

Timeline of World War I

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Theatres		
Western	Eastern	Italian
Caucasian	Middle Eastern	Balkan
African	Naval	Air
Politics	Asian and Pacific	Gallipoli

Contents

- [1 1914](#)
 - [2 1915](#)
 - [3 1916](#)
 - [4 1917](#)
 - [5 1918](#)
 - [6 1919](#)
 - [7 1920](#)
 - [8 Post-1920](#)
-

1914

Dates	Events
June 28	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria , heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, who was killed in Sarajevo along with his wife Duchess Sophie by Bosnian Serb Gavrilo Princip .
July 5	Austria-Hungary seeks German support for a war against Serbia in case of Russian militarism. Germany gives assurances of support.
July 23	Austria-Hungary sends an ultimatum to Serbia . The Serbian response is seen as unsatisfactory.
July 28	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia mobilizes.
July 28	The Netherlands declare neutrality.
July 31	Germany warns Russia to stop mobilizing. Russia says mobilization is against Austria-Hungary only.
August 1	Germany declares war on Russia .
	Italy declares its neutrality. Germany and the Ottoman Empire sign a secret alliance treaty.
August 2	Germany invades Luxembourg .

	<u>Skirmish at Joncherey</u> , first military action on the Western Front
August 2–26	Germany besieges and captures fortified <u>Longwy</u> "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> . <u>Belgium</u> denies permission for German forces to pass through to the French border.
August 4	<u>Germany invades Belgium</u> to outflank the French army.
	Britain protests the violation of Belgian neutrality, guaranteed by a treaty; 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.
	The <u>United States</u> declares neutrality.
August 4–16	The Germans besiege and then capture the fortresses of <u>Liège</u> , Belgium.
August 5	First shot fired by Allied troops – German Steamer SS Pfalz surrenders after being fired on by <u>Fort Nepean</u> , south of <u>Melbourne, Australia</u>
	<u>Montenegro</u> declares war on <u>Austria-Hungary</u> .
	The <u>Ottoman Empire</u> closes the <u>Dardanelles</u> .

August 6	Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia .
	Serbia declares war on Germany .
August 7	The British Expeditionary Force arrives in France .
August 7 – September 13	Battle of the Frontiers . The Germans obtain a victory against the British Expeditionary Force and France's Fifth Army.
August 7–10	Battle of Mulhouse , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.
August 9	Montenegro declares war on Germany .
	The Togoland Campaign begins.
August 11	France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
August 12	The United Kingdom declares war on Austria-Hungary.
	Battle of Haelen , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.
August 14–25	Battle of Lorraine , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.

August 16–19	The Serbs defeat the Austro-Hungarians at the Battle of Cer .
August 17	The Russian army enters East Prussia . Battle of Stalluponen .
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.
	The Germans occupy Brussels .
	Battle of Morhange , a phase of the Battle of Lorraine.
	Battle of Sarrebourg , a phase of the Battle of Lorraine.
August 21	Battle of Charleroi , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.
August 21–23	Battle of the Ardennes , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.
August 22	Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium.
August 23	Japan declares war on Germany .
	Battle of Mons , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.

August 23–30	Battle of Tannenberg: the Russian army undergoes a heavy defeat by the Germans.
August 23 – September 11	Battle of Lemberg . The Russians capture Lviv .
August 23–25	Battle of Kraśnik , a phase of the Battle of Lemberg. The Austro-Hungarian First Army defeats the Russian Fourth Army.
August 24	Action of Elouges .
	Battle of the Mortagne , a phase of the Battle of Lorraine.
August 24 – September 7	The Germans besiege and capture the Maubeuge Fortress.
August 24 – September 28	The Allied Great Retreat to the River Marne.
August 25	Japan declares war on Austria-Hungary.
August 26	British and French forces conquer Togoland , a German protectorate in West Africa .
	Battle of Le Grand Fayt .

August 26–27	<u>Battle of Le Cateau</u> . Allied retreat.
August 26–30	<u>Battle of Gniva Lipa</u> , a phase of the Battle of Lemberg.
August 26 – September 2	<u>Battle of Komarow</u> , part of the Battle of Lemberg.
August 27	<u>Battle of Étreux</u> .
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> .
August 28	The Royal Navy wins the First Battle of <u>Heligoland Bight</u> , <u>North Sea</u> .
August 29–30	<u>Battle of Saint Quentin</u> , aka Battle of Guise. Orderly Allied retreat.
August 30	<u>New Zealand</u> occupies German Samoa (later <u>Western Samoa</u>).
September 1	<u>Action at Nery</u>
September 2–11	Austro-Hungarian defeat at the <u>Battle of Rava Russka</u> , a phase of the Battle of Lemberg.

September 4–13	<u>Battle of Grand Couronne</u> , a phase of the Battle of the Frontiers.
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> .
	<u>Battle of the Ourcq</u> , a phase of the First Battle of the Marne.
	<u>Battle of the Two Morins</u> .
September 6–12	<u>Battle of the Marshes of Saint-Gond</u> , a phase of the First Battle of the Marne.
	<u>Battle of Vitry</u> , a phase of the First Battle of the Marne.
	<u>Battle of Revigny</u> , a phase of the First Battle of the Marne.
September 6 – October 4	<u>Battle of Drina</u> .
September 7–14	<u>First Battle of the Masurian Lakes</u> : The Russian Army of the Neman withdraws from East Prussia with heavy casualties.
September 9	<u>Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg</u> lays out Germany's war aims.
September 11	Australian forces occupy German <u>New Guinea</u> .

