Post-1919

1919 JANUARY

5 — Socialist unrest in Germany, known as the 'Spartacist Revolt'. Continues to 15 January.

18 — Peace conference opens in Paris

21 — Irish independence declared by Sinn Fein MPs at an unofficial Irish parliament in Dublin. Begins nearly three years of increasingly bitter confrontation that ends with the formation of the Irish Free State in 1921.

25 — Principle of League of Nations agreed at Peace conference

APRIL

13 — British troops stationed in the Punjab in northern India kill 379 civilians and wound 1,200 more at Amritsar during protests calling for self-government in India

MAY

7 — Allied terms for a peace treaty are handed to the German government

15 — Greek landings in Smyrna (Izmir) develop into a Graeco-Turkish War with increasingly bitter fighting between Turkish and Greek forces. Continues until 1922.

JUNE

2 — Allied peace terms are handed to the Austrians

21 — The ships of the German High Seas, interned at Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands, are sunk by their own crews

28 — Treaty of Versailles signed between the Allied and Associated governments and Germany

JULY

14 — Peace celebrations held in Paris

19 — Peace Day. Victory parade held in London. Temporary Cenotaph built to represent the dead.

30 — British Cabinet decide to keep the Cenotaph at its location in Whitehall and replace it with a permanent structure

SEPTEMBER

10 — Treaty of Saint-Germain signed between the Allies and Austria

NOVEMBER

19 — US Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles and membership of the League of Nations

27 — Treaty of Neuilly is signed with the Bulgarians

DECEMBER

1 — Nancy Astor becomes the first woman to take up her seat as an MP in the House of Commons

1920 JANUARY

9 — British government announces its policy of building new 'Homes Fit for Heroes'

16 — First council meeting of League of Nations held in Paris

Allied Peace conference in Paris ends

JUNE

4 — Treaty of Trianon signed with the Hungarians

9 — Imperial War Museum opened at Crystal Palace in London by King George V

AUGUST

10 — Treaty of Sèvres signed between the Allies and Turkey

NOVEMBER

2 — Warren Harding elected as the 29th President of the United States in a landslide victory. Advocates a 'return to normalcy' following the the war, leading the USA to a position of isolationism.

11 — At a memorial service in London the permanent Cenotaph is unveiled in Whitehall, and the Unknown Warrior buried in Westminster Abbey. Together they form the focus for British national commemoration of the dead of the First World War.

14 — Russian civil war ends when White Russian forces are crushed by the Red Army of the Bolshevik government

15 — First meeting of the League of Nations at its permanent headquarters in Geneva

1921 DECEMBER

Agreement signed partitioning Ireland into the 26 southern counties known as the Irish Free State, and the 6 northern counties of Ulster that remain part of the United Kingdom

1922 JANUARY

Death of Pope Benedict XV. Succeeded by Pope Pius XI.

APRIL

Stalin becomes General Secretary and head of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia

SEPTEMBER

Chanak Crisis. At the end of the Graeco-Turkish War, Turkish troops threaten the British and French forces occupying the Dardanelles under the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres.

OCTOBER

David Lloyd George resigns as British Prime Minister when Conservative MPs withdraw support from his coalition government. Succeeded by Andrew Bonar Law.

Fascist leader Benito Mussolini, a veteran of the war, becomes Italian Prime Minister

NOVEMBER

Rule of the Sultan abolished in Turkey. New government formed.

1923 JANUARY

French and Belgian troops occupy the German industrial area of the Ruhr to collect material pledged to France and Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles

JULY

Treaty of Lausanne signed with Turkey after a strong new Turkish government demands a renegotiation of the 1920 agreement and sets new terms

OCTOBER

Turkey established as a secular republic with Mustafa Kemal as its first President

NOVEMBER

Adolf Hitler stages his 'Beer Hall Putsch' in Munich in an attempt to seize power

1924 JANUARY

Soviet leader Lenin dies of ill health. More than 900,000 mourners pass his body when it lies in state.

1925 JULY

Written during his imprisonment following the Putsch, Hitler publishes his political testament and autobiography, *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*)

DECEMBER

Locarno Treaty signed in London reconciling Germany with her former enemies

1926 MAY

The General Strike. British Trades Union Congress supports the striking miners and calls for the first ever General Strike.

1927 NOVEMBER

Stalin ruthlessly establishes himself as the unchallenged ruler of the Soviet Union

1928 JULY

Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act comes into effect, extending voting rights in Britain to all women aged over twenty-one

AUGUST

Kellogg-Briand pact signed by fifteen countries including the USA, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy

SEPTEMBER

Penicillin, the first anti-biotic drug, discovered by Alexander Fleming at St Mary's Hospital in London

OCTOBER

Stalin introduces the first Five Year Plan to modernise and transform Soviet industry and agriculture

1929 OCTOBER

Wall Street Crash. As the world economy shows signs of serious strain, the American stock market crashes, wiping millions of dollars off the value of its commodities. Beginning of the Great Depression which lasts for twelve years.

NOVEMBER

Poet Robert Graves publishes his First World War autobiography, *Goodbye to All That*, symbolising a growing disillusion among many veterans with the outcome of the war.

Military events
Naval events
Aviation events
Political events
Social events