u>Battle of Bellewaarde</u> , final phase of the Second Battle of Ypres.	
May 31 - June 10	<u>Second Battle of Garua</u> .	
June–September	The <u>Russian Great Retreat</u> from Poland and Galicia.	
June 4	<u>Third Battle of Krithia</u> . Yet another Allied failure. <sup>[50]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	The Russians leave <u>Przemyśl</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 21–23	<u>Battle of Bukoba</u> .	
June 22	Mackensen breaks again through the Russian lines in the <u>Lviv</u> area.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 23 – July 7	<u>First Battle of the Isonzo</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>

June 27	The Austro-Hungarians re-enter Lviv.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 28 – July 5	The British win the <a href="#">Battle of Gully Ravine</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 29	<a href="#">Battle of Ngaundere</a>	
July 1	First aerial victory by a synchronized gun-armed fighter aircraft	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<a href="#">Battle of Otavi</a> .	
July 9	The German forces in <a href="#">South-West Africa</a> surrender.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 10–26	<a href="#">Battle of Manzikert</a> .	
July 18 – August 3	<a href="#">Second Battle of the Isonzo</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 25	Italians capture Cappuccio Wood.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	First <a href="#">Victoria Cross</a> awarded to a British combat pilot	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 27–31	<a href="#">Battle of Kara Killisse</a> .	
August 5	The Germans occupy <a href="#">Warsaw</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 6–10	<a href="#">Battle of Lone Pine</a> , part of the August Offensive.	
August 6–13	<a href="#">Battle of Krithia Vineyard</a> , part of the August Offensive.	
August 6–15	Allies land at Suvla Bay, a phase of the August Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a> .
August 6–21	<a href="#">Battle of Sari Bair</a> , part of the August Offensive. Last and unsuccessful attempt by the British to seize the <a href="#">Gallipoli peninsula</a> . <sup>[53]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 7	<a href="#">Battle of the Nek</a> , a phase of the August Offensive.	
August 7–19	<a href="#">Battle of Chunuk Bair</a> , a phase of the August Offensive.	
August 19	A German U-Boat sinks the liner <a href="#">SS Arabic (1902)</a> . 44 died including 3 Americans	
August 21	<a href="#">Scimitar Hill</a> , a phase of the August Offensive.	
	Italy declares war on the Ottoman Empire. <sup>[23]</sup>	
August 21–29	<a href="#">Battle of Hill 60</a> , part of the August Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 26 – September 19	<a href="#">Sventiany Offensive</a> , a phase of the Gorlice-Tarnow Offensive.	
September 1	<a href="#">Germany</a> suspends unrestricted submarine warfare.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 5–8	The Zimmerwald Conference of anti-militarist European socialist parties is held in Zimmerwald, <a href="#">Switzerland</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 5	Nicholas II removes Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolayevich as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, personally taking that position.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 15 – November 4	<a href="#">Third Battle of Artois</a> .	
September 19	The Germans occupy <a href="#">Vilnius</a> . <a href="#">The Gorlice-Tarnów Offensive</a> ends.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 25–28	<a href="#">Battle of Loos</a> , a major British offensive, fails.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 25 – October 15	<a href="#">Battle of the Hohenzollern Redoubt</a> , a phase of the Battle of Loos.	

September 25 – November 6	<u>Second Battle of Champagne.</u>	
September 28	<u>Battle of Es Sinn.</u>	
October 3	Allies land troops at <u>Salonika</u> in <u>Greece</u> to aid <u>Serbia</u> .	<u>Details</u>
October 7 – December 4	<u>Serbia</u> is invaded by <u>Germany</u> , <u>Austria-Hungary</u> , and <u>Bulgaria</u> .	<u>Details</u>
October 12	<u>Edith Cavell</u> executed.	
October 14	<u>Bulgaria</u> declares war on Serbia <sup>[23]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
October 14 – November 9	<u>Morava Offensive</u> , a phase of the Central Powers Invasion of Serbia, <u>Bulgarians</u> break through Serbian lines.	
October 14 – November 15	<u>Ovche Pole Offensive</u> , a phase of the Central Powers invasion of Serbia, <u>Bulgarians</u> break through Serbian lines.	
October 15	The <u>United Kingdom</u> declares war on Bulgaria. <sup>[23][54]</sup>	
	<u>Montenegro</u> declares war on Bulgaria. <sup>[23]</sup>	
October 16	<u>France</u> declares war on Bulgaria. <sup>[23]</sup>	
October 17 – November 21	<u>Battle of Krivolak</u> , first of the <u>Salonika Front</u> .	
October 18 – November 4	<u>Third Battle of the Isonzo</u>	<u>Details</u>
October 19	<u>Italy</u> and <u>Russia</u> declare war on Bulgaria. <sup>[23]</sup>	
October 27	<u>Andrew Fisher</u> resigns as <u>Prime Minister of Australia</u> ; he is replaced by <u>Billy Hughes</u> .	
October 29	<u>René Viviani</u> resigns as <u>Prime Minister of France</u> ; he is replaced by <u>Aristide Briand</u> .	
November 4–6	<u>Battle of Banjo.</u>	
November 10	Pro-Central Powers Iranians seize <u>Shiraz</u> from pro-Entente forces and arrest all British citizens in the city.	<u>Details</u>
November 10 – December 2	<u>Fourth Battle of the Isonzo</u>	
November 10 – December 4	<u>Kosovo Offensive</u> , a phase of the Central Powers invasion of Serbia, <u>Serbians</u> pushed into Albania.	<u>Details</u>
November 14–30	Russian forces from the Caucasus occupy <u>Tehran</u> .	<u>Details</u>
November 17	Armed by Ottomans and Germans, the <u>Libyan Senussi</u> cross the border and attack <u>Egypt</u> from the west.	<u>Details</u>
November 22–25	<u>Battle of Ctesiphon</u> , in present-day <u>Iraq</u> . <sup>[55]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
November 27	The Serbian army collapses. It will retreat to the <u>Adriatic Sea</u> and be evacuated by the Italian and French Navies.	<u>Details</u>
December – July, 1916	<u>Battle of Lake Tanganyika.</u>	
December 6–12	<u>Battle of Kosturino</u>	

December 7	The First Siege of Kut, Mesopotamia, by the Ottomans begins. <sup>[56]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 15	Russians occupy <a href="#">Hamadan</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 18	<a href="#">Gallipoli</a> evacuations, a major Ottoman victory and a "disaster for the Allies."	
December 19	<a href="#">Douglas Haig</a> replaces <a href="#">John French</a> as commander of the <a href="#">British Expeditionary Force</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 23	Carl Zimmermann orders the retreat of all German forces and civilians in Kamerun to the Spanish colony of <a href="#">Río Muni</a> .	

