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Matter exists in three main physical states: solid, liquid, and gas. Now, first in simple words: what is a solid, liquid, and a gas. On a visual level, we can identify them based on their shape and how they occupy space. A solid object, for example, a rock, a watch, or a ruler always has the same shape regardless of where we put it. A liquid or a gas, on the other hand, takes the shape of the container where they are placed. For example, a rock is going to have the same shape on a table, in a beaker, or anywhere else. Water, which is the most common liquid in our life, will take the shape of any container that holds it: This is also true for gases. The air is everywhere around us and molecules that make it, mainly nitrogen and oxygen occupy the entire volume of any container, thus taking its shape. So, what is the reason for solids, unlike liquids and gases, have a definite shape? In the solid state, the atoms or molecules that constitute the matter are held tightly by intermolecular interactions. It is not to say that these atoms and molecules do not vibrate, however, they are mostly fixed in their position and do not move around or past each other. Because of this tight packing, solids have a higher density than liquids and especially gases. The only noticeable exception is water which has a higher density in a liquid state (~1 g/mL at r.t.) than in the form of ice (~0.917 g/mL). Solid matter forms crystalline and amorphous structures. In crystalline structures, the atoms or molecules arranged in ordered patterns. For example, in sodium chloride (NaCl), the cations and anions are held together in a repeating order forming a substance with a very high melting point (801 oC). In an amorphous structure such as glass and plastic, the atoms or molecules are arranged randomly with no preheating patterns. Let’s put together and discuss some of the general properties characteristic of solids, liquids, and gases. We have talked about the shape of solids, liquids, and gases. Now, can we change them? Both liquids and especially solids have very low compressibility meaning we cannot change their shapes to a significant degree by applied pressure. Gases, on the other hand, are easily comparable because the distance between the atoms or molecules is extremely larger compared to their sizes. An illustrative example would be pressing the plunger of a pump. The air is compressed which increases the pressure of the system: We will talk about the properties of gases later in the corresponding chapter. On contrary, car brakes can press the disk firmly as press the pedal because the liquid in the tubes is not compressible. The states of matter are physical properties, and remember, physical changes are reversible mainly depending on the temperature. For example, if we heat up an ice cube, it will transform from solid to liquid, then to a gas state this is a representation of phase change. Each of these processes has a specific name. Melting or fusion is the transition from a solid to a liquid phase and requires heat, which makes it an endothermic process. The reverse process of solidifying is called freezing, and it is an exothermic process as the system needs to lose/release heat. When the heat supply continues, the liquid now turns into a gas/stem, and this is called evaporation or vaporization. The reverse process where the gas converts into a liquid is called condensation. Do not worry about the entropy on the y-axis, as it will be discussed later on in the thermodynamics section. Some substances, convert directly from a solid to a gas state in a process called sublimation. The most common examples are iodine and carbon dioxide. For this reason, carbon dioxide is called dry ice as it does not go into a liquid state. It is used in laboratories for carrying out experiments at low temperatures ~ -78 oC and on stages for smoke effects. The fourth state of matter is plasma which is an ionized gas where the ions and electrons make a neutral mixture. An important difference between plasma and ordinary gas is that plasma is electrically conductive. Although it is less common on our planet since it is artificially ionizing a gas, plasma is the most abundant form of matter in the universe associated with the Sun and other stars. So, what are some examples of plasma in our everyday life, and how are they prepared? To prepare a plasma, the gas is subjected either to high temperatures or electricity which expels some electrons from the gas molecules. When the electrons are combined back with the positive particles, there is the energy released in the form of light. This is how, for example, the neon lights and plasma displays work. It is, in a way, a mimic of the sun although the temperatures there are incomparably higher. Lightning is an example of plasma on the earth’s surface. results in a system that conducts electricity So, these were the main concepts and properties of the states of matter that I wanted to discuss in this article. Check this 36-question, Multiple-Choice Quiz on Matter including questions on mixtures, compounds, molecules, and more. Sometimes called the fourth state of matter, plasma consists of ionized gas wherein one or more electrons aren't bound to a molecule or atom. You may never observe such an exotic substance, but you encounter solids, liquids and gases daily. Many factors affect which of these states matter exists in. Atoms, matter's basic building blocks, combine to create molecules such as water. Intermolecular forces (IMF) between molecules help determine a substance's phase. When the IMF is weak, a substance is usually a gas when the atmospheric pressure is 1 atm (a unit of standard atmospheric pressure) and the temperature is 25 degrees Celsius (77 Fahrenheit). Conversely, the substance will probably be a solid at that same pressure and temperature when the IMF is strong. Different phases of matter behave in unique ways. In a solid, attraction between particles is greater than their energy of motion — particles are also close. Particles in liquids are close but their energy of motion and attraction are about the same. Finally, gas particles are far apart and their energy of attraction is less than their energy of motion. Temperature, pressure and a substance's composition affect the way it changes phases. A phase diagram shows the phases that different substances assume at various temperatures and pressures. Vaporization, condensation, sublimation, deposition, freezing, and melting are some of the ways phase changes occur. Vaporization happens when liquid turns to gas, while condensation describes the process in which gas turns back into liquid. When water evaporates, vaporization occurs, and water vapor can return to the liquid state by condensing. Some substances, such as solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) can pass directly from the solid state to the gas state — scientists call this sublimation. Deposition is the opposite process — a gas bypasses the liquid state and changes into a solid. Freezing is changing from liquid to solid, and melting is changing from solid to liquid. A substance may transition from liquid to gas by boiling, from liquid to solid by freezing, and from solid to liquid by melting. Ice, liquid water and water vapor may consist of the same molecules, but they differ in several important ways. For example, it's difficult to compress a solid or liquid to a large degree, but you can easily compress a gas. Liquids and gases assume the shape of their containers, but solids do not. Gases have an additional ability to expand when they assume a container's shape and match the container's volume. Lee, Kevin. "The Properties Of Solids, Liquids And Gases" sciencing.com, . 