September 13	Troops from South Africa begin invading German South-West Africa .
September 13–28	The First Battle of the Aisne ends in a substantial draw. The Race to the Sea begins.
September 14	Erich von Falkenhayn replaces Helmuth von Moltke the Younger as German Chief of Staff.
September 19 – October 11	Battle of Flirey
September 20	Battle of Zanzibar , German naval victory.
September 22	Bombardment of Papeete
	German Light Cruiser Emden attacks Madras
September 22–26	First Battle of Picardy .
September 24	The Siege of Przemyśl begins
September 25–29	First Battle of Albert
September 28 – October	The Germans besiege and capture Antwerp , Belgium.

10	
September 29 – October 31	Battle of the Vistula River , aka Battle of Warsaw.
October–July 11, 1915	Battle of Rufiji Delta , German cruiser Königsberg destroyed.
October 1–4	First Battle of Arras.
October 9 – November 1	Central powers control Belgrade.
October 10 – November 2	Battle of La Bassée .
October 12 – November 2	First Battle of Messines.
October 13 – November 2	Battle of Armentières .
October 16–31	Battle of the Yser . French and Belgian forces secure the coastline of Belgium.
October 19 – November 22	The First Battle of Ypres ends the <i>Race to the Sea</i> . The Germans are prevented from reaching Calais and Dunkirk.

November 1	<p>Russia declares war on the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>Battle of Coronel. Von Spee's German cruiser squadron defeats a Royal Navy squadron under Christopher Cradock.</p>
November 2	The United Kingdom begins the naval blockade of Germany .
November 2–16	Bergmann Offensive , first military engagement in the Caucasus of the First World War.
November 3	<p>Montenegro declares war on the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>Battle of Kilimanjaro.</p>
November 3–5	Von Lettow-Vorbeck's German colonial forces defeat the British at the Battle of Tanga , German East Africa.
November 5	France and the United Kingdom declare war on the Ottoman Empire.
November 6	Fao Landing , British and Indians besiege the fortress at Fao.
November 9	Battle of Cocos , northeast Indian Ocean . The Australian cruiser <i>Sydney</i> destroys the German cruiser <i>Emden</i> .
November 11	Sultan Mehmed V declares Jihad on the Allies .

November 11–21	Battle of Basra.
November 11 – December 6	<u>Battle of Łódź</u> (aka <u>Silesian Offensive</u>).
November 16 – December 15	<u>Battle of Kolubara</u> , Austro-Hungarians leave Serbia.
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 <u>Royal Navy</u> .
December 10	Hill 60 captured by the Germans.
December 16	The German fleet shells <u>Scarborough</u> and <u>Hartlepool, England</u> .
December 18–22	<u>Battle of Givenchy</u> .
December 17 – January 13, 1915	<u>First Battle of Artois</u> .

December 20	Fighting begins at Perthes .
December 20 – 17 March 1915	First Battle of Champagne .
December 22	Fighting begins at Noyon .
December 22 – January 2, 1915	The Russians win the Battle of Sarikamis , Caucasia.
December 24–25	In some sectors of the Western Front, an unofficial Christmas truce is observed between German and British forces.
December 25 – January 18, 1915	Battle of Ardahan .

1915

Dates	Events
January 2	The Russian offensive in the Carpathians begins. It will continue until April 12.
January 18–19	Battle of Jassin .

January 19	First Zeppelin raid on Great Britain .
January 19 – December 22	Battle of Hartmannswillerkopf , 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> .
January 24–26	Chilembwe uprising led by John Chilembwe in Nyasaland .
January 28 – February 3	The Ottomans fail to capture the Suez Canal .
January 31	Battle of Bolimov . First German use of chemical weapons .
February 4	Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare against merchant vessels.
February 7–22	Second Battle of the Masurian Lakes . The Russian X Army is defeated.
February 19	British and French naval attack on the Dardanelles . The Gallipoli Campaign begins.
March 10 – March 13	Battle of Neuve Chapelle . After an initial success, a British offensive is halted.
March 22	The Siege of Przemyśl ends. The Russians capture the fortress.

April 5 – May 5	First Battle of Woevre.
April 12–14	Battle of Shaiba.
April 19 – May 17	The Ottomans besiege the Armenian city of Van.
April 22 – May 25	The Second Battle of Ypres , which ends in a stalemate. Germany first uses the poison gas .
April 22–23	Battle of Gravenstafel , First stage of the Second Battle of Ypres.
April 24 – May 5	Battle of St Julien , part of the Second Battle of Ypres.
April 25	Allied forces land on Gallipoli, landing at Anzac Cove and Cape Helles.
	London Pact between the Entente and Italy .
April 28	First Battle of Krithia . The Allied advance is repelled.
May 1	The Gorlice-Tarnów begins: the German troops under General Mackensen break through the Russian lines in Galicia .
	Battle of Eski Hissarlik .