## 1916

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Dates	Events	
January 5–17	<u>Austro-Hungarian offensive against Montenegro</u> , which capitulates.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 6–7	<u>Battle of Mojkovac</u>	
January 6–8	<u>Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad</u> , a phase of the First Siege of Kut.	
January 9	<u>The Gallipoli Campaign</u> ends in an Allied defeat and an Ottoman victory. <sup>[57]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 10 – February 16	<u>Battle of Erzurum</u> .	
January 11	<u>Corfu</u> occupied by the Allies.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 13	<u>Battle of Wadi</u> , a phase of the First Siege of Kut.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 21	<u>Battle of Hanna</u> , a phase of the First Siege of Kut.	
January 24	<u>Reinhard Scheer</u> is appointed commander of Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> . <sup>[58]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 27	Conscription introduced in the United Kingdom by the <u>Military Service Act 1916</u> . <sup>[59]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 5 – April 15	<u>Trebizond Campaign</u> .	
February 12	<u>Battle of Salaita Hill</u> .	
February 21	The <u>Battle of Verdun</u> begins. <sup>[60]</sup>	
February 26	<u>Battle of Agagia</u> : <u>Senussi</u> rebellion suppressed by the British.	
February 28	German <i>Kamerun</i> (Cameroon) surrenders.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 1	<u>Germany</u> resumes unrestricted submarine warfare.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 1–15	<u>Fifth Battle of the Isonzo</u> .	
March 2 – August 4	<u>Battle of Bitlis</u> .	
March 8	<u>Battle of Dujaila</u> : a British attempt to relieve Kut failed.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 9	<u>Germany</u> declares war on <u>Portugal</u> . <sup>[23]</sup> Portugal officially enters the war.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 11–12	<u>Battle of Latema Nek</u> .	
March 14	The Manifesto of the Sixteen, declaring <u>Kropotkinist-anarchist</u> support of the Allied war effort, is published.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 15	Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal. <sup>[23]</sup>	
March 16 - November 6	British preemptively occupy the <u>Sultanate of Darfur</u> and annex it to the <u>Anglo-Egyptian Sudan</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 18	<u>Battle of Kahe</u> .	
March 18 – April	<u>Lake Naroch Offensive</u> .	
April 24–29	<u>Easter Rising</u> by <u>Irish</u> rebels for independence from the <u>United Kingdom</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 24–30	The <u>Kienthal Conference</u> , the second meeting of the anti-war socialist <u>Zimmerwald Movement</u> , is held in <u>Kienthal</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>

April 27–29	Gas attacks at Hulluch.	
April 29	The British forces under siege at Kut surrender to the Ottomans, first siege of Kut ends.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 7–10	Battle of Kondoa Irangi.	
May 10	Germany suspends unrestricted submarine warfare.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 15 – June 10	Austro-Hungarian <i>Strafexpedition</i> in Trentino.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 16	Signing of the Sykes-Picot Agreement between Britain and France defining their proposed spheres in the Middle East.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 18	Russian forces in Persia link up with the British in <u>Mesopotamia</u> , but it is too late.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 31 – June 1	Battle of Jutland between Britain's <i>Grand Fleet</i> and Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 2–14	Battle of Mont Sorrel.	
June 3	Russians fail to encircle Ottoman forces in Persia.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 4	The <u>Brusilov Offensive</u> begins.	
June 5	The Arab Revolt in <u>Hejaz</u> begins.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	HMS <i>Hampshire</i> is sunk off the <u>Orkney Islands</u> ; Lord Kitchener dies.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 8	In the Adriatic Sea the Italian troopship SS Principe Umberto is sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine. It is the deadliest sinking of the war, with 1,900 lives lost.	
June 10	Italy: Paolo Boselli succeeds Antonio Salandra as Prime Minister.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	The <u>Siege of Medina</u> begins.	
June 10 – July 4	Battle of Mecca, Arabs capture the city.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 12	Percy Sykes marches on <u>Kerman</u> to link up with the Russian forces in central-northern Persia.	
June 30	Battle of the Boar's Head, diversion from the Battle of the Somme which began the next day.	
July	Battle of Taif.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1	The <u>Battle of the Somme</u> begins.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1–3	The Social Democratic Party wins a majority in the parliament of the Russian-ruled <u>Grand Duchy of Finland</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1–13	Second Battle of Albert (Opening phase of the Battle of the Somme).	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1–2	British capture Fricourt during the Second Battle of Albert.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 2	Ottoman counter-attack into Persia reaches <u>Kermanshah</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 2–25	Battle of Erzincan.	
July 3–7	British capture La Boisselle during the Second Battle of Albert.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 3–12	British capture Mametz Wood during the Second Battle of Albert.	<a href="#">Details</a>

July 3–17	British capture Ovillers during the Second Battle of Albert and Battle of Bazentin Ridge.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 4–6	Battle of Kostiuchnowka.	
July 7–11	British capture Contalmaison during the Second Battle of Albert.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 8–14	British capture Trônes Wood during the Second Battle of Albert.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 14–17	Battle of Bazentin Ridge (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme)	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 14 – September 15	Battles for Longueval and <a href="#">Delville Wood</a> (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme)	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 19–20	Battle of Fromelles (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme).	
July 23 – August 7	<a href="#">Battle of Pozières</a> (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme)	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 24 – August 8	<a href="#">Battle of Kowel</a> .	
July 30	German agents sabotage munition factories in <a href="#">Jersey City</a> that supply the Allies, causing the <a href="#">Black Tom explosion</a> .	
August 3–5	<a href="#">Battle of Romani</a> . Ottoman attack on the British in the <a href="#">Sinai peninsula</a> fails.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 6–17	<a href="#">Sixth Battle of the Isonzo</a> . The Italians capture <a href="#">Gorizia</a> (August 9).	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 6	Battle of Doberdo, part of the Sixth Battle of Isonzo.	
August 9–18	First battle of Doiran.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 10	Ottomans take Hamadan.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 24	<a href="#">Battle of Mlali</a> .	
August 27	<a href="#">Romania</a> enters the war on the Entente's side. Her army is defeated in a few weeks.	
August 27 – December	Conquest of Romania by Central Powers.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 27 – November 26	<a href="#">Battle of Transylvania</a> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
August 28	<a href="#">Italy</a> declares war on <a href="#">Germany</a> . <sup>[23][48]</sup>	
August 29	<a href="#">Paul von Hindenburg</a> replaces <a href="#">Erich von Falkenhayn</a> as German Chief of Staff.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 30	The Ottoman Empire declares war on Romania. <sup>[23]</sup>	
September 1	<a href="#">Bulgaria</a> declares war on Romania. <sup>[23]</sup>	
September 2–6	<a href="#">Battle of Turtucaia</a> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
September 3–6	<a href="#">Battle of Guillemont</a> (intermediate phase of the Battle of the Somme)	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 5–7	<a href="#">Battle of Dobrich</a> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
September 6	The <a href="#">Central Powers</a> create a unified command.	
September 7–11	<a href="#">Battle of Kisaki</a> .	

