



Bolshevik Revolution

October, 1917 A.D. The Russian Revolution began in February with riots over bread and coal, leading to a new provisional government. When this government failed to end Russian involvement in WWI and food shortages persisted, the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, revolted and seized power, establishing the Soviet of People's Commissars, later renamed the Communist Party.



The Irish Rebellion

1916-1921 A.D. The rebellion that led to the end of British power in Ireland, triggered by the Easter Rising in 1916, in which several hundred Irish volunteers led a rebellion in Dublin that lasted six days.



Balfour Declaration

1917 A.D. A letter from the British government under Arthur Balfour to the Chairman of the British Zionist Federation that supported the establishment of a national homeland for Jews in Palestine, providing the rights of existing non-jewish communities would be protected.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

1918-2013 A.D. South African president (1994-1999) whose anti-apartheid activities in the African National Congress led to his 30-year imprisonment. Released in 1990, he continued in his struggle, earning him worldwide respect and the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, shared with F.W. de Klerk.



Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn

1918-2008 A.D. Soviet writer whose political dissent had him imprisoned. He went on to author *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* and *The Gulag Archipelago*, writings in which the abominable conditions of the Soviet labor camp system were revealed. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970. Exiled in 1974, he was pardoned in 1991 and returned to live in Russia in 1994.



Anwar Sadat

1918-1981 A.D. Egyptian statesman and president of Egypt, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin due to negotiations that led to a peace agreement in 1979. He was assassinated in 1981 by Islamic extremists.



Amritsar Massacre in India

April 13, 1919 A.D. Indian nationalists protesting in Amritsar, Punjab, were fired on by British troops. Hundreds were killed for protesting against the British government's enactment of the Rowlatt Act, an act the British issued to secure "emergency" powers for itself.



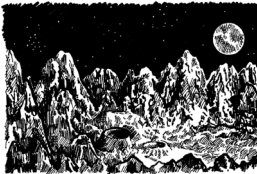
Ernesto ("Che") Guevara

1928-1967 A.D. Argentine-born revolutionary, guerrilla leader, and Fidel Castro's chief lieutenant in the Cuban revolution (1956-1959). He later led revolutionary activities in other countries, including the Congo and Bolivia. He was captured and executed by the Bolivian army.



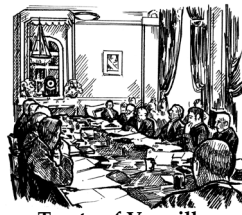
Armistice

November 11, 1918 A.D. The day a cease-fire agreement was signed between the Allied Powers and Germany at Rethondes, France, bringing WWI to an end. Beginning in 1954, November 11 was commemorated as Veterans Day, honoring U.S. veterans of all wars.



Ray Bradbury

1920-2012 A.D. American science fiction/fantasy author popular for his futuristic themes, such as *The Martian Chronicles* and *Fahrenheit 451*.



Treaty of Versailles

1919 A.D. A treaty after WWI between Allied Powers and Germany, signed at the Paris Peace Conference, which limited Germany's ability to be a military power by imposing heavy reparations, limiting army and navy forces, and dividing and returning several territories.



Paris Peace Pact

1928 A.D. Also called the Kellogg-Briand Pact, 62 countries comprised of all the great powers, with the exception of the USSR, renounced war as an option of national policy, promising instead to resolve disputes by peaceful means, exempting wars of "self-defence."