May 3	Troops withdraw from Anzac Cove.
May 6–8	Second Battle of Krithia . The Allied attempts at advancing are thwarted again.
May 7	The British liner Lusitania is sunk by a German U-boat.
May 8–13	Battle of Frezenberg Ridge , Part of the Second Battle of Ypres.
May 9 – June 18	Second Battle of Artois .
May 9	Battle of Aubers Ridge , a phase of the Second Battle of Artois.
May 10	Troops from Hungary rout the Russians at Jarosław . Lviv is again in Austrian hands.
May 11	Armistice called at Gallipoli to bury the dead.
May 12	Windhoek , capital of German South-West Africa, is occupied by South African troops.
May 15–25	Battle of Festubert .
May 16 – June 23	Battle of Konary .

May 23	Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary .
May 24–25	Battle of Bellewaarde , final phase of the Second Battle of Ypres.
June 4	Third Battle of Krithia . Yet another Allied failure.
	The Russians leave Przemysł .
June 10–26	Battle of Manzikert.
June 21–23	Battle of Bukoba .
June 22	Mackensen breaks again through the Russian lines in the Lviv area.
June 23 – July 7	First Battle of the Isonzo .
June 27	The Austro-Hungarians re-enter Lviv.
June 28 – July 5	The British win the Battle of Gully Ravine .
June–September	The Russian Great Retreat from Poland and Galicia.

July 9	The German forces in South-West Africa surrender.
July	Battle of Kara Killisse.
July 18 – August 3	Second Battle of the Isonzo .
July 25	Italians capture Cappuccio Wood.
August 5	The Germans occupy Warsaw .
August 6–10	Battle of Lone Pine , part of the August Offensive.
August 6–13	Battle of Krithia Vineyard , part of the August Offensive.
August 6–15	Allies land at Suvla Bay, a phase of the August Offensive.
August 6–21	Battle of Sari Bair , part of the August Offensive. Last and unsuccessful attempt by the British to seize the Gallipolipeninsula .
August 7	Battle of the Nek , a phase of the August Offensive.
August 7–19	Battle of Chunuk Bair , a phase of the August Offensive.

August 21	Scimitar Hill , a phase of the August Offensive.
August 21–29	Battle of Hill 60, part of the August Offensive.
August 26 – September 19	Sventiany Offensive , a phase of the Gorlice-Tarnow Offensive.
September 1	Germany suspends unrestricted submarine warfare.
September 8	Nicholas II removes Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolayevich as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, personally taking that position.
September 15 – November 4	Third Battle of Artois .
September 19	The Germans occupy Vilnius . The Gorlice-Tarnów Offensive ends.
September 25–28	Battle of Loos , a major British offensive, fails.
September 25 – October 15	Battle of the Hohenzollern Redoubt , a phase of the Battle of Loos.
September 25 – November 6	Second Battle of Champagne .
September 28	Battle of Es Sinn .

October 7 – December 4	Serbia is invaded by Germany , Austria-Hungary , and Bulgaria .
October 14	Bulgaria declares war on Serbia
October 14 – November 9	Morava Offensive , a phase of the Central Powers Invasion of Serbia, Bulgarians break through Serbian lines.
October 14 – November 15	Ovche Pole Offensive , a phase of the Central Powers invasion of Serbia, Bulgarians break through Serbian lines.
October 15	The United Kingdom declares war on Bulgaria.
October 16	France declares war on Bulgaria.
October 17 – November 21	Battle of Krivolak , start of the set up of the Salonika Front .
October 18 – November 4	Third Battle of the Isonzo
October 19	Italy and Russia declare war on Bulgaria.
October 27	A French army lands in Salonika and, with the help of British and Italian troops, sets up a Balkan Front .
November 10 – December 2	Fourth Battle of the Isonzo

November 10 – December 4	Kosovo Offensive, a phase of the Central Powers invasion of Serbia, Serbians pushed into Albania.
November 22–25	Battle of Ctesiphon , in present-day Iraq .
November 27	The Serbian army collapses. It will retreat to the Adriatic Sea and be evacuated by the Italian and French Navies.
December – July, 1916	Battle of Lake Tanganyika .
December 6–12	Battle of Kosturino
December 7	The First Siege of Kut, Mesopotamia, by the Ottomans begins.
December 19	Douglas Haig replaces John French as commander of the British Expeditionary Force .

1916

Dates	Events
January 5–17	Austro-Hungarian offensive against Montenegro , which capitulates.
January 6–7	Battle of Mojkovac

January 6–8	Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad , a phase of the First Siege of Kut.
January 9	The Gallipoli Campaign ends in an Allied defeat and an Ottoman victory.
January 10 – February 16	Battle of Erzurum .
January 11	Corfu occupied by the Allies.
January 13	Battle of Wadi, a phase of the First Siege of Kut.
January 21	Battle of Hanna , a phase of the First Siege of Kut.
January 24	Reinhard Scheer is appointed commander of Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> .
January 27	Conscription introduced in the United Kingdom by the <i>Military Service Act</i> .
February 5 – April 15	Trebizond Campaign .
February 12	Battle of Salaita Hill .
February 21	The Battle of Verdun begins. ^[41]

February 26	Battle of Agagia , Senussi rebellion suppressed by the British.
February 28	German <i>Kamerun</i> (Cameroon) surrenders.
March 1	Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare.
March 1–15	Fifth Battle of the Isonzo .
March 2 – August 4	Battle of Bitlis .
March 8	Battle of Dujaila : a British attempt to relieve Kut failed.
March 9	Germany declares war on Portugal . Portugal officially enters the war.
March 11–12	Battle of Latema Nek .
March 18	Battle of Kahe .
March 18 – April	Lake Narocho Offensive .
April 24–29	Easter Rising by Irish rebels for independence from the United Kingdom .