September 8–19	<u>Battle of Tabora.</u>	
September 9	<u>Battle of Ginchy</u> (intermediate phase of the Battle of the Somme)	<u>Details</u>
September 9–11	<u>Battle of Dutumi.</u>	
September 12 – December 11	<u>Monastir Offensive</u> , set up of the <u>Salonika Front</u> .	
September 12–14	<u>Battle of Malka Nidzhe</u> , a phase of the <u>Monastir Offensive</u> .	
September 12–30	<u>Battle of Kaymakchalan</u> , a phase of the Monastir Offensive.	
September 14–17	<u>Seventh Battle of the Isonzo</u>	
September 15–22	<u>Battle of Flers-Courcelette</u> ; the British use <u>armored tanks</u> for the first time in history.	<u>Details</u>
September 17–19	<u>First Battle of Cobadin</u> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
September 20	The <u>Brusilov Offensive</u> ends with a substantial Russian success.	<u>Details</u>
September 25–28	<u>Battle of Morval</u> (part of the final stages of the Battle of the Somme)	<u>Details</u>
September 26–28	<u>Battle of Thiepval Ridge</u> (part of the final stages of the Battle of the Somme)	<u>Details</u>
September 29 – October 5	<u>Flamanda Offensive</u> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
October–November	<u>First Battle of the Cerna Bend</u> , a phase of the Monastir Offensive.	<u>Details</u>
October 1 – November 5	<u>Battle of Le Transloy</u> (last stage of the Battle of the Somme)	<u>Details</u>
October 1 – November 11	<u>Battle of Ancre Heights</u> (last stage of the Battle of the Somme).	
October 9–12	<u>Eighth Battle of the Isonzo.</u>	
October 14 - January 6, 1917	<u>Battle of Kibata.</u>	
October 19–25	<u>Second Battle of Cobadin</u> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
October 24	The French recapture <u>Fort Douaumont</u> near <u>Verdun</u> .	<u>Details</u>
November 1–4	<u>Ninth Battle of the Isonzo.</u>	
November 11	<u>Battle of Matamondo.</u>	
November 13–18	<u>Battle of the Ancre</u> (closing phase of the Battle of the Somme)	<u>Details</u>
November 18	The <u>Battle of the Somme</u> ends with enormous casualties and an Anglo-French advantage.	<u>Details</u>



November 21	<i>HMHS Britannic</i> sinks after hitting a German mine	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, dies and is succeeded by Charles I.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 25	David Beatty replaces John Jellicoe as commander of the <i>Grand Fleet</i> . Jellicoe becomes First Lord of the Sea.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 25 – December 3	<a href="#">Battle of Bucharest</a> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.	
November 28	<a href="#">Prunaru Charge</a> , a phase of the Battle of Bucharest, Romanian cavalry desperately charge into enemy lines.	
December 1	<a href="#">Battle of the Arges</a> , a phase of the Battle of Bucharest.	
December 1 – January 18, 1917	Allies capture Yanbu.	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 3–6	In a four-day crisis December 3–6, 1916, H. H. Asquith is unaware how fast he is losing support. David Lloyd George now has growing Unionist support, the backing of Labour and (thanks to <a href="#">Christopher Addison</a> ) a majority of Liberal MPs. Asquith falls.	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 7–31	The new Prime Minister Lloyd George answers the loud demands for a much more decisive government. He energetically sets up a new small war cabinet, a cabinet secretariat under <a href="#">Maurice Hankey</a> , a secretariat of private advisors in the 'Garden Suburb' and moved towards prime ministerial control. <sup>[61]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 6	The Germans occupy <a href="#">Bucharest</a> . The capital of <a href="#">Romania</a> moved to <a href="#">Iași</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 13	<a href="#">Robert Nivelle</a> replaces <a href="#">Joseph Joffre</a> as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 17	<a href="#">Kaocen Revolt</a> : The <a href="#">Tuareg</a> besiege the French garrison at <a href="#">Agadez</a> .	
December 18	<a href="#">Battle of Verdun</a> ends with enormous casualties on both sides.	
December 23	<a href="#">Battle of Magdhaba</a> in the Sinai peninsula. <sup>[62]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 23–29	<a href="#">Christmas Battles</a> .	
December 27	<a href="#">Togoland</a> is divided into British and French administrative zones.	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 30	<a href="#">Grigori Rasputin</a> , Russia's <i>éminence grise</i> , is assassinated.	<a href="#">Details</a>