24 April 2017. APA Lee, Kevin. (2017, April 24). The Properties Of Solids, Liquids And Gases. sciencing.com. Retrieved from Chicago Lee, Kevin. The Properties Of Solids, Liquids And Gases last modified March 24, 2022. Matter occurs in four states: solids, liquids, gases, and plasma. Often the state of matter of a substance may be changed by adding or removing heat energy from it. For example, the addition of heat can melt ice into liquid water and turn that water into steam. Matter has mass and takes up space.The four main states of matter are solids, liquids, gases, and plasma.Under exceptional conditions, other states of matter also exist.A solid has a definite shape and volume. A liquid has a definite volume, but takes the shape of its container. A gas lacks either a defined shape or volume. Plasma is similar to a gas in that its particles are very far apart, but a gas is electrically neutral and plasma has a charge. The word "matter" refers to everything in the universe that has mass and takes up space. All matter is made up of atoms of elements. Sometimes atoms bond together closely, while at other times they are scattered widely. States of matter are generally described on the basis of qualities that can be seen or felt. Matter that feels hard and maintains a fixed shape is called a solid; matter that feels wet and maintains its volume but not its shape is called a liquid. Matter that can change both shape and volume is called a gas. Some introductory chemistry texts name solids, liquids, and gases as the three states of matter, but higher level texts recognize plasma as the fourth state of matter. Like a gas, plasma can change its volume and shape, but unlike a gas, it can also change its electrical charge. The same element, compound, or solution can behave very differently depending on its state of matter. For example, solid water (ice) feels hard and cold while liquid water is wet and mobile. It's important to note, however, that water is a very unusual type of matter: rather than shrinking when it forms a crystalline structure, it actually expands. A solid has a definite shape and volume because the molecules that make up the solid are packed closely together and move slowly. Solids are often crystalline; examples of crystalline solids include table salt, sugar, diamonds, and many other minerals. Solids are sometimes formed when liquids or gases are cooled; ice is an example of a cooled liquid which has become solid. Other examples of solids include wood, metal, and rock at room temperature. A liquid has a definite volume but takes the shape of its container. Examples of liquids include water and oil. Gases may liquefy when they cool, as is the case with water vapor. This occurs as the molecules in the gas slow down and lose energy. Solids may liquefy when they heat up; molten lava is an example of solid rock which has liquefied as a result of intense heat. A gas has neither a definite volume nor a definite shape. Some gases can be seen and felt, while others are intangible for human beings. Examples of gases are air, oxygen, and helium. Earth's atmosphere is made up of gases including nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide. Plasma has neither a definite volume nor a definite shape. Plasma is often seen in ionized gases, but it is distinct from a gas because it possesses unique properties. Free electrical charges (not bound to atoms or ions) cause the plasma to be electrically conductive. The plasma may be formed by heating and ionizing a gas. Examples of plasma include stars, lightning, fluorescent lights, and neon signs. Scientists are discovering new states of matter all the time! Some argue that there are five states of matter, or even six. In addition to the four main states of matter, other states of matter include superfluid, Bose-Einstein condensate, fermionic condensate, Rydberg molecules, quantum Hall state, photonic matter, and dropleton. Goodstein, D.L. (1985). States of Matter. Dover Phoenix. ISBN 978-0-486-49506-4.Murthy, G.; et al. (1997). "Superfluids and Supersolids on Frustrated Two-Dimensional Lattices". Physical Review B. 55 (5): 3104. doi:10.1103/PhysRevB.55.3104Sutton, A.P. (1993). Electronic Structure of Materials. Oxford Science Publications. ISBN 978-0-19-851754-2.Wahab, M.A. (2005). Solid State Physics: Structure and Properties of Materials. Alpha Science. ISBN 978-1-84265-218-3. In the solid state, the particles do not have enough energy to overcome the strong intermolecular forces, which means they are tightly held against each other. As a result, solids have a definite shape and volume. They don’t pour like a liquid. The particles vibrate back and forth within their fixed positions and do not move freely. Solids are incompressible and have high density, compared to liquids and gases. They can be crystalline, like table salt, or amorphous, like glass, rubber or plastic. Many elements exist as solid-state at room temperatures, such as sodium, vanadium and magnesium. In the liquid state, the intermolecular forces between the particles are strong enough to have a definite volume. However, they are not strong enough to have a definite shape. Consequently, the particles move freely, but they are still attracted to each other. Liquids are incompressible but conform to the shape of the container. They are slightly less dense than the solid state, 10% less dense on average. They usually exhibit surface tension, capillary action, and viscosity. Mercury is an example of a liquid metal with a very high cohesion and surface tension, which makes it easily bead up when spilled. Water is a liquid with many unusual properties, such as expanding when it freezes. This is due to its hydrogen bonding. There are many misconceptions of iodine not existing in a liquid state. However, you can find out why so many are quick to believe this false idea here. In the gaseous state, the particles have enough kinetic energy to overcome the weak intermolecular forces between each other. Therefore, they move in random motion without being attracted to each other. As a result, gases have neither a definite shape nor volume. They consist of widely separated molecules. Gases are compressible and have low density – often 1,000 times less dense than the liquid or solid phase. Gases can diffuse, and they exert pressure on surfaces with which they collide.. At room temperature, some elements exist as gas. Examples of these elements is fluorine, hydrogen and helium. Ice, glass, rock, salt, sugar, concrete, gold, wood, concrete Water, juice, coffee, mercury, bromine Carbon dioxide, oxygen, hydrogen, helium, uranium hexafluoride, air Solids can be crystalline or amorphous, with six main types scientists typically recognize.Ionic solids form crystal lattices with ions of opposite charges, making them extremely stable.Amorphous solids, like glass and plastic, lack a crystal structure and have irregular bonding patterns. In the broadest sense, solids may be categorized as either crystalline solids or amorphous solids. Most specifically, scientists typically recognize six main types of solids, each characterized by specific properties and structures. Ionic solids form when electrostatic attraction causes anions and cations to form a crystal lattice. In an ionic crystal, each ion is surrounded by ions with an opposite charge. Ionic crystals are extremely stable because considerable energy is required to break ionic bonds. The positively charged nuclei of metal atoms are held together by valence electrons to form metallic solids. The electrons are considered "delocalized" because they aren't bound to any particular atoms, as in covalent bonds. Delocalized electrons can move throughout the solid. This is the "electron sea model" of metallic solids—positive nuclei float in a sea of negative electrons. Metals are characterized by high thermal and electrical conductivity and are typically hard, shiny, and ductile. Examples: Almost all metals and their alloys, such as gold, brass, steel. This type of solid is