April 27–29	<u>Gas attack at Hulluch.</u>
April 29	The British forces under siege at Kut surrender to the Ottomans, first siege of Kut ends.
May 7–10	<u>Battle of Kondoa Irangi.</u>
May 10	Germany suspends unrestricted submarine warfare.
May 15 – June 10	<u>Austro-Hungarian Strafexpedition</u> in Trentino.
May 31 – June 1	<u>Battle of Jutland</u> between Britain's <i>Grand Fleet</i> and Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> .
June 2–14	<u>Battle of Mont Sorrel.</u>
June 4	The <u>Brusilov Offensive</u> begins.
June 5	The Arab Revolt in <u>Hejaz</u> begins.
	The <u>HMS Hampshire</u> is sunk off the <u>Orkney Islands</u> ; <u>Lord Kitchener</u> dies.
June 10	Italy: <u>Paolo Boselli</u> succeeds <u>Antonio Salandra</u> as <u>Prime Minister</u> .

	The Siege of Medina begins.
June 10 – July 4	Battle of Mecca, Arabs capture the city.
June 30	Battle of the Boar's Head , diversion from the Battle of the Somme which began the next day.
July	Battle of Taif.
July 1	The Battle of the Somme begins.
July 1–13	Second Battle of Albert (Opening phase of the Battle of the Somme).
July 1–2	British capture Fricourt during the Second Battle of Albert.
July 2–25	Battle of Erzincan .
July 3–7	British and French capture La Boisselle during the Second Battle of Albert.
July 3–12	British and French capture Mametz Wood during the Second Battle of Albert.
July 3–17	British capture Ovillers during the Second Battle of Albert and Battle of Bazentin Ridge.

July 4–6	<u>Battle of Kostiuchnowka.</u>
July 7–11	Allies capture Contalmaison during the Second Battle of Albert.
July 8–14	British capture Trônes Wood during the Second Battle of Albert.
July 14–17	<u>Battle of Bazentin Ridge</u> (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme)
July 14 – September 15	Battles for Longueval and <u>Delville Wood</u> (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme)
July 19–20	<u>Battle of Fromelles</u> (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme).
July 23 – August 7	<u>Battle of Pozières</u> (Initial phase of the Battle of the Somme)
July 24 – August 8	<u>Battle of Kowel.</u>
August 3–5	<u>Battle of Romani.</u> Ottoman attack on the British in the <u>Sinai peninsula</u> fails.
August 6–17	<u>Sixth Battle of the Isonzo.</u> The Italians capture <u>Gorizia</u> (August 9).
August 6	<u>Battle of Doberdo,</u> part of the Sixth Battle of Isonzo.

August 9–18	First battle of Doiran.
August 24	Battle of Mlali .
August 27	Italy declares war on Germany .
	Romania 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.
August 27 – November 26	Battle of Transylvania , a phase of the conquest of Romania.
August 29	Paul von Hindenburg replaces Erich von Falkenhayn as German Chief of Staff.
September 2–6	Battle of Turtucaia , a phase of the conquest of Romania.
September 3–6	Battle of Guillemont (intermediate phase of the Battle of the Somme)
September 5–7	Battle of Dobrich , a phase of the conquest of Romania.

September 6	The Central Powers create a unified command.
September 7–11	Battle of Kisaki .
September 9	Battle of Ginchy (intermediate phase of the Battle of the Somme)
September 12 – December 11	Monastir Offensive , set up of the Salonika Front .
September 12–14	Battle of Malka Nidzhe , a phase of the Monastir Offensive .
September 12–30	Battle of Kaymakchalan , a phase of the Monastir Offensive.
September 14–17	Seventh Battle of the Isonzo
September 15–22	Battle of Flers-Courcelette (last offensive of the Battle of the Somme). The British use armored tanks for the first time in history.
September 17–19	First Battle of Cobadin , a phase of the conquest of Romania.
September 20	The Brusilov Offensive ends with a substantial Russian success.
September 25–28	Battle of Morval (part of the final stages of the Battle of the Somme)

September 26–28	<u>Battle of Thiepval Ridge</u> (part of the final stages of the Battle of the Somme)
September 29 – October 5	<u>Flamanda Offensive</u> , a phase of the conquest of Romania.
October–November	First Battle of the Cerna Bend, a phase of the Monastir Offensive.
October 1 – November 5	<u>Battle of Le Transloy</u> (part of the final stages of the Battle of the Somme)
October 1 – November 11	<u>Battle of Ancre Heights</u> (part of the final stages of the Battle of the Somme).
October 9–12	<u>Eighth Battle of the Isonzo</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> .
November 1–4	<u>Ninth Battle of the Isonzo</u> .
November 13–18	<u>Battle of the Ancre</u> (closing phase of the Battle of the Somme)