## 1917

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Dates	Events	
January 3–4	<u>Battle of Behobeho</u> .	
January 9	<u>Battle of Rafa</u> . The British drive the Ottomans out of Sinai.	<u>Details</u>
January 11 – March 13	British raid the Ancre.	<u>Details</u>
January 16	The German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann sends a telegram to his ambassador in Mexico, instructing him to propose to the Mexican government an alliance against the United States.	<u>Details</u>
February 1	Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare.	<u>Details</u>
February 3	SS Housatonic an American steamer carrying wheat from <u>Galveston, Texas</u> to <u>England</u> is sunk by a U-boat.	
February 13	<u>Mata Hari</u> is arrested in <u>Paris</u> on charges of spying for the Germans.	
February 23	Second Battle of Kut. The British recapture the city.	<u>Details</u>
February 23 – April 5	The Germans withdraw to the Hindenburg Line.	<u>Details</u>
March 1	Arz von Straussenberg replaces <u>Conrad von Hötzendorf</u> as Austro-Hungarian Chief of Staff.	<u>Details</u>
March 3	The French relieve Agadez.	
March 8–11	The British capture Baghdad.	<u>Details</u>
March 8	The celebrations of the International Women's Day in Petrograd spawn severe protests that will evolve into the <u>February Revolution</u> .	
March 12	Russian troops refuse to fire on demonstrators after 50 are killed in Petrograd's Znamenskaya Square the day before. Numerous attacks against prisons, courts, police stations and Okhrana offices. Provisional Committee of the Duma formed. <u>Petrograd Soviet</u> formed.	
March 13	<u>Battle of Nambanje</u> .	
March 13 – April 23	<u>Samarrah Offensive</u> , British capture much of Mesopotamia.	
March 14	<u>China</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
March 15	<u>Nicholas II</u> abdicates. A <u>provisional government</u> is formed.	
March 16	Lenin arrives in Petrograd from his exile in <u>Switzerland</u> and publishes his <u>April Thesis</u> .	
March 17	<u>Aristide Briand</u> resigns as <u>Prime Minister of France</u> ; he is replaced by <u>Alexandre Ribot</u> .	
March 26	<u>First Battle of Gaza</u> . The British attempt to capture the city fails. <sup>[63]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
April–October	<u>Stalemate in Southern Palestine</u> .	
April 2–3	Australians attack <u>Noreuil</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 6	The United States declares war on Germany. <sup>[64]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
April 7	<u>Cuba</u> declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	

	<u>Panama</u> declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
	Scuttling of SMS <u>Cormoran</u> in <u>Guam</u> , the only hostile action between American and German forces in the Pacific.	
April 9 – May 17	<u>Second Battle of Arras</u> . The British attack a heavily fortified German line without obtaining any strategic breakthrough. <sup>[65]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
April 9–12	The Canadians obtain a significant victory in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, part of the first phase of the Second Battle of Arras. <sup>[66]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
April 9–14	First Battle of the Scarpe, part of the first phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
April 10–11	First Battle of Bullecourt, part of the first phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
April 11	<u>Brazil</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
April 13	<u>Bolivia</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
April 15	Battle of Lagnicourt, part of the Second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
April 16 – May 9	The Second Battle of the Aisne (also known as Nivelle Offensive) ends in disaster for both the French army and its commander <u>Robert Nivelle</u> . <sup>[67]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
April 17–20	Battle of the Hills (also known as Third battle of Champagne), a diversion to the Second Battle of the Aisne.	
April 19	Second Battle of Gaza. The Ottoman lines resist a British attack.	<u>Details</u>
April 22 – May 8	Second Battle of Doiran.	<u>Details</u>
April 23	The Ottoman Empire severs relations with the United States. <sup>[23]</sup>	
April 23–24	Second Battle of Scarpe, part of the second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
April 28–29	Battle of Arleux, part of the Second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
April 29 – May 20	Series of mutinies in the French army. <sup>[68]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
May 3–4	Third battle of the Scarpe, part of the second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
	Mass demonstrations in Petrograd and <u>Moscow</u> to protest <u>Pavel Milyukov's</u> <u>note</u> affirming Russia's commitment to the <u>Entente</u> war effort.	<u>Details</u>
May 3–17	Second Battle of Bullecourt, part of the second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.	<u>Details</u>
May 5	Australian Prime Minister Billy Hughes wins an enlarged majority in federal elections with the pro-conscription <u>Nationalist Party</u> .	<u>Details</u>
May 5–15	Allied Spring offensive on the Salonika Front.	
May 5–9	Second Battle of the Cerna Bend, a phase of the Allied Spring Offensive.	<u>Details</u>
May 12 – June 6	Tenth Battle of the Isonzo.	<u>Details</u>
May 15	<u>Philippe Pétain</u> replaces <u>Robert Nivelle</u> as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army. <sup>[69]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
May 23	Battle of Mount Hermada in the Karst.	

	Salonika Trial ends: <u>Dragutin Dimitrijevic</u> , chief conspirator of the <u>Sarajevo Assassination</u> , is sentenced to death by Serbia on trumped up charges, as part of negotiations for a peace treaty with Austria-Hungary.	
June–October	<u>Operation Hush</u> , Abortive British plan to capture coast of Belgium.	
June 7–14	Second Battle of Messines, the British blow 19 deep <u>mines</u> and recapture Messines Ridge.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 10–29	Battle of Mount Ortigara.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 12	<u>Constantine I of Greece</u> abdicates. <sup>[70]</sup>	
June 13	First successful <u>heavy bomber</u> raid on <u>London</u> done by the <u>Gotha G.IV</u> .	
June 25	First American troops land in <u>France</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 27	Batterie Pommern aka. 'Lange Max', world's largest gun fires for the first time from <u>Koekelare</u> to <u>Dunkirk</u> (±50 km).	
June 30	<u>Greece</u> declares war on the <u>Central powers</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1–2	Battle of Zborov, a phase of the Kerensky Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1–12	Brief monarchist coup and restoration in China, allegedly promoted by Germany to distance China from the Entente.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 1–19	The Kerensky Offensive fails. It is the last Russian initiative in the war. <sup>[71]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 6	Arab rebels led by <u>Lawrence of Arabia</u> seize the Jordanian port of <u>Aqaba</u> . <sup>[72]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 11	The Open Letter to Albert I is published by Flemish Movement sympathisers within the Belgian Army on the <u>Yser Front</u> , complaining about official discrimination against Dutch language	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 16–17	Petrograd <u>July Days</u> .	
July 19	The <u>Reichstag</u> passes a Peace Resolution.	
July 20	Corfu Declaration about the future <u>Kingdom of Yugoslavia</u> . <sup>[73]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 21	Alexander Kerensky replaces <u>Georgy Lvov</u> as Minister-President of the <u>Russian Provisional Government</u> .	
July 22	<u>Siam</u> declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. <sup>[23]</sup>	
July 22 – August 1	<u>Battle of Mărăști</u>	
July 29	<u>Battle of Kiawe Bridge</u> .	
July 31	The Third Battle of Ypres (also known as Battle of Passchendaele) begins.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 31 – August 2	<u>Battle of Pilckem Ridge</u> (Opening phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
August 2	The German raider <u>SMS Seeadler</u> is wrecked at <u>Mopelia</u> in <u>French Polynesia</u> .	
August 2–10	<u>Battle of Rumbo</u> .	
August 4	<u>Liberia</u> declares war on Germany.	
August 6–20	Battle of Mărășești.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 8–22	<u>Third Battle of Oituz</u> .	