also known simply as a network solid. Network atomic solids are huge crystals consisting of atoms held together by covalent bonds. Many gemstones are network atomic solids. Examples: Diamond, amethyst, ruby. Atomic solids form when weak London dispersion forces bind the atoms of cold noble gasses. Examples: These solids are not seen in everyday life since they require extremely low temperatures. An example would be solid krypton or solid argon. Covalent molecules held together by intermolecular forces form molecular solids. While the intermolecular forces are strong enough to hold the molecules in place, molecular solids typically have lower melting and boiling points than metallic, ionic, or network atomic solids, which are held together by stronger bonds. Example: Water ice. Unlike all of the other types of solids, amorphous solids do not exhibit a crystal structure. This type of solid is characterized by an irregular bonding pattern. Amorphous solids may be soft and rubbery when they are formed by long molecules, tangled together and held by intermolecular forces. Glassy solids are hard and brittle, formed by atoms irregularly joined by covalent bonds. Examples: Plastic, glass. Solids, liquids, and gases are the three primary states of matter. Understanding these states is crucial because they are fundamental concepts in chemistry and physics, and you might encounter phase changes in real life—from boiling water to freezing ice and condensation. There are various different types of examples for each state, from everyday substances like water and ice to more specialized materials like mercury and hydrogen sulfide. Additionally, naming examples of solids, liquids, and gases is a common homework assignment because it makes you think about phase changes and the states of matter. The three main states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas. Plasma is the fourth state of matter. Several exotic states also exist.A solid has a defined shape and volume. A common example is ice.A liquid has a defined volume but can change state. An example is liquid water.A gas has neither a defined shape nor volume. Water vapor is an example of a gas. Solids are a form of matter that has a definite shape and volume. A solid maintains its rigid shape due to the tight connections formed by chemical bonds between its atoms or molecules. Aluminum foilAppleBrassBrickButterCopperGoldIceRockSandSteelWood Liquids are a form of matter that has a definite volume but no defined shape. Liquids can flow and assume the shape of their container. Blood Bromine (an element) Coffee Gasoline Honey Mercury (an element) Milk Rubbing alcohol Urine Water Wine A gas is a form of matter that does not have a defined shape or volume. Gases expand to fill the space they are given. AirCarbon dioxideFreonHeliumHydrogenHydrogen sulfideNatural gasNitrogenOxygenOzonePropaneWater vapor Depending on the temperature and pressure, the matter may transition from one state into another. This is called a phase change, and there are various examples: Solids may melt into liquids Solids may sublimate into gases (sublimation) Liquids may vaporize into gases Liquids may freeze into solids Gases may condense into liquids Gases may deposit into solids (deposition) Increasing pressure and decreasing temperature forces atoms and molecules closer to each other so their arrangement becomes more ordered. Gases become liquids; liquids become solids. On the other hand, increasing temperature or decreasing pressure allows particles to move further apart. Solids become liquids; liquids become gases. Depending on the conditions, a substance may skip a phase, so a solid may become a gas or a gas may become a solid without experiencing the liquid phase. In addition to solids, liquids, and gases, other states of matter have been discovered, with plasma being the most common. Like gas, it lacks a defined shape or volume, but its particles are electrically charged. Lightning is a plasma. There are also exotic states of matter, such as degenerate matter (which only occurs under extremely high pressure) and Bose-Einstein condensates, another rare phase that is sometimes referred to as the fifth state of matter. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 7,000,100 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) Recently featured: McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Archive By email More featured articles About Hal Hanson ... that while picking his Minnesota "team of the century", Dick Cullum said that Hal Hanson (pictured) "made brave men wince"? ... that Soviet trophy brigades systematically looted art and even moved entire factories from Central and Eastern Europe during and after World War II? ... that the only copy of El Apóstol, widely considered to be the first animated feature film, was lost in a fire? ... that colonial-era bureaucrat Tan Jin Sing's close relationship with Europeans led to the saying that he was "no longer a Chinese, not yet a Dutchman, a half-baked Javanese"? ... that Solomon Islands at the 2024 Summer Olympics were represented by the only all-female delegation at the games? ... that one candidate in the 1990 United States Senate election in Tennessee began the campaign with $3,000 in campaign funds, while the other began with $1 million? ... that after the pilot of Somali Airlines Flight 40 was reportedly threatened with jail following his refusal to take off, the flight took off and crashed a few minutes later? ... that Indonesian radio presenters Muhammad Farhan and Indy Barends co-hosted a 32-hour nonstop radio show in 2001, setting a national record which they held until 2019? ... that in one year, 166,000 people visited a three-bedroom house with a garage that stood amid New York City's skyscrapers? 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Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Sebastião Salgado Alfredo Palacio Marthe Cohn Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Nominate an article May 28: Republic Day in Armenia (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan (1918) Mozaffar ad-Din 585 BC – According to the Greek historian Herodotus, a solar eclipse, accurately predicted by Thales of Miletus, abruptly ended the Battle of Halys between the Lydians and the Medes. 1644 – English Civil War: Royalist troops stormed and captured the Parliamentarian stronghold of Bolton, leading to a massacre of defenders and local residents. 1901 – Mozaffar ad-Din (pictured), Shah of Persia, granted exclusive rights to prospect for oil in the country to William Knox D'Arcy. 1937 – The rise of Neville Chamberlain culminated with his accession as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to "kiss hands". 