November 18	The Battle of the Somme ends with enormous casualties and no winner.
November 21	HMHS Britannic sinks after hitting a German mine
	Francis Joseph I , Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, dies and is succeeded by Charles I.
November 25	David Beatty replaces John Jellicoe as commander of the <i>Grand Fleet</i> . Jellicoe becomes First Lord of the Sea.
November 25 – December 3	Battle of Bucharest , a phase of the conquest of Romania.
November 28	Prunaru Charge , a phase of the Battle of Bucharest, Romanian cavalry desperately charge into enemy lines.
December 1	Battle of the Arges , a phase of the Battle of Bucharest.
December 1 – January 18, 1917	Allies capture Yanbu.
December 5–7	United Kingdom : Prime Minister H. H. Asquith resigns and is succeeded by David Lloyd George .
December 6	The Germans occupy Bucharest . The capital of Romania moved to Iasi .

December 13	Robert Nivelle replaces Joseph Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.
December 23	Battle of Magdhaba in the Sinai peninsula.
December 23–29	Christmas Battles .
December 27	Togoland is divided into British and French administrative zones.
December 29	Grigori Rasputin , Russia's <i>éminence grise</i> , is assassinated.

1917

Dates	Events
January 3–4	Battle of Behobeho .
January 9	Battle of Rafa . The British drive the Ottomans out of Sinai.
January 11 – March 13	British raid the Ancre.
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 .

February 1	Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare.
February 23	Second Battle of Kut. The British recapture the city.
February 23 – April 5	The Germans withdraw to the Hindenburg Line.
March 1	Arz von Straussenberg replaces Conrad von Hötzendorf as Austro-Hungarian Chief of Staff.
March 8–11	The British capture Baghdad .
March 13 – April 23	Samarrah Offensive , British capture much of Mesopotamia.
March 15	Russia: Czar Nicholas II abdicates. A provisional government is appointed.
March 26	First Battle of Gaza . The British attempt to capture the city fails.
April–October	Stalemate in Southern Palestine .
April 2–3	Australians attack Noreuil .
April 6	The United States of America declares war on Germany.

April 9 – May 17	Second Battle of Arras. The British attack a heavily fortified German line without obtaining any strategic breakthrough.
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.
April 9–14	First Battle of the Scarpe, part of the first phase of the Second Battle of Arras.
April 10–11	First Battle of Bullecourt, part of the first phase of the Second Battle of Arras.
April 15	Battle of Lagnicourt, part of the Second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.
April 16 – May 9	The Second Battle of the Aisne (aka Nivelle Offensive) ends in disaster for both the French army and its commander Robert Nivelle .
April 17–20	Battle of the Hills (aka 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.
April 22 – May 8	Second Battle of Doiran.
April 23–24	Second Battle of Scarpe, part of the second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.
April 28–29	Battle of Arleux, part of the Second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.

April 29 – May 20	Series of mutinies in the French army.
May 3–4	Third battle of the Scarpe, part of the second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.
May 3–17	Second Battle of Bullecourt, part of the second phase of the Second Battle of Arras.
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.
May 12 – June 6	Tenth Battle of the Isonzo.
May 15	Philippe Pétain replaces Robert Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army. ^[49]
May 23	Battle of Mount Hermada in the Karst.
June–October	Operation Hush , British attempt to capture coast of Belgium fails.
June 7–14	Second Battle of Messines, the British blow 19 deep mines and recapture Messines Ridge.
June 10–29	Battle of Mount Ortigara.

June 12	Greece: King Constantine I abdicates.
June 13	First successful heavy bomber raid on London done by the Gotha G.IV .
June 25	First American troops land in France .
June 30	Greece declares war on the Central powers .
July 1–19	The Kerensky Offensive fails. It is the last Russian initiative in the war.
July 1–2	Battle of Zborov , a phase of the Kerensky Offensive.
July 6	Arab rebels led by Lawrence of Arabia seize the Jordanian port of Aqaba .
July 20	Corfu Declaration about the future Kingdom of Yugoslavia .
July 22 – August 1	Battle of Marasti
July 29	Battle of Kiawe Bridge .
July 31	The Third Battle of Ypres (aka Battle of Passchendaele) begins.

July 31 – August 2	Battle of Pilckem Ridge (Opening phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).
August 2–10	Battle of Rumbo .
August 6–20	Battle of Mărășești.
August 8–20	Second Battle of Oituz .
August 15–25	Battle of Hill 70 (Initial phase of the Battle of Third Battle of Ypres).
August 16–18	Second Battle of Langemarck (Initial phase of the Battle of Third Battle of Ypres).
August 18–28	Eleventh Battle of the Isonzo.
August 20–26	Second Offensive Battle of Verdun .
September – October	Operation Albion . German capture of Oesel , Dago and Moon Islands.
September 1–3	Battle of Jugla .
September 8	Russia: General Kornilov's coup attempt fails.