August 14	China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. <sup>[74][23]</sup>	
August 15–25	<u>Battle of Hill 70</u> (Continuation of British operations near Lens).	
August 16–18	Second Battle of Langemarck (Initial phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 17	China terminates the German and Austro-Hungarian <u>concessions in Tianjin</u> and occupies them.	
August 18–28	Eleventh Battle of the Isonzo.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 20–26	<u>Second Offensive Battle of Verdun</u> .	
September – October	<u>Operation Albion</u> . German capture of <u>Oesel</u> , <u>Dago</u> and <u>Moon</u> Islands.	
September 1–3	<u>Battle of Jugla</u> .	
September 5	The SMS <i>Seeadler</i> 's crew sail to Fiji in a lifeboat and capture the French <u>schooner Lutece</u> , allowing their escape. They rename it <i>Fortuna</i> .	
September 5–12	The Third Zimmerwald Conference of the anti-war socialist <u>Zimmerwald Movement</u> , is held in <u>Stockholm</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 8–12	Russia: General Kornilov's coup attempt fails.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 12	<u>Alexandre Ribot</u> resigns as <u>Prime Minister of France</u> ; he is replaced by <u>Paul Painlevé</u> .	
September 14	Russia declared a republic.	
September 20–26	<u>Battle of the Menin Road Ridge</u> (Second phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
September 21	<u>Costa Rica</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
September 26–27	<u>Battle of Polygon Wood</u> (Second phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
September 28–29	Battle of Ramadi, Mesopotamia.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 4	<u>Battle of Broodseinde</u> (Second phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
October 5	The <i>Fortuna</i> wrecks at <u>Easter Island</u> and its crew is interned by the Chileans.	
October 6	<u>Peru</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
October 7	<u>Uruguay</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
October 9	<u>Battle of Poelcappelle</u> (Last phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
October 12	<u>First Battle of Passchendaele</u> (Last phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
October 15	Mata Hari executed.	
October 15–18	<u>Battle of Mahiwa</u> .	
October 23	<u>Battle of Wadi Musa</u> .	
October 23 – November 10	Battle of La Malmaison, much-postponed French attack on the <u>Chemin des Dames</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>

October 24 – November 4	Battle of Caporetto. The Austro-Hungarians and Germans break through the Italian lines. The Italian army is defeated and falls back on the Piave River.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 26	Brazil declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
October 26 – November 10	<a href="#">Second Battle of Passchendaele</a> (Last phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).	
October 27	<a href="#">Battle of Buqqar Ridge</a> .	
October 30	Italy: Vittorio Emanuele Orlando succeeds <a href="#">Paolo Boselli</a> as Prime Minister.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 31 – November 7	Third Battle of Gaza. The British break through the Ottoman lines.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 31	Battle of Beersheba (opening phase of the Third Battle of Gaza).	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 1–6	<a href="#">Battle of Tel el Khuweilfe</a> .	
November 2	Balfour Declaration: the British government supports plans for a Jewish "national home" in Palestine.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 5	The Allies agree to establish a Supreme War Council at <a href="#">Versailles</a> .	
November 7	<a href="#">October Revolution</a> : Kerensky flees Petrograd just before the Petrograd Soviet seizes the <a href="#">Winter Palace</a> .	
	<a href="#">Charge at Sheria</a> .	
November 8	<a href="#">Armando Diaz</a> replaces <a href="#">Luigi Cadorna</a> as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<a href="#">Charge at Huj</a> .	
November 9 – December 28	First Battle of the Piave: the Austro-Hungarians and Germans try unsuccessfully to cross the river.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 10	The Third Battle of Ypres (also known as Battle of Passchendaele) ends.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 11 – December 23	<a href="#">First Battle of Monte Grappa</a> , Austro-Hungarian offensive halted.	
November 13	France: <a href="#">Paul Painlevé</a> is replaced by <a href="#">Georges Clemenceau</a> as Prime Minister.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<a href="#">Battle of Mughar Ridge</a> .	
November 14	<a href="#">Battle of Ayun Kara</a> .	
November 17	<a href="#">Second Battle of Heligoland Bight</a> , North Sea.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 17 – December 30	Battle of Jerusalem. The British enter the city (December 11).	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 18–24	<a href="#">Battle of Nebi Samwil</a> , a phase of the Battle of Jerusalem.	
November 19	<a href="#">Battle of Caporetto</a> ends. <a href="#">Central Powers</a> take a quarter of a million prisoners.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 20 – December 3	First Battle of Cambrai. A British attack and the biggest German attack against the British since 1915 succeed and the battle is a stalemate. <sup>[75]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 25	<a href="#">Battle of Ngomano</a> , the Germans invade Portuguese East Africa to gain supplies.	
December 1	<a href="#">Battle of El Burj</a> , a phase of the Battle of Jerusalem.	

December 6	Halifax Explosion: An accidental collision between the Norwegian supply ship SS <u>Imo</u> and the French cargo ship SS <u>Mont-Blanc</u> , laden with high explosives for the Western Front, leaves 2,000 dead and 9,000 injured in Richmond, Nova Scotia. It is the largest man-made explosion before the invention of atomic weapons.	
December 6	<u>Finland</u> declares independence from <u>Russia</u> .	
December 7	The United States declares war on Austria-Hungary. <sup>[23]</sup>	
December 8	<u>Ecuador</u> severs relations with Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
December 9	<u>Romania</u> signs an armistice with the <u>Central Powers</u> .	
December 10	<u>Panama</u> declares war on Austria-Hungary. <sup>[23]</sup>	
December 11	General <u>Allenby</u> leads British and Indian troops into <u>Jerusalem</u> , ending 400 years of Ottoman rule.	
December 15	<u>Armistice between Russia and the Central Powers</u> , to take effect on December 17.	
December 16	<u>Armistice of Erzincan</u> between the Ottomans and the Russian <u>Special Transcaucasian Committee</u> .	
December 17	Canadian Prime Minister Robert Borden wins an enlarged majority in federal elections with the pro-conscription <u>Unionist Party</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
December 20–21	Battle of Jaffa, a phase of the Battle of Jerusalem.	<a href="#">Details</a>

