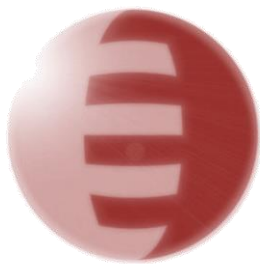




icrp

calendar

of international relations
in the 20th century



Institute for **Cultural Relations Policy**

calendar

of international relations

in the 20th century

The notions of International Relations (IR) in capital letters and international relations (ir) in lowercase letters have two different meanings. The first refers to a scholarly discipline while the second one means a set of contemporary events with historical importance, which influences global-politics. In order to make observations, formulate theories and describe patterns within the framework of 'IR', one needs to fully comprehend specific events related to 'ir'. It is why the Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP) believes that a timeline on which all the significant events of international relations are identified might be beneficial for students, scholars or professors who deal with International Relations. In the following document all the momentous wars, treaties, pacts and other happenings are enlisted with a monthly division, which had considerable impact on world-politics.

January

01

1901 | Establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia

Commonwealth of Australia established as a Dominion of the British Empire. After many years of debate the six British colonies have finally agreed to unite, and on this date become a federation of six states under an Act of the British parliament. In many respects the new federation is an independent country. It has its own constitution, its own parliament and is responsible for its own laws, police, defence, currency, immigration and so on. However, legal, economic and social ties to Britain remain very strong. The British monarchy has a formal role in the Australian government. Some court cases can be appealed to British courts. Furthermore, at least in theory, Britain could overrule Australian laws or even change the constitution.

1912 | Republic of China is established

A republic was formally established on 1 January 1912 following the Xinhai Revolution, which itself began with the Wuchang Uprising on 10 October 1911, replacing the Qing Dynasty and ending over two thousand years of imperial rule in China. The republic governed mainland China until 1949, when it lost the mainland during the Chinese Civil War and withdrew to Taiwan. As a turbulent and decisive period of Chinese history, the Republic of China experienced a short period of 37 years, which succeeded the Qing Dynasty in China and ruled mainland China from 1912 to 1949.

1947 | Bizonia

In the beginning of the year 1947, the Americans and the British united their occupation zones. During the occupation of Germany the combination of the two zones was named Bizonia. The establishment of the Bizonia became the nucleus of the future West Germany.

1956 | Independence of Sudan

Sudan gains independence from Egyptian and British joint rule.

1960 | Independence of Cameroon

Cameroon gains independence from France.

1992 | Fukuyama: 'The End of History'

Francis Fukuyama publishes 'The End of History and the Last Man' looking at democratic peace theory. Fukuyama argues that the spread of democratization brings decrease in violence, as there never have been any violent conflicts between two liberal democracies.

1993 | Dissolution of Czechoslovakia, creating Czech Republic and Slovakia

1995 | Formation of WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an organization that intends to supervise and liberalize international trade. The organization officially commenced on January 1, 1995 under the Marrakech Agreement, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments.

1997 | Kofi Annan took office as the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Kofi Atta Annan is a Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations, from 1 January 1997 to 31 December 2006. Annan and the United Nations were the co-recipients of the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize for his founding of the Global AIDS and Health Fund to support developing countries in their struggle to care for their people.

2002 | Introduction of the official currency of the euro zone

03

1917 | Independence of Finland

Finland's independence from Russia recognized by the highest Soviet executive body, VTsIK (All-Russian Central Executive Committee). The independence was declared on 6 June 1917.

1993 | Subscription of the START II

START II (for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) was a bilateral treaty between the United States of America and Russia on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. It was signed by United States President George H. W. Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin on 3 January 1993, banning the use of multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

04

1948 | Independence of Burma

On 4 January 1948, the nation became an independent republic, named the Union of Burma, with Sao Shwe Thaik as its first President and U Nu as its first Prime Minister. Unlike most other former British colonies and

overseas territories, it did not become a member of the Commonwealth. A bicameral parliament was formed, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Chamber of Nationalities, and multi-party elections were held in 1951-1952, 1956 and 1960.

1960 | EFTA (European Free Trade Association) Convention

The Stockholm Convention, establishing the EFTA, was signed in the Swedish capital by seven countries.

1979 | Independence of Brunei

Brunei regains its independence after an agreement with the British.

05

1964 | Paul VI visited Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras I in Jerusalem

Paul VI was the first pope since the ninth century to visit the East, labeling the Eastern Churches as sister Churches. This was a significant step towards restoring communion between Rome and Constantinople. It produced the Catholic-Orthodox Joint declaration of 1965.

06

1919 | Death of Theodore Roosevelt the 26th President of the United States

Roosevelt was also one of four sitting presidents to have won the Nobel Peace Prize.

08

1918 | The birth of Wilson's 14 points

President Wilson outlines his 14 points for peace after WW I. The Fourteen Points, a set of 14 principles proposed by President Woodrow Wilson as a basis for ending World War I and for keeping the peace thereafter. Wilson set these principles forth in an address to the United States Congress on January 8, 1918. Germany welcomed this basis for peace when on the verge of defeat by the Allies some months later. However, only six points were put into effect as Wilson had intended. The 14th point led to establishment of the League of Nations.

1959 | Charles de Gaulle took office as the first president of the French Fifth Republic

Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle was a French general and statesman who led the Free French Forces during World War II. He later founded the French Fifth Republic in 1958 and served as its first President from 1959 to 1969.

10

1920 | Treaty of Versailles came into effect

The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers.

1946 | UN's General Assembly was convened for the first time

The General Assembly is the main deliberative assembly of the United Nations. Composed of all United Nations member states, the assembly meets in regular yearly sessions under a president elected from among the member states.

12

1915 | Japanese demands from China

Japan issues the "Twenty-One Demands" to the Republic of China in a bid to increase its power in East Asia.

1954 | Massive retaliation doctrine

US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announces that the United States will protect its allies through the "deterrent of massive retaliatory power." Massive retaliation is a military doctrine and nuclear strategy in which a state commits itself to retaliate in much greater force in the event of an attack.

1991 | Gulf War preparations

The United States Congress authorized President Bush to use military force to compel Iraqi troops to leave Kuwait.

21

1919 | Irish declaration of independence

Elected Irish Parliament Dáil Éireann unilaterally declares Ireland's independence from the United Kingdom.

23

1919 | International Opium Convention

The International Opium Convention is signed in The Hague by representatives from China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia (Iran), Portugal, Russia, Siam (Thailand), the UK and the British overseas territories (including British India). Three years later, it entered into force in five countries. The Convention gained, however, near-universal adherence after 1919 when all the countries signing the Peace Treaties after

the World War also became party to the International Opium Convention. Thus by the mid-1920s close to 60 countries had - de jure - signed and ratified the Hague treaty and this number increased to 67 by 1949.

27

1980 | The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties enters into force

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (or VCLT) is a treaty concerning the international law on treaties between states. The VCLT has been ratified by 111 states as of November 2010.

28

1992 | ASEAN Free Trade Area

ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is a trade bloc agreement by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations supporting local manufacturing in all ASEAN countries. The AFTA agreement was signed on 28 January 1992 in Singapore. When the AFTA agreement was originally signed, ASEAN had six members, namely, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Vietnam joined in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997 and Cambodia in 1999. AFTA now comprises the ten countries of ASEAN. All the four latecomers were required to sign the AFTA agreement in order to join ASEAN, but were given longer time frames in which to meet AFTA's tariff reduction obligations.

30

1902 | The first Anglo-Japanese Alliance

The agreement was signed in London at what is now the Lansdowne Club, on January 30, 1902, by Lord Lansdowne (British foreign secretary) and Hayashi Tadasu (Japanese minister in London). A diplomatic milestone that saw an end to Britain's splendid isolation, the alliance was renewed and expanded in scope twice, in 1905 and 1911, before its demise in 1921. It was officially terminated in 1923.

1948 | Death of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Employing non-violent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for non-violence, civil rights and freedom across the world. He was preeminent leader of Indian nationalism in British-ruled India.

31

1968 | Independence of Nauru

Nauru gains independence from UN Trusteeship.