September 20–26	<u>Battle of the Menin Road Ridge</u> (Intermediate phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).
September 26–27	<u>Battle of Polygon Wood</u> (Intermediate phase of the Battle of the Third Battle of Ypres).
September 28–29	Battle of Ramadi, Mesopotamia.
October 4	<u>Battle of Broodseinde</u> (part of the final phases of the Battle of the Third Battle of Ypres).
October 9	<u>Battle of Poelcappelle</u> (part of the final phases of the Battle of the Third Battle of Ypres).
October 12	<u>First Battle of Passchendaele</u> (part of the final phases of the Third Battle of Ypres).
October 15–18	<u>Battle of Mahiwa</u> .
October 23	<u>Battle of Wadi Musa</u> .
October 23 – November 10	Battle of La Malmaison, delayed French attack on the <u>Chemin des Dames</u> .
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.

October 26 – November 10	<u>Second Battle of Passchendaele</u> (Closing phase of the Third Battle of Ypres).
October 27	<u>Battle of Buqar Ridge</u> .
October 30	Italy: Vittorio Emanuele Orlando succeeds <u>Paolo Boselli</u> as Prime Minister.
October 31 – November 7	Third Battle of Gaza. The British break through the Ottoman lines.
October 31	Battle of Beersheba (opening phase of the Third Battle of Gaza).
November 1–6	<u>Battle of Tel el Khuweilfe</u> .
November 2	<u>Balfour Declaration</u> : the British government supports plans for a Jewish "national home" in Palestine.
November 5	The Allies agree to establish a Supreme War Council at <u>Versailles</u> .
November 7	The October Revolution begins in <u>Russia</u> . The <u>Bolsheviks</u> seize power.
	<u>Charge at Sheria</u> .

November 8	<p>Armando Diaz replaces Luigi Cadorna as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army.</p>
	<p>Charge at Huj.</p>
November 9 – December 28	<p>First Battle of the Piave: the Austro-Hungarians and Germans try unsuccessfully to cross the river.</p>
November 10	<p>The Third Battle of Ypres (aka Battle of Passchendaele) ends in a stalemate.</p>
November 11 – December 23	<p>First Battle of Monte Grappa, Austro-Hungarian offensive halted.</p>
November 13	<p>France: Paul Painlevé is replaced by Georges Clemenceau as Prime Minister.</p>
	<p>Battle of Mughar Ridge.</p>
November 14	<p>Battle of Ayun Kara.</p>
November 17	<p>Second Battle of Heligoland Bight, North Sea.</p>
November 17 – December 30	<p>Battle of Jerusalem. The British enter the city (December 11).</p>

November 18–24	Battle of Nebi Samwil , a phase of the Battle of Jerusalem.
November 20 – December 3	First Battle of Cambrai. A British attack fails and the battle results in a stalemate.
November 25	Battle of Ngomano , the Germans invade Portuguese East Africa to gain supplies.
December 1	Battle of El Burj , a phase of the Battle of Jerusalem.
December 7	The United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
December 16	Russia signs a preliminary armistice with Germany.
December 20–21	Battle of Jaffa, a phase of the Battle of Jerusalem.

1918

Dates	Events
January 8	Woodrow Wilson outlines his Fourteen Points.
February to September	Allied forces occupy the Jordan Rift Valley .

February 9	The Central Powers signed an exclusive protectorate treaty with the Ukrainian People's Republic as part of the negotiations that took place in Brest-Litovsk.
February 15–16	Battle of Rarancza .
February 18 – March 3	Operation Faustschlag , last offensive on Eastern Front.
February 19	British begin their assault on Jericho.
February 21	The British capture Jericho .
	Germans capture Minsk.
February 24	Germans capture Zhytomyr.
February 25	German troops capture Estonia .
February 28	Germans capture Pskov and Narva.
March 2	Germans capture Kiev.

March 3	At Brest-Litovsk, Leon Trotsky signs the peace treaty with Germany.
March 7	German artillery bombard the Americans at Rouge Bouquet .
March 8–12	Battle of Tell 'Asur .
March 8–13	Battle of Bakhmach .
March 21 – April 5	First phase of the Spring Offensive , Operation Michael (aka Second Battle of the Somme). The Germans obtain a Pyrrhic victory.
March 21–23	The Battle of St. Quentin, first phase of Operation Micheal and of the Spring Offensive.
March 21 – April 2	First Transjordan attack on Amman .
March 23 – August 7	Artillery bombardment of Paris .
March 24–25	First Battle of Bapaume, a phase of Operation Michael.
March 25	First Battle of Noyon, a phase of Operation Michael.
March 26	French Marshall Ferdinand Foch is appointed Supreme Commander of all Allied forces.