## 1918

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Dates	Events	
January 8	<u>Woodrow Wilson</u> outlines his Fourteen Points.	<a href="#">Details</a>
February to September	Allied forces occupy the <u>Jordan Rift Valley</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 9	The Central Powers sign an exclusive protectorate treaty with the <u>Ukrainian People's Republic</u> as part of the negotiations in <u>Brest-Litovsk</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 15–16	<u>Battle of Rarancza</u> .	
February 18 – March 3	<u>Operation Faustschlag</u> , last offensive on Eastern Front.	
February 19	British begin their assault on Jericho.	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 21	The British capture <u>Jericho</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Germans capture Minsk.	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 24	Germans capture Zhytomyr.	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 25	German troops capture <u>Tallinn</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 28	Germans capture Pskov and Narva.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 2	Germans capture Kiev.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 3	At Brest-Litovsk, <u>Leon Trotsky</u> signs the peace treaty with Germany. <sup>[76]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 4	First known case of what will later be called <u>Spanish flu</u> : Private Albert Gitchell at Camp Funston, <u>Fort Riley, Kansas</u> .	
March 7	German artillery bombard the Americans at <u>Rouge Bouquet</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 8–12	<u>Battle of Tell 'Asur</u> .	
March 8–13	<u>Battle of Bakhmach</u> .	
March 11	Over 100 sick from Spanish flu in Fort Riley; first known case outside in <u>Queens, New York</u> .	
March 21 – April 5	First phase of the Spring Offensive, Operation Michael (also known as Second Battle of the Somme). The Germans obtain a Pyrrhic victory.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 21–23	The Battle of St. Quentin, first phase of Operation Michael and of the Spring Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 21 – April 2	<u>First Transjordan attack on Amman</u> .	
March 23 – August 7	Artillery bombardment of <u>Paris</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 24–25	<u>First Battle of Bapaume</u> , a phase of Operation Michael.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 25	<u>First Battle of Noyon</u> , a phase of Operation Michael.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 26	French Marshal <u>Ferdinand Foch</u> is appointed Supreme Commander of all Allied forces.	<a href="#">Details</a>
March 26–27	Battle of Rosieres, a phase of Operation Michael.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Action of Khan Baghdadi</u> .	



March 25	<u>Penza Agreement</u> : The <u>Czechoslovak Legion</u> is given free passage to Vladivostok to join the Entente in return for surrendering most weapons to the Bolsheviks.	
March 27–31	<u>First Battle of Amman</u> , a phase Of The First Transjordan Attack.	
March 28	<u>Third Battle of Arras</u> (also known as <u>First Battle of Arras (1918)</u> ), a phase of <u>Operation Michael</u> .	<u>Details</u>
March 30 – April 5	<u>First Battle of Villers-Bretonneux</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Michael</u> .	
March 30	<u>Battle of Moreuil Wood</u> .	
April 1	<u>Royal Air Force</u> founded by combining the <u>Royal Flying Corps</u> and the <u>Royal Naval Air Service</u> .	
April 4–5	<u>Battle of the Avre</u> , final phase of <u>Operation Michael</u> .	
April 7–29	Second phase of the Spring Offensive, <u>Operation Georgette</u> (also known as <u>Battle of the Lys</u> ). The results are disappointing for the Germans.	<u>Details</u>
April 7–9	<u>Battle of Estaires</u> , first phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 10–11	<u>Third Battle of Messines</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 12–13	<u>Battle of Hazebrouck</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 13–15	<u>Battle of Bailleul</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 14	<u>Ottokar Czernin</u> resigns as Austria-Hungary's Foreign Minister over the <u>Sixtus Affair</u> .	
April 17–19	<u>First Battle of Kemmelberg</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 18	<u>Battle of Bethune</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 21	<u>The Red Baron</u> is shot down over <u>Vaux-sur-Somme</u> .	
April 23	<u>Guatemala</u> declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
April 24–27	<u>Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	
April 25–26	<u>Second Battle of Kemmelberg</u> , a phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 28	<u>Gavrilo Princip</u> dies in <u>Terezín</u> prison, from <u>tuberculosis</u> .	
April 29	<u>Battle of Scherpenberg</u> , final phase of <u>Operation Georgette</u> .	<u>Details</u>
April 30 – May 4	<u>Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt</u> .	
May 7	<u>Treaty of Bucharest</u> between <u>Romania</u> and the Central Powers. It will never be ratified.	<u>Details</u>
May 8	<u>Nicaragua</u> declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. <sup>[23]</sup>	
May 10–11	<u>Battle of Kaniow</u> .	
May 14	Clash at Chelyabinsk station between Hungarian POWs heading west to be repatriated and Czechoslovaks going east. Trotsky orders the arrest of the Czechoslovak Legion, but they revolt and seize several towns along the <u>Trans-Siberian Railway</u> .	<u>Details</u>
May 21	<u>Ottomans</u> invade <u>Armenia</u> .	<u>Details</u>
May 21–29	<u>Battle of Sardarabad</u> , a phase of the invasion of Armenia.	
	<u>Battle of Abaran</u> , a phase of the invasion of Armenia.	

May 23	Costa Rica declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
May 24–28	<u>Battle of Karakilisa</u> , a phase of the invasion of Armenia.	
May 27 – June 6	Third Battle of the Aisne (also known as Operation Blücher-Yorck, third phase of the Spring Offensive). After initial gains, the German advance is halted.	<a href="#">Details</a>
May 28	<u>Battle of Cantigny</u> .	
May 29–31	<u>Battle of Skra-di-Legen</u>	
June 1–26	<u>Battle of Belleau Wood</u> , part of the German <u>Spring Offensive</u> .	
June 8	<u>Action of Arsuf</u> .	
	Ottomans re-enter Tabriz.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 8	The Czechoslovak Legion forms the Committee of Members of the Constituent Assembly in Samara. Stanislav Čeček calls to join forces with anti-Bolshevik Russians to overthrow the Communist government and reignite the Eastern Front.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 8 – October	Germany interferes in the Caucasus.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 9–12	Fourth phase of the Spring Offensive, Operation Gneisenau (also known as Battle of Matz). Despite substantial territorial gains, the Germans do not achieve their strategic goals	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 13	<u>Provisional Siberian Government</u> formed in <u>Omsk</u> .	
June 15–23	Second Battle of the Piave: the Austro-Hungarian offensive is repelled.	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 15–31	Ottomans occupy Dilman, <u>Khoy</u> and <u>Urmia</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a> .
July 4	<u>Battle of Hamel</u> .	
July 12	<u>Haiti</u> declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
July 14	<u>Battle of Abu Tellul</u> .	
July 15 – August 6	Second Battle of the Marne and last German offensive on the Western Front, which fails when the Germans are counterattacked by the French.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 15–17	Champagne-Marne Offensive (consisting of the Fourth Battle of Champagne and the Battle of the Mountain of Reims), a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne. last phase of the Spring Offensive and last German offensive of World War I.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 17	Nicholas II and his family are executed by the Bolsheviks, out of fear that they might be released by Czechoslovak and <u>White</u> troops.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 18	Battle of Chateau-Thierry, a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 18–22	Battle of Soissons,a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne.	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 19	<u>Battle of Tardenois</u> , a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne.	
	<u>Honduras</u> declares war on Germany. <sup>[23]</sup>	
August	Spanish flu <u>virus</u> mutates: Simultaneous deadlier outbreaks in <u>Brest</u> , <u>Freetown</u> and <u>Boston</u> .	
August 5	The Czechoslovak People's Army of Komuch takes <u>Kazan</u> from the Bolsheviks and captures the Imperial Russian <u>gold reserve</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 8 – November 11	<u>Hundred Days Offensive</u> , last offensive on <u>Western Front</u> .	