February

- 01** **1993 | Establishment of the Central American Integration System**
The Central American Integration System is the economic and political organization of Central American states since 1993. All the countries of the (Organization of Central American States) ODECA signed the Protocol of Tegucigalpa which extended the earlier cooperation in search for regional peace, political freedom, democracy and economic development. The headquarters of the General Secretariat of SICA are located in the Republic of El Salvador.
- 07** **1968 | Independence of Grenada**
Grenada gains independence from the United Kingdom.
- 1992 | Maastricht Treaty**
The Maastricht Treaty (formally, the Treaty on European Union or TEU) was signed on 7 February 1992 by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands. Upon its entry into force on 1 November 1993 during the Delors Commission, it created the European Union and led to the creation of the single European currency, the euro.
- 08** **2006 | Tripoli Agreement**
The Tripoli Agreement (also known as the Libya Accord or the Tripoli Declaration) was signed on February 8, 2006, by Chadian President Idriss Déby, Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir, and Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, effectively ending the Chadian-Sudanese conflict that has devastated border towns in eastern Chad and the Darfur region of western Sudan since December 2005.
- 10** **1947 | Paris Peace Treaties**
The Paris Peace Treaties formally end World War II. With the Paris Peace Treaty, Hungary loses all territories that were regained with the Vienna Awards and during World War II, thus it returns to the 1920 borders (except for three villages in the northwest given to Czechoslovakia).
- 11** **1929 | Lateran Treaty**
The Lateran Treaty was one of the Lateran Pacts of 1929 or Lateran Accords, agreements made in 1929 between the Kingdom of Italy and the Holy See, signed on February 11, 1929 and ratified by the Italian parliament on June 7, 1929, ending the "Roman Question". The two parts of the treaty were: A political treaty recognising the full sovereignty of the Holy See in the State of Vatican City, which was thereby established and A concordat regulating relations between the Catholic Church and the Italian state.
- 15** **1951 | Polish-Soviet border adjustment treaty**
Border adjustments signed in Moscow between the People's Republic of Poland and the Soviet Union regarding roughly 480 km² of land, along their mutual border. The exchange was made to the decisive economic benefit of the Soviet Union due to rich deposits of coal given up by Poland; discovered already well before World War II. In exchange, the Soviet Union ceded part of the Ukrainian SSR's Drohobych Oblast, the city of Ustrzyki Dolne and the villages of Czarna, Shevchenko, Krościenko, Bandrów Narodowy, Bystre and Liskowate. All of this territory became part of the Krosno Voivodeship in 1975, and of the Subcarpathian Voivodeship on 1 January 1999. It was a stretch of barren land with low quality soil and without any natural resources. Poland gave up part of the Lublin Voivodship, with the cities of Betz, Uhnów, Krystynopol and Waręż.
- 16** **1918 | Independence of Lithuania**
Lithuanian independence declared from Germany and Russia.
- 2005 | Kyoto Protocol entered into force**
The Kyoto Protocol is a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC) that set binding obligations on the industrialised countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. The UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty with the goal of achieving the "stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
- 17** **1903 | The Cuban-American Treaty**
The Cuban-American Treaty was signed on February 17, 1903, by the first president of Cuba, Tomás Estrada Palma, and on February 23, 1903, by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. The treaty stipulates that Republic of Cuba will perpetually lease to the United States the Guantánamo Bay area (surrounding areas of land and water) for the purpose of coaling and naval stations. The United States will have absolute jurisdiction and control over the area and in return will recognize the Republic of Cuba's ultimate

sovereignty over the area. Cuban vessels involved in trade or war will have free passage through the waters.

2008 | Independence of Kosovo

Kosovo declares of independence of Kosovo from Serbia.

18

1965 | Independence of the Gambia

The Gambia gains independence from the United Kingdom.

19

1954 | Transfer of Crimea from Russia to Ukraine

1997 | Death of Deng Xiaoping

Deng Xiaoping was a politician and reformist leader of the Communist Party of China who led China towards a market economy. While Deng never held office as the head of state, head of government or General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (the highest position in Communist China), he nonetheless served as the paramount leader of the People's Republic of China from 1978 to 1992.

22

1946 | Kennan's Long Telegram delivered

George F. Kennan, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the United States to the USSR. He wrote the Long Telegram outlining his opinions and views of the Soviets. Among its most-remembered parts was that while Soviet power was impervious to the logic of reason, it was highly sensitive to the logic of force. According to Kennan, the Soviet Union did not see the possibility for long-term peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world. The document was a base for containment policy to prevent the spread of communism abroad.

1958 | Establishment of the United Arab Republic

The UAR was a short-lived political union between Egypt and Syria. The union began in 1958 and existed until 1961, when Syria seceded from the union. Egypt continued to be known officially as the "United Arab Republic" until 1971. The President was Gamal Abdel Nasser. During the early years of its existence (1958-1961), it was a member of the United Arab States, a confederation with North Yemen.

1979 | Independence of Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia gains independence from the United Kingdom.

24

1918 | Independence of Estonia

Estonian declaration of independence from the Russian Empire, whereby a republic was declared.

28

1975 | Lomé Convention

The Lomé Convention is a trade and aid agreement between the European Community (EC) and 71 African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, first signed in February 1975 in Lomé, Togo.

March

- 01** **1996 | Huntington: Clash of Civilisations**
Samuel P. Huntington publishes 'The Clash of Civilizations - Remaking of World Order'. The Clash of Civilisations is a theory that people's cultural and religious identities will be the primary source of conflict in the post-Cold War world.
- 03** **1918 | Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**
The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a peace treaty signed on March 3, 1918, at Brest-Litovsk (now Brest, Belarus) between Russia (the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) and the Central Powers marking Russia's exit from World War I.
- 1992 | Independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Bosnia and Herzegovinian independence is declared.
- 05** **2002 | Winston Churchill's "Sinews of Peace" address**
Churchill at Fulton College used the term "iron curtain" in the context of Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an "Iron Curtain" has descended across the continent".
- 06** **1957 | Independence of Ghana**
Ghana gains independence from the United Kingdom.
- 2002 | World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty came into effect**
The World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty, abbreviated as the WIPO Copyright Treaty or WCT, is an international treaty on copyright law adopted by the member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 1996.
- 10** **1909 | The Anglo-Siamese Treaty**
The Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909 or Bangkok Treaty of 1909 was a treaty between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Siam signed in Bangkok. Ratifications were exchanged in London on July 9, 1909. The agreement, in which the Malay people were not represented, effectively divided the northern Malay states into two parts. The area around modern Pattani, Narathiwat, southernmost Songkhla, Satun and Yala remained under Thai control, while Thailand relinquished its claims to sovereignty over Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Terengganu which integrated the British sphere of influence as protectorates. These four states, along with Johor, later became known as the Unfederated Malay States.
- 11** **1990 | Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania**
Lithuanian independence (from the Soviet Union) reasserted, end of occupation.
- 12** **1968 | Independence of Mauritius**
Mauritius gains independence from the United Kingdom.
- 15** **2011 | Beginning of Syrian Civil War**
Protests started in Syria against Ba'athist government. After the protests, which started on 15 March 2011, dissatisfaction of people with the government was manifested nationwide in Syria. Clashes between the Ba'ath Party loyalists and those who insisted on the resignation of President Bashar al-Assad became frequent. It was a significant happening in the Middle Eastern protest movement called the Arab Spring.
- 16** **1968 | My Lai Massacre**
The My Lai Massacre was the Vietnam War mass murder of between 347 and 504 unarmed civilians in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968, by United States Army soldiers of "Charlie" Company of 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, 11th Brigade of the American Division. Some military observers concluded that My Lai showed the need for more and better volunteers to provide stronger leadership for the troops.
- 17** **1948 | The Treaty of Brussels**
The Treaty of Brussels was signed between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as an expansion to the preceding year's defence pledge, the Dunkirk Treaty signed between Britain and France. As the Treaty of Brussels contained a mutual defence clause, it provided a basis upon which the 1954 Paris Conference established the Western European Union (WEU). It was terminated on 31 March 2010.

20

1956 | Independence of Tunisia

Tunisia gains independence from France.

1970 | Establishment of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

The Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), is an international organization representing countries and regions where French is the first or customary language; and/or where a significant proportion of the population are francophones (French speakers); and/or where there is a notable affiliation with French culture. Its motto is *égalité, complémentarité, solidarité* ("equality, complementarity, and solidarity"). Started as a small club of northern French-speaking countries, the Francophonie has since evolved into a global organization whose numerous branches cooperate with its member states in the fields of culture, science, economy, justice, and peace.

21

1990 | Independence of Namibia

Namibia gains independence from South African rule.

22

1945 | Establishment of the Arab League

The League of Arab States, commonly called the Arab League, is a regional organization of Arab states in and around North Africa and Southwest Asia. It was formed in Cairo in 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Yemen joined as a member on 5 May 1945. The League's main goal is to "draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries". Through its institutions the Arab League facilitates political, economic, cultural, scientific and social programs designed to promote the interests of the Arab world.

1946 | Treaty of London

The Treaty of London was signed between the United Kingdom and Transjordan. The treaty concerned the sovereignty and independence of the Arab state of Transjordan, which would now be known as the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan with Emir Abdullah I as its king. However, Britain would still maintain military bases within the country and continue to subsidize and support the Arab Legion.

25

1957 | Treaty of Rome

The Treaty of Rome, officially the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (TEEC), was an international agreement that led to the founding of the European Economic Community (EEC) on 1 January 1958.

26

1971 | Independence of Bangladesh

Bangladesh declares independence from Pakistan.

1991 | Treaty of Asunción

The Treaty of Asunción was a treaty between the countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay signed on March 26, 1991. The objective of the treaty, signed in Asunción, was to establish a common market among the participating countries, popularly called Mercosur (Southern Common Market).