2002 – An independent commission appointed by the Football Association voted two-to-one to allow Wimbledon F.C. to relocate from London to Milton Keynes. Robert Baldock (d. 1327)Francis Gleeson (priest) (b. 1884)Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (b. 1925)Kylie Minogue (b. 1968) More anniversaries: May 27 May 28 May 29 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Hell Gate Bridge is a railroad bridge in New York City, United States. The bridge carries two tracks of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and one freight track between Astoria, Queens, and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310 m) steel through arch across Hell Gate, a strait of the East River that separates Wards Island from Queens. The New York Connecting Railroad began construction of the bridge in 1912, and it opened in 1917. The main span, a two-hinged arch flanked by stone towers on either bank of Hell Gate, was the world's longest steel arch bridge until the Bayonne Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the few rail connections from Long Island, of which Queens is part, to the rest of the United States. This panoramic photograph shows the main span of the Hell Gate Bridge. The photograph was taken in 2023 looking northeast from the neighboring Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, with Wards Island on the left of the image and Astoria on the right. A tugboat tows a barge in the foreground towards the Hell Gate Bridge. Photograph credit: Rhododendrites Recently featured: Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca Bosanski Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year 1918 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the 1918. For other uses, see 1918 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s Years 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 vte 1918 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Sports Football Television By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary India Ireland Italy Japan Mexico New Zealand Norway Ottoman Syria Palestine (British administered) Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1918 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1918MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita2671Armenian calendar1367թվականAssyrian calendar6668Bahá’í calendar74–75Balinese saka calendar1839–1840Bengali calendar1324–1325Berber calendar2868British Regnal year8 Geo. 5 – 9 Geo. 5Buddhist calendar2462Burmese calendar1280Byzantine calendar7426–7427Chinese calendar丁巳年 (Fire Snake)4615 or 4408 — to —戊午年 (Earth Horse)4616 or 4409Coptic calendar1634–1635Discordian calendar3084Ethiopian calendar1910–1911Hebrew calendar5678–5679Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1974–1975 - Shaka Samvat1839–1840 - Kali Yuga5018–5019Holocene calendar11918Igbo calendar918–919Iranian calendar1296–1297Islamic calendar1336–1337Japanese calendarTaishō 7(大正７年)Javanese calendar1848–1849Juche calendar7Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4251Minguo calendarROC 7民國7年Nanakshahi calendar450Thai solar calendar2460–2461Tibetan calendar阴火蛇年(female Fire-Snake)2044 or 1663 or 891 — to —阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)2045 or 1664 or 892 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1918. 1918 (MCMXVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1918th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 918th year of the 2nd millennium, the 18th year of the 20th century, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian calendar was 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year. Also in this year, the Spanish flu pandemic killed 50–100 million people worldwide. In Russia, this year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian Calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, February 14 (Gregorian Calendar). World War I will be abbreviated as "WWI" February 16: The Act of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January – 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas.[1] January 4 – The Finnish Declaration of Independence is recognized by Soviet Russia, Sweden, Germany and France. January 8 – American president Woodrow Wilson presents the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations to end the war. January 9 – Battle of Bear Valley: U.S. troops engage Yaqui Native American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American Indian Wars between the United States and Native Americans. January 15 The keel of HMS Hermes is laid in Britain, the first purpose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down. The Red Army (The Workers and Peasants Red Army) is formed in the Russian SFSR and Soviet Union. January 18 – The Historic Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers is held at the Konzerthaus, Vienna.[2] January 19 – The Russian Constituent Assembly proclaims the Russian Democratic Federative Republic but is dissolved by the Bolshevik government on the same day. January 22 – The Ukrainian People's Republic declares independence from Bolshevik Russia. January 25 – The Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets establishes the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. January 27 – The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kämärä. January 28 – Porvenir massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys. Main article: February 1918 February 1 – Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro (Kotor), led by two Czech Socialists, mutiny. February 3 – Battle of Oulu February 5 – The SS Tuscania is torpedoed off the Irish coast; it is the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be torpedoed and sunk. February 23: Estonian Declaration of Independence February 6 – Women's suffrage in the United Kingdom: Representation of the People Act gives most women over 30 the vote.[3] February 10 – Deposed Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Abdul Hamid II dies in Istanbul. February 13 – A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes the Chinese city of Shantou leaving 1,000 dead and causing a moderate tsunami.[4] February 14 – Russia switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar; the date skips from January 31 to February 14. February 16 – The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania, declaring Lithuania's independence from Germany, Russia or any other state. February 18 – Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan by British authorities begin. February 19 – WWI: The Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins the British occupation of the Jordan Valley. February 19–25 – WWI: The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice, over the Gulf of Finland. February 23 – Estonian Declaration of Independence from Russia, after seven centuries of foreign rule; German forces capture Tallinn the following day. Main article: March 1918 March 1 – WWI: German submarine U-19 sinks HMS Calgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. March 3 – WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 6 The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Air Force (established on 4 May 1928). The blue swastika is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated the first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia.[5] The first pilotless drone, the Hewitt-Sperry Automatic Airplane developed by Elmer Ambrose Sperry and Peter Cooper Hewitt, is test-flown in Long Island, New York, but development is scrapped in 1925, after its guidance system proves unreliable. March 7 – WWI: Finland forms an alliance with Germany. March 8 – WWI: The Battle of Tell 'Asur is launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaean Mountains to the edge of the Jordan Valley; it ends on March 12, with the move of much of the front line north into Ottoman territory. March 12 – Moscow becomes the capital of Soviet Russia. March 15 – Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere begins.[6] March 19 – The United States Congress establishes time zones, and approves daylight saving time (DST goes into effect on March 31). March 21–July 18 – WWI: The Spring Offensive by the German Army along the Western Front fails to make a breakthrough, despite large losses on each side, including nearly 20,000 British Army dead on the first day, Operation Michael, on the Somme. March 21 – WWI: The First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins, with the passage of the Jordan River. March 23 WWI: The giant German cannon, the 'Paris Gun' (Kaiser Wilhelm Geschütz), begins to shell Paris from 114 km (71 mi) away. In London at the Wood Green Empire, Chung Ling Soo (William E. Robinson, U.S.