March 26–27	<p>Battle of Rosieres, a phase of Operation Michael.</p> <p>Action of Khan Baghdadi.</p>
March 27–31	<p>First Battle of Amman, a phase Of The First Transjordan Attack.</p>
March 28	<p>Third Battle of Arras (aka First Battle of Arras (1918)), a phase of Operation Michael.</p>
March 30 – April 5	<p>First Battle of Villers-Bretonneux, a phase of Operation Micheal.</p>
April 1	<p>Royal Air Force founded by combining the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service.</p>
April 4–5	<p>Battle of the Avre, final phase of Operation Michael.</p>
April 7–29	<p>Second phase of the Spring Offensive, Operation Georgette (aka Battle of the Lys). The results are disappointing for the Germans.</p>
April 7–9	<p>Battle of Estaires, first phase of Operation Georgette.</p>
April 10–11	<p>Third Battle of Messines, a phase of Operation Georgette.</p>
April 12–13	<p>Battle of Hazebrouck, a phase of Operation Georgette.</p>

April 13–15	Battle of Bailleul, a phase of Operation Georgette.
April 17–19	First Battle of Kemmelberg, a phase of Operation Georgette.
April 18	Battle of Bethune, a phase of Operation Georgette.
April 24–27	<u>Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux</u> , a phase of Operation Georgette.
April 25–26	Second Battle of Kemmelberg, a phase of Operation Georgette.
April 29	Battle of Scherpenberg, final phase of Operation Georgette.
April 30 – May 4	<u>Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt</u> .
May 7	Treaty of Bucharest between <u>Romania</u> and the Central Powers. It will never be ratified.
May 10–11	<u>Battle of Kaniow</u> .
May 21	Ottomans invade Armenia.
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 24–28	<u>Battle of Karakilisa</u> , a phase of the invasion of Armenia.
May 27 – June 6	Third Battle of the Aisne (aka Operation Blücher-Yorck, third phase of the Spring Offensive). After initial gains, the German advance is halted.
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> .
June 8 – October	Germany interferes in the Caucasus.
June 9–12	Fourth phase of the Spring Offensive, Operation Gneisenau (aka Battle of Matz). Despite substantial territorial gains, the Germans do not achieve their strategic goals
June 13–23	Second Battle of the Piave: the Austro-Hungarian offensive is repelled.
June 30	<u>Battle of Moreuil Wood</u> .

July 4	<u>Battle of Hamel.</u>
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.
July 15–17	Champagne-Marne Offensive (consisting of the <u>Fourth Battle of Champagne</u> and the <u>Battle of the Mountain of Reims</u>), a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne. last phase of the Spring Offensive and last German offensive of World War I.
July 17	The Tsar and his family were shot early in the morning by the Bolsheviks.
July 18	Battle of Chateau-Thierry, a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne.
July 18–22	Battle of Soissons,a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne.
July 19	<u>Battle of Tardenois</u> , a phase of the Second Battle of the Marne.
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.

August 9–12	<u>Battle of Montdidier.</u>
August 13 – September 3	<u>Battle of San Matteo.</u>
August 17–29	Second Battle of Noyon, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
August 21 – September 3	Second Battle of the Somme(aka Third battle of the Somme), a phase of the <u>Hundred Days Offensive.</u>
August 21–22	Third Battle of Albert, opening phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.
August 21 – September 3	<u>Second Battle of Bapaume,</u> a phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.
August 26 – September 3	Fourth Battle of Arras (aka Second Battle of Arras (1918)), a phase of the Second Battle of the Somme
August 26–30	Fourth Battle of the Scarpe (aka Battle of the Scarpe (1918)), a phase of the Fourth Battle of Arras.
August 26 – September 14	<u>Battle of Baku,</u> last Turkish offensive of the war.
August 31 –	<u>Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin,</u> a phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.

September 3	
September 1–2	Battle of Peronne, a phase of the Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin.
September 2–3	Battle of Drocourt-Queant Line, final phase of the Second Battle of the Somme.
September 10	Battle of Savy-Dallon, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
September 12	Battle of Havrincourt , a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
September 12–19	Battle of Saint-Mihiel , a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
September 14	Battle of Vauxaillon, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
September 14–29	Vardar Offensive , final offensive on the Balkan Front .
September 15	The Allies (French and Serbs) break through the Bulgarian lines at Dobro Polje, a phase of the Vardar Offensive.
September 18	Battle of Epehy , 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.

September 18 – October 17	Battle of the Hindenburg Line, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive. The Allies break through the German lines.
September 19–25	Battle of Megiddo . The British conquer Palestine.
	Battle of Nablus , a phase of the Battle of Meggido.
	Third Transjordan attack , a phase of the Battle of Nablus.
	Battle of Sharon , a phase of the Battle of Megiddo.
September 22	The British capture Jisr ed Damieh in the Battle of Sharon.
September 25	The British capture Tiberias during the Battle of Sharon.
September 19	Battle of Tulkarm , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.
	Battle of Arara , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.
September 19–20	Battle of Tabsor , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.
September 20	Capture of Jenin , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.

	British capture both Afulah and Beisan during the Battle of Sharon.
September 20–21	Battle of Nazareth , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.
September 23	Battle of Haifa , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.
September 25	Battle of Samakh , a phase of the Battle of Sharon.
	Second Battle of Amman , a phase of the Third Transjordan Attack.
September 26 – November 11	Meuse-Argonne Offensive , the final phase of the Hundred Days Offensive and of World War I.
September 26 – October 1	The British enter Damascus .
September 26	Battle of Somme-Py (Initial phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).
	Charge at Irbid , a phase of the Capture of Damascus.
September 26–27	British capture Deraa during the Capture of Damascus.