April

- 01** **1966 | France's withdrawal from NATO military integrated command**
Charles de Gaulle announces that France will no longer assign its forces to NATO and that it will withdraw from the integrated military structure with the consequence that Allied forces and military headquarters must leave the country. This should be completed by 1 April 1967.
- 2011 | Syrian 'Friday of Martyrs'**
Syrian 'Friday of Martyrs'. Security forces opened fire on demonstrators in Syria. At least three people were killed throughout the clashes, who later became symbols of President Bashar al-Assad's repressive resistance-politics. People later referred to this bloody day of the Arab Spring as the Friday of Martyrs to commemorate the three victims.
- 04** **1949 | North Atlantic Treaty**
The North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington, D.C. on 4 April 1949, is the treaty establishing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- 07** **1948 | Establishing of the World Health Organization (WHO)**
The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.
- 1945 | Eisenhower gave his 'domino theory speech'**
Dwight D. Eisenhower indicated one of the most famous Cold War phrases at a historic press conference. The US was afraid that in case a pro-Vietnamese peace agreement was signed at Geneva, all parts of Viet Nam would fall under the communist regime of Ho Chi Minh. The President with his speech attempted to increase public and congressional aid from the US to French forces.
- 1956 | Independence of Morocco**
Morocco gains independence from Spain.
- 09** **1991 | Independence of Georgia**
Georgia declares independence from the Soviet Union.
- 10** **1980 | Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons signed**
The United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCWC), concluded at Geneva on October 10, 1980 and entered into force in December 1983, seeks to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons which are considered excessively injurious or whose effects are indiscriminate. The Convention is an annex to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.
- 2011 | Mubarak's first speech after his removal**
Hosni Mubarak gives his first public speech after his removal from power. Hosni Mubarak broke silence for the first time on 10 April after he was removed from his political position. In his first public address he denounced the demonstrations as 'fraudulent campaigns, which seek to harm his reputation'. Furthermore, he denied all the crimes that he committed against the Egyptian nation including stealing billions of dollars from his country's coffers. This speech triggered a new political scandal, which resulted in a fresh wave of demonstrations.
- 16** **1975 | Fall of Phnom Penh, to Khmer Rouge**
The Capital of Cambodia fall under Khmer Rouge rule on 16 April 1975. This became the first day of the bloodiest period in the history of the country. Approximately 2 million people were killed throughout the next four years. Thus, this time period is also referred to as the 'Cambodian Holocaust' or the 'Cambodian Genocide'.
- 1996 | Establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation**
The SCO was founded by the Treaty on Deepening Military Trust in Border Regions. The main goals of the SCO are strengthening mutual confidence and good-neighbourly relations among the member countries; promoting effective cooperation in politics, trade and economy, science and technology, culture as well as education, energy, transportation, tourism, environmental protection and other fields; making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region, moving towards the establishment of a new, democratic, just and rational political and economic international order. The SCO is primarily centered on its member nations' Central Asian security-related concerns, often describing the main threats it confronts as being terrorism, separatism and extremism.

17 **1961 | Bay of Pigs invasion started in Cuba**
In 1960 the new US President, John F. Kennedy agreed to launch an attack on Cuba. The invasion was thwarted and the US army was defeated three days after the campaign was launched. The devastating consequence of the events was the Cuban Missile Crisis 1962, which nearly result in a nuclear warfare.

18 **1948 | Republic of Ireland Act**
Republic of Ireland Act 1948 declares the state to be a republic and thus no longer subject in any way to the British Crown.

1955 | Bandung Conference starts in Indonesia

The event was the first large-scale Asian-African or Afro-Asian Conference, and was a meeting of Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent. The twenty-nine countries that participated at the Bandung Conference represented nearly one-fourth of the Earth's land surface and a total population of 1.5 billion people. The conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neocolonialism by either the United States or the Soviet Union in the Cold War, or any other imperialistic nations. The conference was an important step toward the crystallisation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

1980 | Independence of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe gains independence from the United Kingdom.

24 **1961 | Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations**
The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 is an international treaty that defines a framework for diplomatic relations between independent countries. It specifies the privileges of a diplomatic mission that enable diplomats to perform their function without fear of coercion or harassment by the host country. This forms the legal basis for diplomatic immunity. Its articles are considered a cornerstone of modern international relations. It has been ratified by 187 countries.

26 **1964 | Merger of Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form Tanzania**
1970 | Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization
The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, or WIPO Convention, was signed at Stockholm, Sweden, on July 14, 1967 and entered into force on April 26, 1970.

27 **1970 | Independence of Togo and Sierra Leone**
Togo gains independence from France and Sierra Leone gains independence from the United Kingdom.

29 **1954 | Signing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence**
Signing of the Panchsheel Treaty, also known as Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence was a part of an agreement between China and India. This agreement stated the five principles as: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; mutual non-aggression; mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

30 **1948 | Founding of the Organization of American States**
The OAS is a continental organization founded for the purposes of regional solidarity and cooperation among its member states. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States, the OAS's members are the 35 independent states of the Americas.

May

01

1960 | U2 spy plane was shot down

The U2 spy plane was designed to carry out secret surveillance of Soviet military bases and to monitor Russian nuclear capacity. After the plane was shot down the US tried to refute Russian presumption according to which the airplane was designed to spy over the USSR. Khrushchev was deterred after US spy activities were revealed as Russian nuclear inferiority could be easily determined in the pictures which were made by U2.

1999 | The Amsterdam Treaty entered into force

The Amsterdam Treaty, officially the Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty of the European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts, was signed on 2 October 1997, and entered into force on 1 May 1999; it made substantial changes to the Maastricht Treaty, which had been signed in 1992. The Amsterdam Treaty meant a greater emphasis on citizenship and the rights of individuals, an attempt to achieve more democracy in the shape of increased powers for the European Parliament, a new title on employment, a Community area of freedom, security and justice, the beginnings of a common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and the reform of the institutions in the run-up to enlargement.

03

1947 | The constitution of Japan

The fundamental law of Japan, also known as the "Postwar Constitution" or the "Peace Constitution", is most characteristic and famous for the renunciation of the right to wage war contained in Article 9 and to a lesser extent, the provision for de jure popular sovereignty in conjunction with the monarchy. The constitution was drawn up under the Allied occupation that followed World War II and was intended to replace Japan's previous militaristic and absolute monarchy system with a form of liberal democracy.

04

1980 | Death of President Tito of Yugoslavia

Josip Broz 'Tito' was a 'benevolent dictator' who could balance national and ethnic differences in the highly diverse Yugoslavia. After Tito's death such problems were manifested more frequently, which foreshadowed the collapse of Yugoslavia.

1990 | Independence of Latvia

Latvian independence (from Soviet Union) reasserted

05

1919 | Establishment of the League of Red Cross Societies

The League of Red Cross Societies is established in Geneva, Switzerland. The League is described in its constitution as the International Federation of National Red Cross Societies, an association of unlimited duration having the legal status of a corporate body. National Societies emerged and developed as a direct consequence of the attitude and philosophy of Henri Dunant. The first National Society was founded in 1863. The name of the League was changed in 1991 to its current official designation the "International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies".

1949 | Treaty of London

The Treaty of London was signed on May 5, 1949, which created the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe (French: Conseil de l'Europe) is an international organization promoting co-operation between all countries of Europe in the areas of legal standards, human rights, democratic development, the rule of law and cultural co-operation. It was founded in 1949, has 47 member states with some 800 million citizens, and is an entirely separate body from the European Union (EU).

07

1954 | French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu

The victory of Vietnamese troops at a small village called Dien Bien Phu has several symbolic connotations. Not only was it urging for the US to carry out counter-measures after the victory of communist revolutionaries, but also this event symbolised the final defeat of colonialism.

10

1979 | Establishment of Malaysia

Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae unite to form the Federated States of Micronesia.

12

1949 | Berlin Blockade ended

The Berlin Blockade was the first international crisis in the Cold War, which ended up with the victory of Western Allies airlift. After the blockade was eliminated the USSR and the Western powers agreed on the creation of two separate German states, East and West Germany.

1997 | Russian-Chechen Peace Treaty

The treaty refers to Chechnya as the “Chechen Republic of Ichkeria,” and says that it is subject to international law. On May 12, 1997, the presidents of Russia and Chechnya, Boris Yeltsin and Aslan Maskhadov, met at the Moscow Kremlin to sign final version of the treaty.

14

1948 | Israel declares independence

The Israeli Declaration of Independence was made on the day before the British Mandate was due to expire. David Ben-Gurion, the Executive Head of the World Zionist Organization and the chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine declared the establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the State of Israel.

1955 | Establishment of the Warsaw Pact

The Warsaw Treaty Organization of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance (1955-1991), more commonly referred to as the Warsaw Pact, was a mutual defence treaty between eight communist states of Central and Eastern Europe in existence during the Cold War. The founding treaty was established under the initiative of the Soviet Union and signed on 14 May 1955, in Warsaw. The Warsaw Pact was in part a Soviet military reaction to the integration of West Germany into NATO in 1955, per the Paris Pacts of 1954.

15

1948 | The beginning of the First Arab-Israeli War

The First Arab-Israeli War was fought between the State of Israel and a military coalition of Arab states and Palestinian Arab forces. The war ended on 10 March 1949. The final armistice agreement concluded on 20 July 1949. As a result of the war, the State of Israel kept nearly all the area that had been recommended by the UN General Assembly Resolution 181 and took control of almost 60% of the area allocated to the proposed Arab state. No Arab Palestinian state was created. Between 600,000 and 760,000 Palestinian Arabs fled or were expelled from the area that became Israel and they became Palestinian refugees. In the three years following the war, about 700,000 Jews immigrated to Israel, residing mainly along the borders of the State.

1954 | Establishment of the Latin Union

The Latin Union was an international organization of nations that use Romance languages, with the aim of protecting, projecting, and promoting the common cultural heritage of Latin peoples and unifying identities of the Latin, and Latin-influenced, world. It was created in Madrid, Spain, and has existed as a functional institution since 1983. Its membership has risen from 12 to 36 states, including countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific region. Due to financial difficulties, the Latin Union announced on January 26, 2012 the suspension of its activities, the dissolution of its Secretariat General and termination of employment for all the organization's personnel.