August 8–12	Battle of Amiens, first phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 9–12	<a href="#">Battle of Montdidier</a> .	
August 13 – September 3	<a href="#">Battle of San Matteo</a> .	
August 17–29	Second Battle of Noyon, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 21 – September 3	Second Battle of the Somme(also known as Third battle of the Somme), a phase of the <a href="#">Hundred Days Offensive</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 21–22	Third Battle of Albert, opening phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 21 – September 3	<a href="#">Second Battle of Bapaume</a> , a phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.	
August 26 – September 3	Fourth Battle of Arras (also known as Second Battle of Arras (1918)), a phase of the Second Battle of the Somme	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 26–30	Fourth Battle of the Scarpe (also known as Battle of the Scarpe (1918)), a phase of the Fourth Battle of Arras.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 26 – September 14	<a href="#">Battle of Baku</a> , last Turkish offensive of the war.	
August 30–31	<a href="#">Battle of Lioma</a> .	
August 31 – September 3	<a href="#">Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin</a> , a phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.	
September 1–2	Battle of Peronne, a phase of the Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 2–3	Battle of Drocourt-Queant Line, final phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 8–23	Ufa Conference: Formation of the <a href="#">Provisional All-Russian Government</a> with the support of the Czechoslovak Legion.	
September 10	Battle of Savy-Dallon, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 12	<a href="#">Battle of Havrincourt</a> , a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 12–19	<a href="#">Battle of Saint-Mihiel</a> , a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	
September 14	Battle of Vauxaillon, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 14–29	<a href="#">Vardar Offensive</a> , final offensive on the <a href="#">Balkan Front</a> .	
September 15	The Allies (French and Serbs) break through the Bulgarian lines at Dobro Polje, a phase of the Vardar Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 18	<a href="#">Battle of Epehy</a> , a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	
September 18–19	Third Battle of Doiran, a phase of the Vardar Offensive, The Bulgarians halt the British and Greek advance.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 18 – October 17	Battle of the Hindenburg Line, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive. The Allies break through the German lines.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 19–25	<a href="#">Battle of Megiddo</a> . The British conquer Palestine.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<a href="#">Battle of Nablus</a> , a phase of the Battle of Meggido.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<a href="#">Third Transjordan attack</a> , a phase of the Battle of Nablus.	

	<u>Battle of Sharon</u> , a phase of the Battle of Megiddo.	
September 22	The British capture Jisr ed Damieh in the Battle of Sharon.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 25	The British capture Tiberias during the Battle of Sharon.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 19	<u>Battle of Tulkarm</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	
	<u>Battle of Arara</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	
September 19–20	<u>Battle of Tabsor</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	
September 20	<u>Capture of Jenin</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	
	British capture both Afulah and Beisan during the Battle of Sharon.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 20–21	<u>Battle of Nazareth</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	
September 23	<u>Battle of Haifa</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 25	<u>Battle of Samakh</u> , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.	
	<u>Second Battle of Amman</u> , a phase of the Third Transjordan Attack.	
September 26 – November 11	<u>Meuse-Argonne Offensive</u> , the final phase of the Hundred Days Offensive and of World War I.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 26 – October 1	The British enter <u>Damascus</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 26	Battle of Somme-Py (Initial phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Charge at Irbid</u> , a phase of the Capture of Damascus.	
September 26–27	British capture Deraa during the Capture of Damascus.	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 27	<u>Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub</u> , a phase of the Capture of Damascus.	
September 27 – October 1	<u>Battle of the Canal du Nord</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Hindenburg Line.	
September 28 – October 2	Fifth Battle of Ypres (also known as Advance on Flanders), a phase of the Battle of the Hindenburg Line.	
September 29 – October 10	<u>Battle of St. Quentin Canal</u> , a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	
September 30	<u>Bulgaria</u> signs an <u>armistice</u> with the Allies. <sup>[77]</sup>	
	Battle of Saint-Thierry (Initial phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Charge at Kaukab</u> , a phase of the Capture of Damascus.	
	<u>Charge at Kiswe</u> , a phase of the Capture of Damascus.	
October 3	Tsar <u>Ferdinand I of Bulgaria</u> abdicates and <u>Boris III</u> accedes to the throne.	
October 3–27	<u>Pursuit to Haritan</u> .	
	<u>Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge</u> .	
October 8–10	Second Battle of Cambrai (also known as Battle of Cambrai (1918)), a phase of the Battle of the Hindenburg Line.	<a href="#">Details</a>