-born magician) dies during his trick, where he is supposed to "catch" two separate bullets (but one of them perforates his lung). He dies the following morning in a hospital. March 25 The Belarusian People's Republic declares independence. Karl Muck, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is arrested under the Alien Enemies Act, and imprisoned for the duration of WWI. March 26 – Marie Stopes publishes her influential book Married Love in the U.K. March 27 – WWI: The First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Transjordan attack on Amman; it ends with their withdrawal on 31 March, back to the Jordan Valley. March 30 – March Days: Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths. Main article: April 1918 Styles of Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon, as presented in a vaudeville circuit pantomime and sketched by Marguerite Martyn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in April 1918 April 1 – The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in Britain are merged to form the Royal Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force in the world. April 5 – Sālote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965. April 6 – Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere ends.[6] April 8 – Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan end with surrender to the British authorities. April 9 – Union of Bessarabia with Romania: Bessarabia votes to become part of the Kingdom of Romania. April 21 – WWI: Manfred von Richthofen, "The Red Baron", the war's most successful fighter pilot, dies in combat at Morlancourt Ridge near the Somme River. April 22 – Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declare their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic. April 23 – WWI: Conscription Crisis of 1918 in Ireland: A general strike is held here against conscription. Zeebrugge Raid: The British Royal Navy attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.[7] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. April 28 – WWI: Gavrilo Princip, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, Austria-Hungary, after three years in prison. April 30 – WWI: The Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt, launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, ends on 4 May, with their withdrawal back to the Jordan Valley. Main article: May 1918 May 1 – WWI: German troops enter Don Host Oblast; they capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 – General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. May 7 – WWI: The British capture Kirkuk. May 9 – WWI – Second Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts, for a second time, to seal off the German U-boat base here. May 11 – The Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus is officially established. May 12 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 – The Three Minute Pause, initiated by the daily firing of the Noon Gun on Signal Hill, is instituted by Cape Town Mayor Sir Harry Hands. It will inspire the introduction of the two-minute silence in November 1919.[8] May 15 The Finnish Civil War ends. The United States Post Office Department begins the world's third regular airmail service, between New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.[9] May 16 – The Sedition Act of 1918 is approved by the U.S. Congress. May 20 – The small town of Codell, Kansas is hit for the third year in a row, on the same date, by a tornado. May 21 – The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. May 24 – Women in Canada, excluding residents of Quebec, are granted the right to vote in federal elections.[10] May 26 – The Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic is abolished; Georgia declares its independence as the Democratic Republic of Georgia. May 27 – WWI: The Third Battle of the Aisne commences. May 28 – Armenia and Azerbaijan declare their independence as the First Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively. May 29 – WWI: The week-long Battle of Sardarabad concludes with defending Armenian forces victorious over the Ottomans. May 29–30 – WWI: Battle of Skra di Legen – The Greek National Defence Army Corps defeats the Bulgarians. June 10: Austro-Hungarian battleship Szent István sunk by Italian torpedo boats Szent István Main article: June 1918 June–August – The "Spanish flu" becomes pandemic.[11] Over 30 million people die in the following 6 months. June 1 – WWI: The Battle of Belleau Wood begins. June 4 – RMS Kenilworth Castle, one of the Union-Castle Line steamships, collides with her escort destroyer HMS Rival while trying to avoid her other escort, the cruiser HMS Kent. June 8 – V603 Aquilae, the brightest nova observed since Kepler's of 1604, is discovered. June 10 – WWI: The Austro-Hungarian dreadnought battleship SMS Szent István is sunk by two Italian MAS motor torpedo boats off the Dalmatian coast. June 12 Grand Duke Michael of Russia is murdered, thereby becoming the first of the Romanovs to be killed by the Bolsheviks. WWI: The first airplane bombing raid by an American unit in France is carried out. June 16 – The Declaration to the Seven, a British government response to a memorandum issued anonymously by seven Syrian notables, is published. June 22 – Suspects in the Chicago Restaurant Poisonings are arrested, and more than 100 waiters are taken into custody for poisoning restaurant customers with a lethal powder called Mickey Finn. June 29 – Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opens in New York; Brazil is the only international exhibitor and the exposition closes at the end of the season.[12] Main article: July 1918 July 3 – Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War. July 4 – Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed V (Reşâd, who has reigned since 1909), himself reigning until the Sultanate is abolished in 1922. July 12 – The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 – The National Czechoslovak Committee is established. July 14 – The film The Glorious Adventure is released in the United States, featuring Mammy Lou, who becomes one of the oldest people ever to star in a film, at a claimed age of 114. July 14 – WWI: Second Battle of the Marne: The battle begins near the River Marne, with a German attack. July 14 – Quentin Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son, is killed in action during the Second Battle of the Marne. July 17: Execution of the Romanov family July 17 WWI: RMS Carpathia (famed for rescuing survivors of the RMS Titanic) is torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Ireland, by Imperial German Navy submarine U-55; 218 of the 223 on board are rescued.[13] Execution of the Romanov family: By order of the Bolshevik Party, and carried out by the Cheka, former emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, Alexei and retainers are shot at the Ipatiev House, in Ekaterinburg, Russia. July 21 – WWI: Attack on Orleans – Imperial German submarine SM U-156 surfaces and fires on a small convoy of barges and defending flying boats off the Cape Cod town of Orleans, Massachusetts.[14] Main article: August 1918 August 2 – North Russia Intervention: Anti-Bolshevik forces stage a coup at Arkhangelsk, and an occupation by Allied forces follows.[15] August 3 – WWI: Australian hospital ship HMAT Warilda is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel on passage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SM UC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16] August 8 – WWI: Battle of Amiens – British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German Army".[17] August 10 – Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians. August 16 – The Battle of Lake Baikal is fought by the Czechoslovak legion, against the Red Army. August 21 – WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins. August 23 – The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created. August 27 – Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil. August 30 In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and

Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2018) July 6 Sebastian Cabot, English actor (d. 1977) Francisco Moncion, Dominican-American dancer, charter member of New York City Ballet (d. 1995) July 7 – Jing Shuping, Chinese businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) Oluf Reed-Olsen, Norwegian resistance member, pilot (d. 2002) July 9 – Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army general (d. 1999) July 12 – Mary Glen-Haig, British Olympic fencer (d. 2014) July 13 Alberto Ascari, Italian racing driver (d. 1955) Ted Oldfield, English footballer (d. 2006) July 14 T. M. Aluko, Nigerian writer (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2016)[49] July 15 Paddy Bassett, New Zealand scientist (d. 2019) Bertram Brockhouse, Canadian physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2003) Brenda Milner, Canadian neuropsychologist July 16 Bayani Casimiro, Filipino dancer and actor (d. 1989) Pituka de Foronda, Spanish actress (d. 1999) July 17 – Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, 35th President of Guatemala (d. 2003) July 18 Lia Dorana, Dutch comedian, actress (d. 2010) Nelson Mandela, 1st President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013)[50] July 20 – Auður Laxness, Icelandic writer, craftsperson (d. 2012) July 21 – Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2007) July 22 – Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born violinist (d. 2012) July 27 – Leonard Rose, American cellist (d. 1984) July 28 – Penaia Ganilau, 1st President of Fiji (d. 1993) July 29 – Edwin O'Connor, American novelist, Pulitzer Prize for Fiction winner (d. 1968) July 31 Vicente Almeida d'Eça, Portuguese colonial administrator (d. 2018) Paul D. Boyer, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) Hank Jones, American pianist (d. 2010)[51] Bruria Kaufman Frederick Sanger Shankar Dayal Sharma Leonard Bernstein Katherine Johnson Aslam Khan Alejandro Agustín Lanusse August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2019) Zhou Xuan, Chinese singer, actress (d. 1957) August 2 – Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 – Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 4 – Noel Willman, Irish actor (d. 1988) August 5 Kondapalli Koteswaramma, Indian communist leader, feminist, revolutionary and writer (d. 2018) Betty Oliphant, co-founder of National Ballet of Canada (d. 2004) August 12 – Guy Gibson, British bomber pilot, leader of the "Dam Busters" raid (d. 1944) August 13 Noor Hassanali, 2nd President of Trinidad and Tobago (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 – Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1999) August 20 – Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 – Bruria Kaufman, American-born Israeli physicist (d. 2010) August 22 Said Mohamed Djohar, President of the Comoros (d. 2006) Martin Pope, American physical chemist (d. 2022) August 23 – Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 25 – Leonard Bernstein, American composer, conductor (d. 1990) August 26 Katherine Johnson, African-American physicist, space scientist and mathematician (d. 2020)[52] Maria Isaura Pereira de Queiróz, Brazilian sociologist (d. 2018) August 27 Aslam Khan, British Indian-born military officer, led his troops during World War II in capturing Kennedy Peak (Myanmar), which the Americans had failed to conquer. For this achievement, he was awarded the Military Cross by Field Marshal Auchinleck (d. 1994)[53] Chang Yun Chung, Chinese-born billionaire shipping magnate (d. 2020) Jelle Zijlstra, Dutch politician, Prime Minister of the Netherlands from 1966 to 1967 (d. 2001) August 28 – Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 29 – Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 30 – Ted Williams, American baseball player (d. 2002) August 31 – Alan Jay Lerner, American lyricist, librettist (d. 1986) Chaim Herzog September 1 – Phyllis Wallbank, English educationalist (d. 2020) September 3 – Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 4 – Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 6 – Ludwig Hörmann, German cyclist (d. 2001) September 8 – Derek Barton, British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) September 9 – Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 9th President of Italy (d. 2012) September 13 – Ray Charles, American musician, singer and songwriter (d. 2015) September 14 – James George, Canadian diplomat (d. 2020) September 15 – Nipsey Russell, American comedian, poet, and dancer (d. 2005) September 16 – Ismail Mohamed Ali, Malaysian politician (d. 1998) September 17 – Chaim Herzog, 6th President of Israel 1983–1993 (d. 1997) September 19 – Joseph Zeller, American politician (d. 2018) September 22 – Henryk Szeryng, Polish-born violinist (d. 1988) September 24 – Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 26 – Peng Chang-kuei, Taiwanese chef (d. 2016) September 27 – Martin Ryle, English radio astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics (d. 1984) September 28 Ángel Labruna, Argentine soccer player, manager (d. 1983) Ida Schuster, Scottish actress (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2009) September 30 Giovanni Canestri, Italian cardinal (d. 2015) Aldo Parisot, Brazilian-American cellist and educator (d. 2018) Jens Christian Skou Robert Walker Rita Hayworth Thelma Coyne Long October 4 – Kenichi Fukui, Japanese chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) October 6 – Goh Keng Swee, former Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore (d. 2010) October 8 – Jens Christian Skou, Danish chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) October 9 E. Howard Hunt, American Watergate break-in coordinator (d. 2007) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2013) October 10 – Gaston Mialaret, French pedagogist and professor (d. 2016) October 13 Jack MacGowran, Irish film actor (d. 1973) Robert Walker, American actor (d. 1951) October 14 – Thelma Coyne Long, Australian tennis player (d. 2015) October 16 Louis Althusser, French philosopher (d. 1990) Géori Boué, French operatic singer (d. 2017) Henri Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 – Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Prime Minister (d. 2017) Bobby Troup, American singer-songwriter and actor, known for his role in Emergency! (d. 1999) October 19 – Robert S. Strauss, American politician, Democratic National Committee Chairman (d. 2014) October 22 – René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2022) October 23 – Augusta Dabney, American actress (d. 2008) October 25 Francisco Griéguez, Spanish WWII soldier (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26 – Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2006) October 27 Mihkel Mathiesen, Estonian statesman (d. 2003) Teresa Wright, American actress (d. 2005) October 29 – Diana Serra Cary, American actress (d. 2020) October 31 – Ian Stevenson, American parapsychologist (d. 2007) Billy Graham Spiro Agnew November 1 – Ken Miles, British sports car racing engineer and driver (d. 1966) November 2 – Raimon Panikkar, Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 – Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) November 4 Art Carney, American actor, best known for his role in The Honeymooners (d. 2003) Cameron Mitchell, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 2013) Billy Graham, American evangelist, spiritual adviser to several U.S. Presidents (d. 2018) November 8 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2015) November 9 Spiro Agnew, Vice president of the United States (d. 1996) Choi Hong Hi, South Korean general, martial artist (d. 2002) Su Beng, Taiwanese dissident and political activist (d. 2019) November 10 – Ernst Otto Fischer, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007) November 14 – John Bromwich, Australian tennis player (d. 1999) November 15 – Vittore Bocchetta, Italian sculptor, painter and academic (d. 2021) November 18 – Nicolás Kingman Riofrío, Ecuadorian journalist, writer and politician (d. 