1955 | Austrian State Treaty

The Austrian State Treaty re-established Austria as a sovereign state. It was signed in Vienna among the Allied occupying powers (France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union) and the Austrian government. It officially came into force on July 27, 1955. The treaty re-established a free, sovereign and democratic Austria. As well as general regulations and recognition of the Austrian state, the minority rights of the Slovene and Croat minorities were also expressly detailed. Anschluss (political union) with the new Germany, as had happened in 1938, was forbidden. Austria announced that it would declare itself permanently neutral after the enactment of the treaty, however Austrian neutrality was not actually in the original text of the treaty, but it was added by the Austrian parliament.

1972 | Return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan

Return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan and abolition of the United States Civil Administration (USCAR) of the Ryukyu Islands. The “USCAR”, was the government in Okinawa, Japan after World War II from 1950 until 1972.

1992 | Collective Security Treaty Organisation

The Collective Security Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental military alliance which was signed on 15 May 1992. On 7 October 2002, the Presidents of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan signed a charter in Tashkent founding the CSTO. Current members: Armenia (2002) Belarus (2002) Kazakhstan (2002) Kyrgyzstan (2002) Russia (2002) Tajikistan (2002)

17

1973 | Watergate Committee begins its operation

The Senate Watergate Committee begins its nationally televised hearings. The Watergate scandal is unique in the US history not only because hearings were televised nationally, but also because it resulted in the resignation of the recently re-elected president, Richard Nixon. After the official verdict it became questionable if the belief of American people in their president could be restored.

20

1927 | Treaty of Jeddah

The 1927 Treaty of Jeddah, signed on May 20, 1927, between King Abdul Aziz and the United Kingdom, recognized the sovereignty of King Abdul Aziz over what was then known as the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd; these regions were unified into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932. In return, King Abdul Aziz would hold back his forces from attacking and harassing neighbouring British Protectorates.

1902 | United States military occupation ends in Cuba

2002 | Independence of East Timor

East Timor gains independence from the Netherlands. The independence was recognized by the international community following the UN-sponsored act of self-determination of 1999. East Timor became the 191st member of the United Nations on 27 September 2002.

22

1972 | Independence of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka gains full independence from the United Kingdom.

1990 | Unification of North Yemen and South Yemen

The Republic of Yemen was declared with Ali Abdallah Saleh (former leader of Yemen Arab Republic) becoming President and Ali Salim al-Baidh (former leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) Vice President. For the first time in centuries, much of Greater Yemen was politically united. A 30-month transitional period for completing the unification of the two political and economic systems was set.

23

2008 | UNASUR Constitutive Treaty

The Constitutive Treaty of the Union of South American Nations was signed on May 23, 2008. The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) is an intergovernmental union integrating two existing customs unions - Mercosur and the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) - as part of a continuing process of South American integration. It is modeled on the European Union. The Constitutive Treaty entered into force on 11 March 2011.

24

1993 | Independence of Eritrea

Eritrea declares independence from Ethiopia.

25

1947 | End of the British Mandate for Palestine

1963 | Establishment of the Organization of African Unity

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established in Addis Ababa, with 32 signatory governments aiming at promoting the unity and solidarity of the African states and acting as a collective voice for the African continent. It was among its primary aims to co-ordinate and intensify the co-operation of African states in order to achieve a better life for the people of Africa. The OAU was also dedicated to the eradication of all forms of colonialism. The OAU was disbanded on 9 July 2002 by its last chairperson, South African President Thabo Mbeki, and replaced by the African Union (AU).

26

1918 | Establishment of the Democratic Republic of Georgia

1966 | Independence of Guyana

Guyana gains independence from the United Kingdom.

28

1918 | Establishment of the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic

1975 | Treaty of Lagos

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was created by the Treaty of Lagos on May 28, 1975, in Lagos, Lagos State, Nigeria. ECOWAS was established to promote cooperation and integration in order to create an economic and monetary union for promoting economic growth and development in West Africa.

31

1961 | Republic was declared in South Africa

June

03

1972 | Four Power Agreement was signed

The Four Power Agreement re-established the responsibilities of four great powers (US, USSR, France, and the UK) over Berlin and Germany, which was violated by the Soviets throughout the Berlin Crisis. It initiated improvements in communication, transport and negotiation between the two parts of Berlin. This event is also referred to as the first act of Détente period in the Cold War, which meant the gravitation of East and West towards each other.

1991 | Abuja Treaty

The Abuja Treaty, an international agreement signed on June 3, 1991 in Abuja, Nigeria, created the African Economic Community, and called for an African Central Bank to follow by 2028. The current plan is to establish an African Economic Community with a single currency by 2023.

2006 | Independence of Montenegro

Montenegro declares of independence from Serbia and Montenegro.

04

1920 | Treaty of Trianon

The Treaty of Trianon was the peace agreement, which indicated the future of Hungary and its neighbours with regards to territorial arrangements. 78 % of the pre-war Hungarian Kingdom was ceded to surrounding countries and 31% of ethnic Hungarians were placed outside the newly defined borders. The treaty became the breeding ground of Hungarian revisionism in the inter-war era. Though, the agreement has more recent impacts concerning ethnic conflicts in neighbouring countries of Hungary and the rise of far right movements in Eastern-Central Europe (ECE).

1989 | Free elections in Poland

The first partially free Parliament's vote after 45-year long Soviet domination in Poland.

05

1967 | Six day Arab-Israeli war begins

Israel launched surprise attacks on Egypt and the Jordanian- controlled West Bank on 5 June . However, aerial clashes were initiated above Syrian territories. Israel in the previous years was challenged by Syrian terrorist attacks, the pan-Arab movement launched by Nasser and the activities of Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). After the fights Israel ceded significant territorial gains including Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria. These territories are still the object of irresolvable conflicts.

07

1905 | Dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden

1979 | The European Parliament held its first direct elections

In 1979, the European Parliament held its first direct elections by universal suffrage. 410 members were elected, who then elected the first female President of the European Parliament, Simone Veil.

12

1964 | Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela is a South African politician who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999, the first ever to be elected in a fully representative democratic election. Before being elected President, Mandela was a militant anti-apartheid activist, and the leader and co-founder of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC). In 1962 he was arrested and convicted of sabotage and other charges, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Mandela went on to serve 27 years in prison, spending many of these years on Robben Island.

14

1985 | Schengen Agreement

The Schengen Agreement is a treaty signed on 14 June 1985 near the town of Schengen in Luxembourg, between five of the ten member states of the European Economic Community. It was supplemented by the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement five years later. Together these treaties created Europe's borderless Schengen Area, which operates very much like a single state for international travel with external border controls for travellers travelling in and out of the area, but with no internal border controls.

16

1977 | Leonid Brezhnev was elected

During Brezhnev's rule, the global influence of the Soviet Union grew dramatically, in part because of the expansion of the Soviet military during this time, but his tenure as leader has often been criticised for marking the beginning of a period of economic stagnation in which serious economic problems were overlooked, problems which eventually led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

17

1944 | Independence of Iceland

Iceland secedes from a Union with Denmark formally as an independent republic.

18

1956 | Withdrawal of last British troops from the Suez Canal Zone

21

1954 | Peace deal ended Indochina war

The Geneva Accords separated Vietnam into two zones.

23

1961 | The Antarctic Treaty

The Antarctic Treaty and related agreements, collectively called the Antarctic Treaty System or ATS, regulate international relations with respect to Antarctica, Earth's only continent without a native human population. For the purposes of the treaty system, Antarctica is defined as all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude. The treaty, entering into force in 1961 and currently having 50 signatory nations, sets aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve, establishes freedom of scientific investigation and bans military activity on that continent.

24

1923 | Treaty of Lausanne

The Treaty of Lausanne recognizes the new Turkish state as the successor state of the Ottoman Empire.

25

1975 | Independence of Mozambique

Mozambique gains independence from Portugal.

1991 | Independence of Slovenia

Slovenian declaration of independence from Yugoslavia.

26

1960 | Independence of Madagascar

France recognizes Madagascar's independence.

27

1977 | Independence of Djibouti

Djibouti gains independence from France.

28

1919 | Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was signed exactly five years after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. It was a final act of Paris Peace Conference. After six months of negotiation Central Powers pointed out overwhelming terms for Germany regarding total disarmament, extremely high reparations and territorial concessions. Despite such harsh terms the treaty was inefficient as it did not indicate the unconditional surrender of Germany, which provided the country with the possibility of revision. Furthermore, the treaty's most famous article the 'War Guilt Clause' hurt bitterly German national feelings. Later on as a result, the indignant nation became easily the victim Hitler's outrageous propaganda.

29

1976 | Independence of Seychelles

Seychelles gains independence from the United Kingdom.

30

1960 | Independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo gains independence from Belgium.

July

01

1991 | The Warsaw Pact was officially dissolved at a meeting in Prague

The Warsaw Pact – officially named the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Assistance – was an organization of Central and Eastern European communist states.

1997 | The British dependent territory of Hong Kong is given to People's Republic of China

02

1964 | Civil Rights Act

President Johnson signs Civil Rights Act which outlawed racial segregation in public in the United States.

03

1945 | Occupation zones in Europe

The four Allied powers (USA, UK, France, USSR) provide occupation forces for separate zones of Austria, Germany and Berlin.

04

1946 | Treaty of Manila

The Treaty of Manila is signed, effectively ending over 350 years of foreign domination in the Philippines. The United States granted the Philippines independence, and the treaty provided for the recognition of that independence. United States military bases continued to be stationed in the islands. The 1935 Philippine constitution remains in effect.