October 14–17	Battle of Montfaucon (intermediate phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 14–19	Battle of Courtrai, closing phase of the Hundred Days offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 15	Battle of Mont-D'Origny, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 17–26	Battle of the Selle, closing phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	
October 20	Germany suspends submarine warfare.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Battle of Lys and Escaut (Which included the Second Battle of Lys and the Battle of the Escaut), a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Battle of Serre, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 23–30	Battle of Sharqat.	
October 24 – November 4	Battle of Vittorio Veneto. The Austro-Hungarian army is routed. The Italians enter Trent and land at Trieste.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 24–28	Second Battle of Monte Grappa, beginning phase of Vittorio Veneto.	
October 25	Battle of Aleppo.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 29	Wilhelm Groener replaces Erich Ludendorff as Hindenburg's deputy.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> mutinies. <sup>[78]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs proclaimed.	<a href="#">Details</a>
October 30	The Ottoman Empire signs the Armistice of Mudros.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November	First Spanish flu cases in Spain, where reports on the disease are published freely due to the lack of wartime censorship.	
November 1	Battle of Chesne (Closing phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 1–2	Battle of Valenciennes, closing phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 3	Austria-Hungary signs the armistice with Italy, effective November 4. <sup>[79]</sup>	
November 4	Battle of the Sambre, closing phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Second Battle of Guise, a phase of the Battle of Sambre.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Battle of Thierache, a phase of the Battle of Sambre.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 6–11	Advance to the Meuse.	
November 9	Germany: Kaiser William II abdicates; republic proclaimed. <sup>[80]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 10	Austria-Hungary: Kaiser Charles I abdicates.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Romania renews the war against the Central Powers. <sup>[23]</sup>	
November 11	At 6 am, Germany signs the Armistice of Compiègne. <b>End of fighting at 11 a.m.</b> <sup>[81]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	Poland proclaimed.	
November 12	Austria proclaimed a republic.	
November 14	Czechoslovakia proclaimed a republic.	<a href="#">Details</a>
	German U-boats interned.	

	3 days after the armistice, fighting ends in the East African theater when General von Lettow-Vorbeck agrees a cease-fire on hearing of Germany's surrender.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 18	<a href="#">Alexander Kolchak</a> seizes control of the Provisional All-Russian Government in a coup.	
November 21	Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> surrendered to the United Kingdom. <sup>[78]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 22	The Germans evacuate <a href="#">Luxembourg</a> .	
November 25	11 days after agreeing a cease-fire, General von Lettow-Vorbeck formally surrenders his undefeated army at Abercorn in present-day Zambia.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 27	The Germans evacuate <a href="#">Belgium</a> .	
December 1	Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes proclaimed.	<a href="#">Details</a>

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Dates	Events	
January 5	<a href="#">Hermann Detzner</a> surrenders at the <a href="#">Finschhafen District</a> of <a href="#">New Guinea</a> .	
January 10	<a href="#">Fakhri Pasha</a> surrenders at Medina.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 18	<a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> between the Allies and Germany: the Peace Conference opens in Paris. <sup>[82]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 25	Proposal to create the <a href="#">League of Nations</a> accepted.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 27	The Czechoslovak Legion assumes complete control of the Trans-Siberian Railway.	
June 21	German High Seas Fleet (53 ships) scuttled in Scapa Flow with nine deaths, the last casualties of the war. <sup>[78]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 28	<a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> signed. <sup>[83]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 8	Germany ratifies the <a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> . <sup>[84]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
July 21	The United Kingdom ratifies the <a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> . <sup>[85]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 10–11	A Banquet in Honour of The President of the <a href="#">French Republic</a> is hosted by <a href="#">King George V</a> and held at <a href="#">Buckingham Palace</a> during the evening hours of November 10. The very first <a href="#">Armistice Day</a> is held on the Grounds of Buckingham Palace on the Morning of November 11. This will set the trend for the later <a href="#">Remembrance Day</a> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 14	The Bolsheviks take Omsk. Kolchak's retreat east is impeded by the Czechoslovaks denying him use of the Trans-Siberian.	

## 1920

Dates	Events	
January 4	A coup in <u>Irkutsk</u> deposes Kolchak.	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 10	First meeting of the League of Nations held in London. <b>Official end of World War I.</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
	<u>Free City of Danzig</u> established. <sup>[86]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
January 20	Irkutsk surrenders to the Bolsheviks.	
January 21	The <u>Paris Peace Conference</u> ends.	<a href="#">Details</a>
February 7	Armistice between the Bolsheviks and the Czechoslovak Legion. The Czechoslovaks surrender the Russian gold reserves and Kolchak in return for free passage to Vladivostok. Kolchak and his Prime Minister, <u>Viktor Pepelyayev</u> are executed.	
February 10	A plebiscite returns <u>Northern Schleswig</u> to Denmark. <sup>[87]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
April 19–26	Conference of Sanremo, Italy, about League of Nations mandates in former Ottoman territories of the <u>Middle East</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
June 4	<u>Treaty of Trianon</u> between the Allies and Hungary.	<a href="#">Details</a>
August 10	<u>Treaty of Sèvres</u> between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire. The treaty is not recognized by the <u>Turkish national movement</u> , which considers the Istanbul government illegitimate. <sup>[88]</sup>	<a href="#">Details</a>
September 8	<u>Gabriele D'Annunzio</u> proclaims in Fiume the <u>Italian Regency of Carnaro</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 1	League of Nations headquarters moved to <u>Geneva, Switzerland</u> .	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 12	<u>Treaty of Rapallo</u> between Italy and Yugoslavia. <u>Zadar</u> is annexed by Italy and the <u>Free State of Fiume</u> is established.	<a href="#">Details</a>
November 15	The League of Nations holds its first general assembly.	<a href="#">Details</a>

## Post-1920

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Dates	Events	
<b>1921</b>		
October 13	Treaty of Kars between Bolshevik Russia and <u>Turkey</u> .	<u>Details</u>
<b>1922</b>		
February 6	Washington Naval Treaty, limiting naval tonnage, signed by France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.	<u>Details</u>
April 10 – May 19	Genoa Conference. Representatives of 34 countries discuss economics in the wake of the Great War.	<u>Details</u>
April 16	Treaty of Rapallo between Germany and Bolshevik Russia to normalize diplomatic relations.	<u>Details</u>
September 11	Treaty of Kars ratified in Yerevan, Armenia.	<u>Details</u>
<b>1923</b>		
June 16	The <u>Russian Civil War</u> ends.	
July 24	<u>Treaty of Lausanne</u> between the Allies and Turkey, successor State to the Ottoman Empire. It supersedes the Treaty of Sèvres. <sup>[89]</sup>	<u>Details</u>
<b>1924</b>		
January 27	Treaty of Rome between Italy and Yugoslavia. Fiume is annexed by Italy and the neighboring town of <u>Sušak</u> is assigned to Yugoslavia.	<u>Details</u>
<b>2010</b>		
October 3	Germany makes final reparations payments.	<u>Details</u>

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