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	<u>Fifth Battle of Ypres</u> (aka 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. ^[56]
	Battle of Saint-Thierry (Initial phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).
	<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 3–27	<u>Pursuit to Haritan</u> .
	<u>Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge</u> .

October 8–10	<u>Second Battle of Cambrai</u> (aka Battle of Cambrai (1918)), a phase of the Battle of the Hindenburg Line.
October 14–17	Battle of Montfaucon (intermediate phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).
October 14–19	<u>Battle of Courtrai</u> , closing phase of the Hundred Days offensive.
October 15	Battle of Mont-D'Origny, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
October 17–26	<u>Battle of the Selle</u> , closing phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
October 20	Germany suspends submarine warfare.
	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.
	Battle of Serre, a phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
October 23–30	<u>Battle of Sharqat</u> .
October 24 – November 4	<u>Battle of Vittorio Veneto</u> . The Austro-Hungarian army is routed. The Italians enter <u>Trent</u> and land at <u>Triest</u> .
October 24–28	Second <u>Battle of Monte Grappa</u> , beginning phase of Vittorio Veneto.

October 25	Battle of Aleppo.
October 29	Wilhelm Groener replaces Erich Ludendorff as Hindenburg's deputy.
	Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> mutinies. ^[57]
	State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs proclaimed.
October 30	The Ottoman Empire signs the Armistice of Mudros.
November 1	Battle of Chesne (Closing phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive).
November 1–2	Battle of Valenciennes, closing phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
November 3	Austria-Hungary signs the armistice with Italy, effective November 4.
November 4	Battle of the Sambre, closing phase of the Hundred Days Offensive.
	Second Battle of Guise, a phase of the Battle of Sambre.
	Battle of Thierache, a phase of the Battle of Sambre.

November 6–11	Advance to the Meuse.
November 9	Germany: Kaiser William II abdicates; republic proclaimed.
November 10	Austria-Hungary: Kaiser Charles I abdicates.
November 11	At 6 am, Germany signs the Armistice of Compiègne. End of fighting at 11 a.m..
	Poland proclaimed.
November 12	Austria proclaimed a republic.
November 14	Czechoslovakia proclaimed a republic.
	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.
November 21	Germany's <i>Hochseeflotte</i> surrendered to the United Kingdom.
November 22	The Germans evacuate Luxembourg .

November 25	11 days after agreeing a cease-fire, General von Lettow-Vorbeck formally surrenders his undefeated army at Abercorn in present-day Zambia.
November 27	The Germans evacuate Belgium .
December 1	Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes proclaimed.

1919

Dates	Events
10 January	Fakhri Pasha surrenders at Medina.
January 18	Treaty of Versailles between the Allies and Germany: the Peace Conference opens in Paris.
January 25	Proposal to create the League of Nations accepted.
June 21	German High Seas Fleet (53 ships) scuttled in Scapa Flow with nine deaths, the last casualties of the war.
June 28	Treaty of Versailles signed.
July 8	Germany ratifies the Treaty of Versailles.

July 21	The United Kingdom ratifies the Treaty of Versailles.
November 10–11	A Banquet in Honour of The President of the French Republic was hosted by King George V and held at Buckingham Palace during the evening hours of November 10. The very first Armistice Day was held on the Grounds of Buckingham Palace on the Morning of November 11. This would set the trend for a day of Remembrance or Remembrance Day for decades to come.

1920

Dates	Events
January 10	First meeting of the League of Nations held in London. Official end of World War I. Free City of Danzig established.
January 21	The Paris Peace Conference ends.
February 10	A plebiscite returns Northern Schleswig to Denmark.
April 19–26	Conference of Sanremo, Italy , about League of Nations mandates in former Ottoman territories of the Middle East.
June 4	Treaty of Trianon between the Allies and Hungary.
August 10	Treaty of Sèvres between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire. The treaty is not recognized by the Turkish national movement , which considers

	the Istanbul government illegitimate. ¹
September 8	Gabriele D'Annunzio proclaims in Fiume the Italian Regency of Carnaro .
November 1	League of Nations headquarters moved to Geneva, Switzerland .
November 12	Treaty of Rapallo between Italy and Yugoslavia. Zadar is annexed by Italy and the Free State of Fiume is established.
November 15	The League of Nations holds its first general assembly.

Post-1920

Dates	Events
October 13	Treaty of Kars between Bolshevik Russia and Turkey .
February 6	Washington Naval Treaty , limiting naval tonnage, signed by France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.
April 10 – May 19	Genoa Conference . Representatives of 34 countries discuss economics in the wake of the Great War.
April 16	Treaty of Rapallo between Germany and Bolshevik Russia to normalize diplomatic relations.
September 11	Treaty of Kars ratified in Yerevan, Armenia.

July 24	Treaty of Lausanne between the Allies and Turkey, successor State to the Ottoman Empire. It supersedes the Treaty of Sèvres.
January 27	Treaty of Rome between Italy and Yugoslavia. Fiume is annexed by Italy and the neighboring town of Sušak is assigned to Yugoslavia.