1970 | Independence of Tonga

Tonga gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1973 | Establishment of the Caribbean Community and Common Market

The Treaty of Chaguaramas established the Caribbean Community and Common Market, later known as CARICOM. The Caribbean Community was established as an organisation of 15 Caribbean nations and dependencies. CARICOM's main purposes are to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy. Its major activities involve coordinating economic policies and development planning; devising and instituting special projects for the less-developed countries within its jurisdiction; operating as a regional single market for many of its members (Caricom Single Market); and handling regional trade disputes. The secretariat headquarters is based in Georgetown, Guyana.

05

1962 | Independence of Algeria

Algeria gains sovereignty over the entire Algerian territory upon independence from France.

1975 | Independence of Cape Verde

Cape Verde gains independence from Portugal.

06

1964 | Independence of Malawi

Malawi gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1975 | Independence of Comoros

Comoros declares independence from France.

1989 | Tel-Aviv - Jerusalem bus attack

The Tel-Aviv - Jerusalem bus 405 attack is regarded as first Palestinian suicide attack causing 18 civilian deaths.

07

1978 | Independence of Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands gains independence from the United Kingdom.

09

1914 | South African troops capture German South West Africa

2002 | Establishment of the African Union

The AU was established on 26 May 2001 in Addis Ababa and launched on 9 July 2002 in South Africa to replace the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The vision of the African Union is that of: "An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena." The aim of the African Union are inter alia to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States; to

accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; and to promote peace, security, and stability on the continent. The only all-African state not in the AU is Morocco.

2011 | Separation of Southern Sudan from Sudan

10 **1973 | Independence of Bahamas**
Bahamas gains independence from the United Kingdom.

12 **1975 | Independence of São Tomé and Príncipe**
São Tomé and Príncipe gains independence from Portugal.

1979 | Independence of The Gilbert and Ellice Islands
The Gilbert and Ellice Islands (later Kiribati and Tuvalu) gains independence from the United Kingdom.

15 **1975 | The Apollo-Soyuz Test Project**
A symbol of detente and peaceful co-existence when the Soviet (Soyuz) and the American (Apollo) spaceships docked in outer space. The two ships coming together in space was like the two superpowers had peacefully come together. It was a high moment of detente and showed improved relations between USA and USSR.

17 **1945 | World War II: Allied leaders gathered at Potsdam**
Berlin Conference of the Three Heads of Government of the USSR, USA and UK. Harry S. Truman, Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill meet for a summit conference in Potsdam. The leaders of Allied powers gathered to decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier, on 8 May (Victory in Europe Day). The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of the war.

1996 | Establishment of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries

The Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries is the intergovernmental organization for friendship among lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) nations, where Portuguese is an official language. The CPLP is a bloc in the process of construction and the societies of the eight member nations have little knowledge of each other. One of the features of the CPLP is that its members are linked by a common language and shared cultural features, which form a bridge among countries separated by great distances and on different continents. Since its formation, the CPLP has helped to solve problems in São Tomé and Príncipe and in Guinea-Bissau, because of coups d'état in those countries. These two problems were solved, and in fact, have helped these two countries to take economic reform and democratic ones. The leaders of the CPLP believe that peace in Angola and Mozambique as well as East Timor's independence favours the further development of the CPLP and a strengthening of multilateral cooperation.

20 **1936 | Montreux Convention**
By signing the Montreux Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits, Turkey was allowed to remilitarise the straits of Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

1974 | Turkish invasion of Cyprus
The Greco-Turkish crisis ended in the partition of Cyprus along the UN-monitored Green Line which still divides Cyprus today.

21 **1954 | Peace deal ended Indochina war**
The Geneva Accords separated Vietnam into two zones.

23 **1952 | European Coal and Steel Community**
The European Coal and Steel Community was established The European Coal and Steel Community was a six-nation international organisation serving to unify democratic countries of Europe.

1992 | Abkhazia asserted its declared independence from the Soviet Union

26 **1965 | Independence of the Maldives**
The Maldives gains independence from the United Kingdom.

27

1919 | Chicago Race Riots

Chicago Race Riots caused by unemployment of former soldiers of World War I. and racial inequality.

1953 | Korean Armistice Agreement

Signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement which established the demilitarized zone between North and South.

28

1918 | The beginning of the World War I

Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, following this with bombardment of the Serbian capital, Belgrade.

30

1965 | Independence of Vanuatu

Vanuatu gains independence from joint British-French condominium.

31

1991 | START I Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

START I was the first and historic agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union reducing both countries' stockpiles.

August

01 **1960 | Independence of Benin**
Benin gains independence from France.

02 **1990 | Iraqi invasion of Kuwait**
Iraq started the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990. After the end of the invasion on 4 August, the state of Kuwait was annexed by Iraq. The conflict resulted a seven-month long Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, and led to direct military intervention by United States-led forces in the Gulf War.

03 **1960 | Independence of Niger**
Niger gains independence from France.

05 **1960 | Independence of Burkina Faso**
Burkina Faso gains independence from France.

06 **1945 | Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima**
Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The atomic bomb "Little Boy" was dropped on the city by United States Armed Forces, directly killing an estimated 80,000 people.

1962 | Independence of Jamaica
Jamaica gains independence from the United Kingdom.

07 **1960 | Independence of Côte d'Ivoire**
Côte d'Ivoire gains independence from France.

2008 | South Ossetia War began
An armed conflict between Georgia on one side, and Russia and the separatist governments of South Ossetia and Abkhazia on the other. As a result of the five-day war South Ossetia and Abkhazia received partial recognition of being independent countries.

08 **1967 | Founding of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations**
The founding document of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the Bangkok Declaration was signed by the five ASEAN founding members - Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand as a display of solidarity against Communist expansion in Vietnam and communist insurgency within their own borders. ASEAN now is a geo-political and economic organisation of ten countries located in Southeast Asia. Its aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress, cultural development among its members, protection of regional peace and stability, and opportunities for member countries to discuss differences peacefully.

1988 | 8888 Uprising in Burma
Students demonstrating in Rangoon, Burma are joined by civilians and monks in what becomes known as the 8888 Uprising (from the date, 8/8/88) which is answered by shootings causing up to 10,000 casualties.

09 **1965 | Independence of Singapore**
Singapore separates from Federation of Malaysia.

10 **1920 | Sèvres Peace Treaty**
A punitive peace treaty, negotiated at Sèvres, is designed to dismember the Ottoman Empire.

11 **1960 | Independence of Chad**
Chad gains independence from France.

13 **1960 | Independence of the Central African Republic**
Central African Republic gains independence from France.

1961 | Berlin Wall
Soviet leader Khrushchev ordered that a 103 mile long, 12ft high heavily guarded concrete wall was built around the Western capitalist sector of Berlin. This meant that no-one could flee from East Berlin to West Berlin. There

were only two guarded gates or checkpoints through the wall. US President Kennedy reacted against the Berlin wall being built. The USA and USSR's relations had further deteriorated.

14

1947 | Independence of Pakistan

Pakistani independence from British India.

15

1947 | Independence of India

India gains independence from British Raj.

1960 | Independence of the Republic of the Congo

Republic of the Congo gains independence from France.

1971 | Independence of Bahrain

Bahrain gains independence from Iran.

16

1960 | Independence of Cyprus

Cyprus gains independence from the United Kingdom.

2012 | Ecuador grants asylum to Julian Assange

Julian Assange is an Australian editor, activist, best known as the editor-in-chief and founder of WikiLeaks, which published submissions of secret information.

17

1960 | Independence of Gabon

Gabon gains independence from France.

20

1960 | Independence of Senegal

Senegal gains independence from France and secedes from Mali Federation.

1988 | End of Iraq-Iran War

Iran and Iraq declared cease fire which became the peak of the 8-yr-war. The war was ended by an UN-Security-Council resolution.

1991 | Independence of Estonia

Estonian independence (from the Soviet Union) reasserted, end of occupation.

21

1968 | Soviet Army Crushed "Prague Spring"

The "Prague Spring" was a period of political liberalization in Czechoslovakia during the era of its domination by the Soviet Union.

23

1990 | Self-declared independence of Armenia

Armenia declares independence from the Soviet Union.

24

1939 | Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (Treaty of Non-Aggression between the Third German Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

1991 | Independence of Ukraine

Ukraine declares independence from the Soviet Union.

25

1991 | Independence of Belarus

Belarus independence is recognized by Soviet Union.

27

1928 | Kellog-Briand Pact

The Kellog-Briand Pact is signed by Germany France and the USA to settle disputes peacefully after the common experience of WWI.

1991 | Independence of Moldova

Moldova gains independence from the Soviet Union.

28

1963 | Martin Luther King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech

Martin Luther King spearheaded the campaign against segregation and racial discrimination in the United States.

29

1949 | First Soviet Atomic Bomb

Explosion of the first Soviet atomic bomb, the RDS-1, also known as "First Lightning" in Semipalatinsk, Kazakh SSR.

30

1963 | Moscow-Washington hotline

Start of operation of the Moscow-Washington hotline, which is a system that allows direct communication between the leaders of the United States and Russia. This hotline linked the White House via the National Military Command Center with the Kremlin.

31

1957 | Independence of Malaya

Malayan Independence from the United Kingdom was declared in Dataran Merdeka (Independence Square) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1962 | Independence of Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1991 | Independence of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan

Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan gain independence from the Soviet Union.