2018) November 26 – Patricio Aylwin, 32nd President of Chile (d. 2016) November 27 – Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2020) November 29 – Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2007) November 30 – Efrem Zimbalist Jr., American actor (d. 2014)[54] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Kurt Waldheim Helmut Schmidt Anwar Sadat December 3 – Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian general (d. 2000) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 8 – Gérard Souzay, French baritone (d. 2004) December 10 – Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 1995) Fergus Anckorn December 11 – Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Russian writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) December 12 – Joe Williams, American jazz singer (d. 1999) December 13 – Rosalia Lombardo, Italian child known as The Sleeping Beauty (d. 1920)[55] December 14 – B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 – Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 17 Dusty Anderson, American actress and model (d. 2007) Duchess Woizlawa Feodora of Mecklenburg, German royal (d. 2019) December 18 – Joyce Reynolds, English classicist and academic (d. 2022) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) Fred Gloden, American football player (d. 2019) Donald Regan, American Treasury Secretary, White House Chief of Staff (d. 2003) Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria, Secretary-General of the United Nations (d. 2007)[56] December 23 José Greco, Italian-born flamenco dancer (d. 2000) Kumar Pallana, Indian actor (d. 2013) Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of Germany (d. 2015) December 24 – Dave Bartholomew, American musician, songwriter and music producer (d. 2019) December 25 Bertie Mee, English football player, manager (d. 2001) Anwar Sadat, 3rd President of Egypt, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1981) December 26 – Georgios Rallis, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 2006) December 30 – W. Eugene Smith, American photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña January 2 – Katharine A. O'Keeffe O'Mahoney, Irish-born American teacher and writer (b. 1855) January 6 – Georg Cantor, German mathematician (b. 1845) January 8 Johannes Pääsuke, Estonian photographer, filmmaker (b. 1892) Ellis H. Roberts, American politician (b. 1827) January 9 Max Ritter von Müller, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1887) Charles-Émile Reynaud, French inventor (b. 1844) January 10 – María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña, Spanish Roman Catholic religious sister and Blessed (b. 1848) January 21 – Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1853) January 26 – Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1850) January 28 – John McCrae, Canadian soldier, surgeon and poet (b. 1872) January 31 – Ivan Puluj, Ukrainian physicist and inventor (b. 1845) Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya Gustav Klimt Sultan Abdul Hamid II February 1 – Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya, Russian aristocrat (b. 1816) February 2 – John L. Sullivan, American boxer, World Heavyweight Champion (b. 1858) February 4 – Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1868) February 6 – Gustav Klimt, Austrian painter (b. 1862), Spanish flu February 8 – Louis Renault, French jurist, educator and Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) February 10 Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1833) February 11 – Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1861) February 14 – Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British diplomat (b. 1859) February 15 – Vernon Castle, British-born American dancer (b. 1887) February 16 – Károly Khuen-Héderváry, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (b. 1849) February 23 Adolphus Frederick VI, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1882) Thomas Brassey, 1st Earl Brassey, British politician and colonial administrator (b. 1836) Claude Debussy Martin Sheridan March 2 – Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 – Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 – Hans-Joachim Buddecke, German flying ace (killed in action) (b. 1890) March 13 – César Cui, Lithuanian composer (b. 1835) March 14 Lucretia Garfield, First Lady of the United States (b. 1832) Gennaro Rubino, Italian anarchist who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate King Leopold II of Belgium (b. 1859) March 15 – Adolf Ritter von Tutschek, German fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) March 23 – T. P. Cameron Wilson, English poet, novelist (b. 1888) March 25 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1862) Walter Tull, first Black infantry officer to serve in the British Army (b. 1888) March 27 Henry Adams, American historian (b. 1838) Martin Sheridan, American Olympic athlete (b. 1881), Spanish flu Karl Ferdinand Braun Manfred von Richthofen Gavrilo Princip April 1 Isaac Rosenberg, British war poet (killed in action) (b. 1890) Paul von Rennenkampf, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854) April 4 – Hermann Cohen, German philosopher (b. 1842) April 5 – King George Tupou II of Tonga (b. 1874) April 11 – Otto Wagner, Austro-Hungarian architect, urban planner (b. 1841) April 19 – William Hope Hodgson, English author (b. 1877)[58] April 20 Jussi Merinen, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1873)[59] Karl Ferdinand Braun, German physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1850) Paul Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Austrian statesman, Prime Minister (b. 1851) April 21 Friedrich II, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1856) Manfred von Richthofen, German fighter pilot, top-scoring ace of World War I (killed in action) (b. 1892) April 27 – Jacques Duchesne, French general (b. 1837) April 28 – Gavrilo Princip, Yugoslav assassin (b. 1894) Maria Magdalena Merten May 2 Ernie Parker, Australian tennis champion (killed in action) (b. 1883) Jüri Vilms, Estonian politician (b. 1889) May 14 – James Gordon Bennett Jr., American newspaper publisher (b. 1841) May 17 – William Drew Robeson I, African-American minister, father of singer and actor Paul Robeson (b. 1844) May 18 – Blandine Merten, German nun and Blessed (b. 1883) May 19 Ferdinand Hodler, Swiss painter (b. 1853) Raoul Lufbery, Franco-American fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1885) May 21 Sofia Hjulgrén, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[60] Wilho Laine, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[61] May 23 Gerard Noel, British admiral (b. 1845) [62] Mariano Ponce, Filipino diplomat, politician and writer (b. 1863) May 24 – József Kiss, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1896) May 30 – Georgi Plekhanov, Russian revolutionary, philosopher (b. 1856) Kyrion II of Georgia June 1 – Roderic Dallas, Australian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1891) June 3 – Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 4 – Charles W. Fairbanks, 26th Vice President of the United States (b. 1852) June 10 – Arrigo Boito, Italian poet, composer (b. 1842) June 13 – Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878) June 15 – Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1861) June 16 – Bazil Assan, Romanian engineer and explorer (b. 1860) June 19 – Francesco Baracca, Italian fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1888) June 26 – Kyrion II of Georgia, Georgian Orthodox patriarch, Saint (b. 1855) June 27 – Joséphin Péladan, French occultist (b. 1858) Sultan Mehmed V James McCudden Quentin Roosevelt Emperor Nicholas II of Russia Henry Macintosh July 3 – Sultan Mehmed V of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1844) July 9 – James McCudden, British fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1895) July 14 – Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of United States President Theodore Roosevelt, fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1897) July 17 – Executed members of the Romanov family: Former Emperor Nicholas II of Russia (b. 1868) Former Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1895) Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1899) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1901) Former Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich of Russia (b. 1904) July 18 Prince Constantine Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1891) Prince Igor Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1869) Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Russia (Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine) (executed) (b. 1864) July 20 – Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in action) (b. 1888) Manuel González Prada, Peruvian politician, author (b. 1844) Indra Lal Roy, Indian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1898) Alexey Schastny, Russian naval officer (executed) (b. 1881) July 26 Henry Macintosh, British Olympic athlete (killed in action) (b. 1892) Edward Mannock, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1887) July 29 – Ernest William Christmas, Australian painter (b. 1863) July 30 Hermann von Eichhorn, German field marshal (assassinated) (b. 1848) Joyce Kilmer, American journalist, poet (killed in action) (b. 1886) Frank Linke-Crawford, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) July 31 – George McElroy, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) Marianne Cope August 1 John Riley Banister, American policeman, cowboy (b. 1854) Gabriel Guérin, French World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1892) August 5 – Peter Strasser, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1876) August 9 Marianne Cope, German-born American Roman Catholic nun and saint (b. 1838) František Plesnivý, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845) August 10 Jean Brillant, Canadian soldier, Victoria Cross recipient (killed in action) (b. 1890) Erich Löwenhardt, German World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1897) Aleksander Uurits, Estonian painter, graphic artist (b. 1888) August 12 – Anna Held, French actress (b. 1872) August 22 – Korbinian Brodmann, German neurologist (b. 1868)[63] August 30 – William Duncan, British missionary in Canada and the United States (b. 1832) George Reid Eduard, Duke of Anhalt Prince Erik, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion September 2 – Sir John Forrest, Australian explorer and politician, 1st Premier of Western Australia (b. 1847) September 5 – Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1871) September 6 – Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician (b. 1845) September 8 Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan, German Roman Catholic priest and venerable (b. 1848) Mikael of Wollo, Ethiopian army commander and Ras of Wollo (b. 1850) September 12 – Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1845) September 13 – Eduard, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1861) September 16 – Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 – Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1895)[64] September 20 – Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1889), Spanish flu September 27 – Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) September 28 True Boardman, American actor (b. 1882), Spanish flu Georg Simmel, German sociologist, philosopher (b. 1858) Freddie Stowers, American soldier (killed in action) (b. 1896) September 29 – Frank Luke, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1897) October 4 – Nikolai Skrydlov, Russian admiral (b. 1844) October 5 Roland Garros, French fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1888) Robbie Ross, British writer (b. 1869) October 6 – Arthur O'Hara Wood, Australian tennis champion and fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1890) October 7 – Sir Hubert Parry, British composer (b. 1848), Spanish flu October 8 – Mikhail Alekseyev, Russian general (b. 1857) October 9 – Raymond Duchamp-Villon, French sculptor (b. 1876) October 11 – Wallace Lloyd Algie, Canadian soldier (killed in action) (b. 1891) October 15 – Sai Baba of Shirdi, Indian guru, yogi and National saint of India (b. 1838) October 16 – Felix Arndt, American pianist, composer (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 18 Radko Dimitriev, Bulgarian, Russian general (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1906) Daudo Okelo, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. ca. 1900) Nikolai Ruzsky, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854) October 19 Harold Lockwood, American actor (b. 1887), Spanish flu Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 24 César Ritz, Swiss hotelier (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 25 – Amadeo de Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892) Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1890), Spanish flu István Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1861) Wilfred Owen November 1 – Vladimir Vasilyevich Smirnov, Russian general (executed) (b. 1849) November 2 – Hugh Cairns, Canadian soldier (b. 1896) November 4 Wilfred Owen, British poet, soldier (killed in action) (b. 1893) Andrew Dickson White, American academic and diplomat, co-founder of Cornell University (b. 1832) November 5 Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers, British occultist (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 – Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish flu November 9 Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet (b. 1880), Spanish flu Albert Ballin, German shipping magnate (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1829) November 11 Victor Adler, Austrian politician (b. 1852) George Lawrence Price, last Commonwealth soldier to die in WWI (b. 1892) November 12 – Aleksei Evert, Russian general (executed) (b. 1857; may have died in 1926) November 14 – Matti Lonkainen, Finnish politician (b. 1874)[65] November 15 – Sir Robert Anderson, British police officer (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 19 – Joseph F. Smith, 6th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1838) November 20 – John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882) November 22 – Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1846), Spanish flu November 23 – Fritz von Below, German general (b. 1853) November 30 – Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 – Edmond Rostand, French writer (b. 1868), Spanish flu December 4 – Princess Teriivaetua of Tahiti (b. 1869), Spanish flu December 5 – Schalk Willem Burger, Boer military leader, lawyer, politician, statesman, and acting President of the South African Republic (1900-1902) (b. 1852) December 9 – Samuel Swett Green, American library pioneer (b. 1837) December 11 – Ivan Cankar, Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish flu December 13 – Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1848) December 14 – Sidónio Pais, Portuguese politician, general, diplomat, 66th Prime Minister of Portugal and 4th President of Portugal (b. 1872), assassinated December 20 – Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar (b. 1884) December 21 – Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Austrian statesman, former Prime Minister (b. 1863) December 28 – Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (b. 1865) Spring – Vyacheslav Troyanov, Russian general (b. 1875) Yakov Zhilinsky, Russian general (b. 1853) Physics – Max Planck Chemistry – Fritz Haber[66] Medicine – not awarded Literature – not awarded Peace – not awarded ^ Barry, John M. 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