September

01

1939 | The beginning of the World War II

Adolf Hitler launches a massive attack on Poland, with tanks crossing the border and air raids on Warsaw.

1951 | ANZUS Treaty

Signing of the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty (ANZUS) which is the military alliance which binds Australia and New Zealand and, separately, Australia and the United States to co-operate on defence matters in the Pacific Ocean area, though later the treaty was understood to relate to attacks worldwide.

02

1945 | Independence of Vietnam

Vietnam gain independence from France and Japan.

1945 | End of World War II

Army and military operations ceased in the Pacific region after withdrawal of Japanese armed forces.

03

1971 | Independence of Qatar

Qatar gains independence from the United Kingdom.

2004 | Beslan school hostage crisis

A group of armed separatist militants, mostly Ingush and Chechen, occupied a school in the town of Beslan, North Ossetia. The incident started on 1 September and lasted for two days. It ended with the death of over 380 people.

05

1972 | Munich Massacre

Eleven Israeli athletes are killed by Palestinian 'Black September' terrorists at the Munich Olympic Games. Shortly after the crisis began, they demanded the release of 234 prisoners held in Israeli jails, and the release of the founders of the German Red Army Faction, who were held in German prisons.

06

1968 | Independence of Swaziland

Swaziland gains independence from the United Kingdom.

08

1951 | Treaty of San Francisco

Japan Signs the Treaty of Peace with Japan, commonly known as the Treaty of San Francisco to become a Sovereign State. The treaty was signed between Japan and part of the Allied Powers, was officially signed by 48 nations on September 8, 1951, at the War Memorial Opera House in San Francisco, United States. It came into force on April 28, 1952.

1954 | Establishment of SEATO

The South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was created, serving as an international organization for collective defense in Southeast Asia.

1991 | Independence of Macedonia

After a referendum, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia.

09

1980 | Establishment of the Dutch Language Union

The Dutch Language Union (Dutch: Nederlandse Taalunie) was founded as an international institution for discussing issues regarding the Dutch language. It was founded by the Netherlands and Belgium (in respect of the Flemish Community). Suriname has been an associate member of the Taalunie since 2005.

1991 | Independence of Tajikistan

Tajikistan gains independence from the Soviet Union.

1999 | Sirte Declaration

The Sirte Declaration was the resolution adopted by the Organisation of African Unity at the fourth Extraordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of African Heads of State and Government held at Sirte, Libya. The Declaration inter alia announces decisions to: establish the African Union and to speed up the implementation of the provisions of the Abuja Treaty.

- 10** **1974 | Independence of Guinea-Bissau**
Guinea-Bissau's Independence from Portugal recognized.
- 11** **2001 | The 9/11 terrorist attacks**
Two hijacked aircraft crashed into the World Trade Center in New York, while a third smashed into the Pentagon. A fourth hijacked airliner crashed in a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Altogether, nearly 3000 people were killed.
- 13** **1993 | Oslo Accords**
Agreement between Palestinians and Israelis. It was an attempt in 1993 to set up a framework that would lead to the resolution of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It was the first face-to-face agreement between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
- 14** **1917 | Russia was officially proclaimed a republic**
The Russian Republic was a short-lived political entity that occupied the territory of the former Russian Empire after Emperor Nicholas II abdicated on 15 March 1917 in response to the February Revolution, through the 1917 power struggle and the establishment of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic - that ended in the October Revolution on 7 November 1917 of that year.
- 16** **1963 | Establishment of Malaysia**
Malaysia was formed by the federation of Sabah (was North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore with the existing States of the Federation of Malaya.
- 1975 | Independence of Papua New Guinea**
Papua New Guinea becomes formally independent of Australia.
- 17** **1978 | Camp David Accords**
The Accords were signed by Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.
- 19** **1983 | Independence of Saint Kitts and Nevis**
Saint Kitts and Nevis gains independence from the United Kingdom.
- 21** **1964 | Independence of Malta**
Malta gains independence from the United Kingdom.
- 1991 | Independence of Armenia**
Armenian independence recognized by the Soviet Union.
- 22** **1947 | Establishment of Cominform**
The Communist Information Bureau was the common name for what was officially referred to as the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties. It was the first official forum of the international communist movement since the dissolution of the Comintern, and confirmed the new realities after World War II - including the creation of an Eastern Bloc.
- 1960 | Independence of Mali**
Mali gains independence from France.
- 23** **1932 | Formation of Saudi Arabia**
Regions of Al-Hasa, Qatif, Nejd and Hejaz unified to become Saudi Arabia.
- 25** **1926 | Slavery Convention**
The Slavery Convention abolished slavery and slave trade and is signed by 99 nations until today.
- 26** **1953 | Pact of Madrid**
The Pact of Madrid, signed in 1953 by Spain and the United States, ending a period of virtual isolation for Spain. The 1953 accord took the form of three separate executive agreements that pledged the United States to furnish economic and military aid to Spain. The United States, in turn, was to be permitted to construct and to utilize air and naval bases on Spanish territory.

1989 | End of Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia

Cambodia becomes free from Vietnamese occupation; it gets back its name instead of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

28

1961 | End of United Arab Republic

2000 | Second Intifada starts in Palestine

Series of clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinian police and other civilians, destroys the peace process and leads to a new uprising which has ended in February 2005. The death toll, including both military and civilian, is estimated to be about 3,000 Palestinians and 1,000 Israelis (Jews and Arabs), as well as 64 foreigners.

30

1966 | Independence of Botswana

Botswana gains independence from the United Kingdom.

October

01

1906 | The Grand Duchy of Finland adopts universal suffrage

Following the November Manifesto, the Grand Duchy of Finland becomes the first nation to include the right of women to stand as candidates with adopting universal suffrage.

1930 | Return of Weihaiwei to China

The United Kingdom returns the leased port territory at Weihaiwei to China, a step marking the first episode of decolonisation in East Asia. The territory became a special administrative region of the Republic of China.

1960 | Independence of Nigeria

Nigeria gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1975 | Separation of Gilbert Islands (later Kiribati) and Ellice Islands (later Tuvalu)

1978 | Independence of Tuvalu

Tuvalu gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1979 | United States returns Panama the Panama Canal Zone

1994 | Independence of Palau

Palau emerges from United Nations trusteeship.

02

1953 | Independence of Guinea

Guinea gains independence from France.

04

1966 | Independence of Lesotho

Lesotho gains independence from the United Kingdom.

05

1908 | Independence of Bulgaria

Bulgaria declares independence from the Ottoman Empire, with Ferdinand I of Bulgaria as Tsar.

1937 | Franklin D. Roosevelt's 'Quarantine Speech'

On October 5 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his speech in Chicago, which later became known as "Quarantine Speech". The speech was about the "quarantine of aggressor nations", giving an alternative way to act worldwide as the political morale of the US at that time was towards neutrality and non-intervention. Although no exact countries were mentioned in the speech, the referral was quite visible (on Germany, Japan and Italy).

06

1908 | Bosnian Crisis

The Bosnian Crisis begins after the Austro-Hungarian Empire annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina. When the Austro-Hungarian Empire announced its intentions to annex Bosnia-Herzegovina, namely the First Balkan Crisis, all of the European powers, from Great Britain to Germany, from Italy to the Russian Empire took interest in this decision. Diplomatic tensions rose rapidly, and only the Treaty of Berlin (1909) could lift the international pressure upsetting the balance of power of the region. However, this crisis permanently damaged the relations between the Austro-Hungarian Empire and its neighbours: Russia and the Kingdom of Serbia. This event was part of the prologue of the First World War.

1973 | Yom Kippur War (Fourth Arab-Israeli War)

As a beginning of the fourth Arab-Israeli War, on the holiest day of the Jewish calendar, Egypt and Syria launched attacks that took Israel by surprise.

07

1944 | Alexandria Protocol

In 1944 in Alexandria, Egypt, five Arab countries agreed on the foundation of a joint Arab Organization, which led to the formation of the League of Arab States in the following year. They all consented on what became known as the Alexandria Protocol. The agreement stated that all participating countries will be represented on an equal footing. The main aim of this organization will be to strengthen the relations between Arab states and to participate actively in the coordination of their political plans and foreign policy without interference with their independence but promising protection by suitable means in case of aggression against a member state and its sovereignty.

2001 | War in Afghanistan

The armed forces of the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and the Afghan United Front launched Operation Enduring Freedom.

08

1912 | First Balkan War

First Balkan War begins - Montenegro declares war on the Ottoman Empire. After almost every former Balkan state regained their freedom, they wanted to unite their ethnic nations within their own country's borders. The newly independent Serbia-Montenegro and Bulgaria formed a Balkan League and started to prepare for war against the Ottoman Empire, but their negotiations were strictly advised by the Russian Empire. When the League attacked the Ottomans in 1912. October 8, the First Balkan War broke out. The war was closed by the Treaty of London, resulting in the complete loss of Ottoman influence on the Balkans.

1954 | The South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was created

The South-East Asia Treaty Organisation is an international organization for collective defence in Southeast Asia.

1991 | Independence of Croatia

Croatia gains independence from Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

09

1962 | Independence of Uganda

Uganda gains independence from the United Kingdom.

10

1911 | Wuchang Uprising

Start of Wuchang Uprising, which led to Xinhai Revolution that eventually ended in the founding of the Republic of China.

1970 | Independence of Fiji

Fiji gains independence from the United Kingdom.

12

1968 | Independence of Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea gains independence from Spain.

13

1921 | Treaty of Kars

The Treaty of Kars was a successor treaty to the Treaty of Moscow, and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Its main goal was to establish contemporary borders between Turkey and the later would be Soviet Union in the Caucasus. It was essential in the end of the Caucasus Campaign. The Treaty solidified the Soviets southern borders in the Caucasus, with bilaterally demarking borders between Soviet Georgia and Armenia and Turkey. The former Russian influence over this territory was somewhat decreased, however it should be kept in mind that the Soviet states were virtually a part of the Russian SFSR.

14

1962 | Cuban Missile Crisis evolves

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a 13-day confrontation between the Soviet Union and Cuba on one side, and the United States on the other, in October 1962. It was one of the major confrontations of the Cold War, and is generally regarded as the moment in which the Cold War came closest to turning into a nuclear conflict. It is also the first documented instance of the threat of mutual assured destruction (MAD) being discussed as a determining factor in a major international arms agreement. The crisis resulted the withdrawal of the Soviet Union's nuclear missiles from Cuba along with the withdrawal of certain United States' nuclear missiles from Turkey and Italy. An agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union that the United States would never invade Cuba without direct provocation. A nuclear hotline was created between the United States and the Soviet Union after the crisis. The position of Fidel Castro as Cuban leader has strengthened.

16

1905 | Russian Revolution of 1905

Following a massive wave of political and social unrest throughout the Russian Empire, series of demonstrations broke out in St. Petersburg. The number of the protesters rapidly rose and by the time they reached the Winter Palace, to give the Tsar a petition, the number of strikers were above 80,000. The Palace Guard was ordered to stop the protesters from reaching a certain point, and so they fired on the approaching mass, resulting in at least 200 (1000) deaths. The protests martyrdom later became known as Bloody Sunday. (Beside the workers' strikes there were simultaneous military mutinies and peasant unrest nationwide).

18

1907 | The Hague Peace Conference

This was the second peace conference held in Hague, after the first conference in 1899. The conference mainly targeted the law of war and war crimes amongst other international law areas. The three main areas of the conference were: disarmament, law of war and war crimes. The goal of the conference was to create a forum in the form of an international court for compulsory arbitration to settle international disputes to prevent future wars. Though this main goal was not achieved, a voluntary forum indeed were created, the Permanent Court of Arbitration. As a contemporary issue at that time, the second conference of Hague put more emphasis on naval questions.

1912 | Treaty of Lausanne

Italy and the Ottoman Empire sign the Treaty of Lausanne (Treaty of Ouchy), ending the Italo-Turkish War. The war was fought between the Kingdom of Italy and the Ottoman Empire from September 29, 1911 to October 18, 1912. Italian territorial gains in Northern-Africa, namely Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, are the territories which later became known as Libya.

1991 | Independence of Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan declares independence from the Soviet Union.

20

1962 | Sino-Indian War

Unable to reach political accommodation on disputed territory along the 3,225-kilometer-long Himalayan border, the Chinese launched simultaneous offensives in Ladakh and across the McMahon Line on 20 October 1962, coinciding with the Cuban Missile Crisis. Chinese troops advanced over Indian forces in both theatres, capturing Rezang la in Chushul in the western theatre, as well as Tawang in the eastern theatre. The war ended when the Chinese declared a ceasefire on 20 November 1962, and simultaneously announced its withdrawal from the disputed area.

21

1904 | Dogger Bank incident

During the Russo-Japanese War, on the night of 21 October, the Russian Baltic Fleet mistook some British trawlers for Japanese torpedo boats and fired on them. The incident nearly led to war between Britain and Russia, but eventually was defused diplomatically. After the case was submitted to the International Commission of Inquiry (Hague), the report criticized the Russian behaviour during the mentioned period of time, however partly recognized the Russian admiral's deed to prevent the incident. After this report the British fishermen were compensated by the Russians with £66,000.

22

1953 | Independence of Laos

Laos gains independence from France.

23

1956 | Hungarian Revolution of 1956

The Hungarian uprising was the first tear in the Iron Curtain. Hungarians rose up against the Soviet-installed Hungarian communist government.

24

1964 | Independence of Zambia

Zambia gains independence from the United Kingdom.

25

1936 | Rome-Berlin Axis formed

Signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact, which was directed against the Communist International. The two main conclusers were the Empire of Japan and the German Third Reich.

1971 | United Nation votes for Communist Chinese membership

The Peoples' Republic of China has replaced the Republic of China (Taiwan) in the UN Security Council.

27

1979 | Independence of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1991 | Independence of Tajikistan

Tajikistan gains independence from the Soviet Union.

28

1918 | Czechoslovakia declares independence from Austria-Hungary

After being mentioned in the points of Woodrow Wilson, the First Czechoslovakian Republic is proclaimed in Prague on this day. A newly formed Polish government was proclaimed on the same day in Galicia.

29

1956 | Suez Crisis

On the first day of the second Arab-Israeli War, Israeli armed forces pushed into Egypt toward the Suez Canal after Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the canal in July of that same year, initiating the Suez Crisis. The Israelis soon were joined by French and British forces, which nearly brought the Soviet Union into the conflict, and damaged their relationships with the United States. In the end, the British, French and Israeli governments withdrew their troops in late 1956 and early 1957.

30

1947 | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the foundation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), is established.

1973 | 'Mutual Balanced Force Reduction' talks

The 'Mutual Balanced Force Reduction' talks open in Vienna, between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member states.

31

1918 | Dissolution of Austro-Hungarian Empire

The Hungarian government terminates the personal union of Austria and Hungary, this way officially dissolving the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

November

01 **1981 | Independence of Antigua and Barbuda**
Antigua and Barbuda gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1993 | Maastricht Treaty

The treaty led to the creation of the euro, and created what was commonly referred to as the pillar structure of the European Union. The treaty established the three pillars of the European Union – the European Community (EC) pillar, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) pillar, and the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) pillar. The first pillar was where the EU's supra-national institutions – the Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice – had the most power and influence. The other two pillars were essentially more intergovernmental in nature with decisions being made by committees composed of member states' politicians and officials.

02 **1917 | The Balfour Declaration**
British support for the “establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people” with the clear understanding “that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities”.

1957 | Mao Zedong visits Moscow, the Sino-Soviet cooperation dissolves

03 **1903 | Separation of Panama from Colombia**

The Separation of Panama from Colombia was formalized with the establishment of the Republic of Panama from the Republic of Colombia's Department of Panama. On 14 November the USA recognizes Panama as independent country. On 18 November 1903 the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty is signed between Panama and the USA - granting the United States exclusive rights to use the Panama Canal Zone with the end date of 1999.

1978 | Independence of Dominica

Dominica gains independence from the United Kingdom.

04 **1905 | November Manifesto in Russia**

The formerly submitted Grand Principality of Finland's Senate is ordered to prepare a proposition for a new unicameral representative organ elected in accordance to universal and equal suffrage to replace the outdated Diet of the Estates.

1911 | Treaty of Berlin

The Treaty of Berlin settles the issue of Morocco: Morocco is divided into two sections: France (as a protectorate) and Spain (as a Spanish colony - Spanish Sahara). Germany forfeited all claims to Morocco, in compensation France gave Germany a part of former French Congo - from now on it is called Cameroon (Kamerun - German colony) and Germany gave up some territories to France - Chad.

05 **1911 | Italian colonisation in Africa**

Italy annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica after a short war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire, following the World's first aerial combat bombing in Libya.

07 **2002 | Gibraltar sovereignty referendum**

The Government of Gibraltar called a referendum for a proposal to share sovereignty of the territory between Spain and Britain. The result was a massive rejection of the concept.

08 **1935 | Founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations**

The goals of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) are to prompt the cause of industrial unionism.

09 **1918 | Proclamation of the German Republic**

Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates and chooses exile in the Netherlands. Philipp Scheidemann proclaims the German Republic - the Weimar Republic.

1989 | The fall of Berlin Wall

After several weeks of civil unrest, the East German government announced that all citizens could visit West Germany and West Berlin.

11**1918 | End of World War I**

Armistice with Germany in Compiègne. Poland regains its independence after 123 years.

1975 | Independence of Angola

Angola achieves its independence from Portugal following a colonial war, but as soon as the country declares independence, three different governments are established in the country and a bloody civil war begins.

15**1920 | First assembly of the League of Nations**

The first assembly of the League of Nations is held in Geneva. The League of Nations moved its headquarters to Geneva, Switzerland on 27 October.

17**1920 | The League of Nations accepts the constitution for the free City of Danzig****1969 | SALT talks open between the US and the USSR****18****1918 | Independence of Latvia**

Latvian independence declared from Russia.

1926 | Founding of the Commonwealth of Nations

The Commonwealth of Nations, normally referred to as the Commonwealth or the British Commonwealth, is an intergovernmental organisation of 54 independent member states. All members except Mozambique and Rwanda were part of the British Empire, out of which the Commonwealth developed. The member states cooperate within a framework of common values and goals, as outlined in the Singapore Declaration. These include the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism and world peace. The Commonwealth is not a political union, but an intergovernmental organisation in which countries with diverse social, political and economic backgrounds are regarded as equal in status. Alongside shared values, Commonwealth nations share strong trade links; trade with another Commonwealth member has been shown to be a third to a half more than with a non-member.

1981 | Ronald Reagan proposes the 'zero option'

Ronald Reagan proposes the 'zero option' concerning the intermediate nuclear forces, meaning the complete destruction of INF weapons.

19**1990 | Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe signed in Paris.****21****1995 | Dayton Accords**

Peace agreement reached by the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia, ending the war in Bosnia and outlining a General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

22**1943 | Independence of Lebanon**

Lebanese independence from France is recognized.

25**1975 | Independence of Suriname**

Suriname gains independence from the Netherlands.

26**1943 | Cairo Conference ends**

President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Winston Churchill and Chairman of the National Government of China Chiang Kai-shek meet between November 22-26 in Cairo, Egypt to discuss ways to defeat Japan in the Pacific War.

28**1905 | Founding of Sinn Féin**

Arthur Griffith founds the Sinn Féin in Dublin, the party's goal is to achieve independence for all of Ireland.

1912 | Independence of Albania

Albania's declaration of independence from Ottoman Empire.

1917 | Russia's Bolsheviks offer peace terms to Germans

1943 | Tehran Conference

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin meet in Tehran to discuss war strategy. On November 30 they establish an agreement concerning a planned June 1944 invasion of Europe codenamed Operation Overlord.

1960 | Independence of Mauritania

Mauritania gains independence from France.

1991 | South Ossetia declared independence from Georgia

29

1947 | United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine

United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine. The United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine was a plan for the future government of Palestine. The Plan was described as a Plan of Partition with Economic Union which, after the termination of the British Mandate, would lead to the creation of independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem. On 29 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the adoption and implementation of the Plan as Resolution 181(II). Immediately after adoption of the Resolution by the General Assembly, the Civil War broke out. The partition plan was not implemented.

30

1966 | Independence of Barbados

Barbados gains independence from the United Kingdom.

December

- 01** **1918 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes**
Croatia-Slavonia and Dalmatia declare their independence as the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and swiftly unites with Serbia as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes which later became Yugoslavia.
- 1925 | Locarno Treaties**
Locarno Treaties were negotiated in Locarno, Switzerland and were signed in London. The main aim of the Treaties were to consolidate the borders of Germany. The western borders of Germany were consolidated with the consent of the former WWI Allies, however the eastern borders, between Germany and Poland, were left open to revision.
- 02** **1971 | Independence of the United Arab Emirates**
End of United Arab Emirates' treaty relationship with the United Kingdom.
- 04** **1997 | Ottawa Treaty**
The signature of the Ottawa Treaty or Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention aims at eliminating anti-personnel landmines (AP-mines) around the world and is supported by many nation in the UN, except for like the US, Russia and China.
- 05** **1934 | Abyssinia Crisis**
The crises started out from the Walwal incident, with the Italian side provoking the Ethiopian Empire, by building a fortress deep inside Ethiopian territory, this way violating many signed treaties between their countries. With both parties defending their positions in the dispute, there was no acceptable solution, and the incident led to war in 1935.
- 06** **1904 | Theodore Roosevelt announces his Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**
This was an extension of the prior Monroe Doctrine to allow the United States to exercise international policy power, meaning they can intervene to stabilize smaller countries on the American continent.
- 1922 | Irish Free State secedes from United Kingdom**
The Irish Free State secedes from United Kingdom by agreement in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty but remains a dominion of the British Empire.
- 07** **1941 | Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor**
6 aircraft carriers from the Japanese Navy, launch a surprise attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor, destroying many of the US main naval strengths. The official war declaration from the United States to Japan arrives on December 8, the day when Japan engulfs in war with the British and the Canadian by attacking Hong Kong.
- 08** **1922 | Northern Ireland secedes from the Irish Free State**
Six counties (Northern Ireland) secede from the Irish Free State and rejoin the United Kingdom in accordance with the Irish Free State Constitution Act 1922.
- 1987 | Third meeting summit of Reagan and Gorbachev**
Third meeting summit of Reagan and Gorbachev, between 7-10 December 1987 in Washington, this was the summit where they agreed on, and signed the INF Treaty (The Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles). The treaty eliminated nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with intermediate ranges, defined as between 500-5,500 km (300-3,400 miles).
- 2004 | The Cusco Declaration**
The Cusco Declaration, formally titled Preamble to the Foundation Act of the South American Union, is a two-page declaration of intent signed by 12 South American countries during the Third South American Summit on 8 December 2004 in Cusco, Peru. It announces the foundation of the Union of South American Nations. It called for a regional parliament, a common market and a common currency.
- 09** **1902 | Venezuela Crisis**
Venezuelan President Cipriano Castro refused to repay the loans provided to his country by Britain, Germany and Italy and in addition he also forbade the compensation of the damages suffered by European citizens in the prior Venezuelan civil war. Despite the Venezuelans' expectations the United States allowed the European

countries to force Venezuela to cooperate. After a brief blockade by the Europeans, President Castro agreed to submit some of the claims to international arbitration. This event led to the development of the Roosevelt Corollary in addition to the Monroe Doctrine.

1961 | Independence of Tanganyika

Tanganyika gains independence from the United Kingdom.

1987 | Beginning of the Intifada

The First Intifada was a violent but unarmed Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territories, which lasted from December 1987 until the Madrid Conference in 1991. During this period Israeli Defence Forces killed an estimated 1,087 Palestinians while 100 Israeli civilians and 60 Israeli security forces personnel were killed by Palestinians and more than 1,400 Israeli civilians and 1,700 soldiers were injured.

10

1948 | Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

1971 | NATO and Warsaw Pact cooperation for a European Security Conference starts

11

1931 | Statue of Westminster

The British Parliament enacts the Statue of Westminster, which establishes a legislative equality between the self-governing dominions of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Dominion of Canada, Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

1997 | The Kyoto Protocol was adopted

The Kyoto Protocol is a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that set binding obligations on the industrialised countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. The UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty with the goal of achieving the "stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

12

1963 | Independence of Kenya

Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom.

13

1921 | Four Power Treaty

Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom and France agree on recognizing the status quo in the Pacific.

16

1945 | Moscow Council of Foreign Ministers

In Moscow, the foreign ministers agreed on the plans of the peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The ministers also agreed on creating an agency related to the control of atomic energy. The meeting has ended on 26 December.

1966 | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

A multilateral treaty that commits its parties to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and rights to due process and a fair trial. It is monitored by the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

1971 | End of Indo-Pakistani War

As a result of the 13-days war India declares unilateral ceasefire after Pakistani surrender in the east. The conflict resulted territorial changes in Pakistan: separation of East Pakistan as the independent state of Bangladesh.

17

2010 | Beginning of the "Arab Spring"

Began with the Tunisian revolution the "Arab Spring" is a revolutionary wave of demonstrations and protests occurring in the Arab world that began on 17 December 2010.

20

1999 | Transfer of sovereignty of Macau to the People's Republic of China

Macau was settled and governed by Portuguese merchants in 1535. Portugal's involvement in the region was formally recognized in 1749. After the Second Opium War, the Portuguese government, along with a British representative, signed the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Peking that gave Portugal sovereignty over Macau, on the condition that Portugal would cooperate with efforts to end the smuggling of opium. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, and its resumed membership at the United Nations in 1971, foreign minister Huang Hua of China appealed to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization to remove Macau (and Hong Kong)

from its list of colonies, preferring bilateral negotiations ending in a return of the territory, rather than the expected independence outcome. The Portuguese return Macau under Chinese sovereignty, meaning the end of colonialism in mainland Asia.

21

1965 | The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations General Assembly.

1971 | The signing of the 'Basic Treaty' between East and West Germany

1991 | Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is established as a regional organization whose participating countries are former Soviet Republics, formed during the breakup of the Soviet Union. The CIS is a loose association of states, comparable to the Commonwealth of Nations. Although the CIS has few supranational powers, it is aimed at being more than a purely symbolic organization, nominally possessing coordinating powers in the realm of trade, finance, lawmaking, and security. It has also promoted cooperation on cross-border crime prevention. Some of the members of the CIS have established the Eurasian Economic Community with the aim of creating a fully fledged common market.

22

1989 | Romanian Revolution

The Romanian Revolution marked the end of the Communist regime of Nicolae Ceaușescu.

24

1951 | Independence of Libya

Libyan independence from UN Trusteeship.

1979 | End of détente

Détente (French for 'relaxation') is the term often used in reference to the general easing of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1970s, a thawing at a period roughly in the middle of the Cold War. The period was characterized by the signing of treaties such as the SALT I, SALT II, and the Helsinki Agreement. Détente ended after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which led to America's boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

25

1979 | Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan

The final troop withdrawal started on May 15, 1988 and ended on February 15, 1989.

27

1949 | Independence of Indonesia

Indonesian independence from the Netherlands recognized.

29

1911 | Independence of Mongolia

Proclamation of Mongolian independence from Qing Dynasty China. Sun Yat-sen was elected as a Provisional President of the Republic of China.

30

1912 | End of the First Balkan War

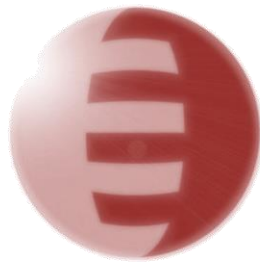
The First Balkan War ends - armistice between Turkey and the Balkan League.

31

1977 | Cambodia severs its diplomatic relations with Vietnam

Cambodia severs its diplomatic relations with Vietnam, due to the border frictions between their countries. On 25 December 1978 Vietnamese Army invades Cambodia, aiming to remove the Red Khmers from power.

1999 | Panamanian sovereignty over Panama Canal took effect



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