

## Appendices

### Timeline of military and diplomatic events in Europe, 1914–1924

#### 1914

**Jun 28**

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria (1863–1914) and his wife, Duchess Sophie, are assassinated at Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, student and member of the 'Black Hand' Bosnian-Serbian secret organization

**Jul 5–6**

Austria-Hungary seeks German support in the case of a war against Serbia ('Mission Hoyos')

**14 Jul**

The Council of Austro-Hungarian Ministers is determined on war action against Serbia

**19 Jul**

The Council of Austro-Hungarian Ministers approve the text of the ultimatum against Serbia

**Jul 20–23**

Visit of a French government delegation to St Petersburg

**Jul 23**

Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia

**Jul 24**

The Russian Crown Council declares its support to Serbia

The German government submits a note to the Entente governments approving the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia

**Jul 25**

The Serbian government orders mobilization; Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with Serbia; the Serbian government is translocated from Belgrade to Nish

**Jul 28**

Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia

#### 1914

**Jul 29**

Communication between German Emperor Wilhelm II (1859–1941) and Russian Tsar Nicholas II (1868–1918)

**Jul 30**

German ultimatum to Russia

General mobilization of Russian troops

**Jul 31**

In a message, German Emperor Wilhelm II tries to convince Romanian King Carol (1839–1914) I to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers

**Aug 1**

Germany declares war on Russia

French troops mobilise

Italy declares neutrality

Alliance treaty between Germany and the Ottoman Empire

**Aug 2**

Józef Piłsudski (1867–1935) becomes commander of the Riflemen's Federation (Związek Strzelecki) at Cracow

German troops enter Kalisz, Częstochowa and Będzin

**Aug 3**

Germany declares war on France

Romania declares its neutrality

**Aug 4**

Britain declares war on Germany in reaction to the invasion of neutral Belgium

**Aug 4–10**

Military confrontation between the British Navy and the German Imperial Navy with their cruisers Goeben und Breslau in the Mediterranean Sea

**Aug 5**

The Ottoman Empire closes the Dardanelles

## 1914

Montenegro declares war on Austria-Hungary

**Aug 6**

Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia

Serbia declares war on Germany

**Aug 8**

Montenegro declares war on Germany

**Aug 10**

Austria-Hungary invades Russia

**Aug 11**

France declares war on Austria-Hungary

**Aug 12**

Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary

**Aug 14**

In the Russian Duma, Polish deputy Wiktor Jaroński (1870–1931) declares the Polish Circle's (Kóło Polskie) support for Russia

**Aug 16–24**

Austro-Hungarian defeat against Serbia in the Battle of Cer

**Aug 17**

Two Russian armies, counting 650,000 men, enter East Prussia; Battle of Stallupönen

**Aug 23–30**

The Russian troops undergo a defeat in the Battle of Tannenberg, against a German army commanded by Paul von Hindenburg (1847–1934)

**Aug 23–Nov 11**

Russian troops enter Galicia; Battle of Lemberg/Lviv: Russian troops capture Lemberg

**Aug 23**

Austrian victory over Russian troops in the Battle of Kraśnik

**Aug 24**

Józef Piłsudski forms the Polish Legions (Legiony Polskie)

**Aug 31**

The Russian capital is renamed from St Petersburg to Petrograd by order of Tsar Nicholas II

## 1914

**Sept 2–Nov 11**

Austrian troops defeated by Russians at Rava-Rus'ka

**Sept 6–Oct 4**

The Battle of the Drina River between Austro-Hungarian and Serbian troops ends with heavy losses on both sides and is followed by a trench war

**Sept 7–14**

Defeat of the Russian Narev Army in the First Battle of the Masurian Lakes; the German army takes 45,000 Russian prisoners of war

**Sept 14**

The Slovak League (Slovenská liga) in the USA proclaims the Slovak nation's right to self-determination

**Sept 15**

Czernowitz/Chernivci, the capital of Bucovina, is occupied by Russian troops

**Sept 24**

Russian troops enter Hungarian territory

**Sept 24–Mar 22 (1915)**

Siege of the fortress of Przemyśl, which is captured by Russian troops

**Sept 29–Oct 31**

Battle of Warsaw between German and Russian troops

**Oct 1**

A secret Romanian-Russian agreement about the neutrality of Romania

**Oct 4**

The 'Manifest of the 93' is published in Germany, signed by intellectuals supporting German warfare

**Oct 9–Nov 1**

Occupation of Belgrade by the Central Powers

**Oct 10**

Death of King Carol I of Romania, succeeded by his nephew Ferdinand I (1865–1927)

**Oct 16**

The 'Declaration of the University Professors of the German Empire' in favor of duty and loyalty is published, signed by 3,000 German scholars

## 1914

**Oct 22**

Austro-Hungarian troops re-conquer Czernowitz/Chernivci, the capital of the Bucovina

**Oct 29**

The Ottoman fleet bombards Russian Black Sea ports

**Nov 1**

Russia declares war on the Ottoman Empire

**Nov 2**

Serbia declares war on the Ottoman Empire

**Nov 4–5**

France and Britain declare war on the Ottoman Empire

**Nov 11**

Sultan Mehmed V (1844–1918) declares Jihad (Holy War) on the Entente states

**Nov 11–Dec 5**

Battle of Łódź between German and Russian troops

**Nov 16–Dec 15**

The Battle on the Kolubara River ends with a Serbian victory over an Austro-Hungarian army

**Nov 25**

Declaration of the Polish National Committee (Komitet Narodowy Polski) by Roman Dmowski (1864–1939) at Warsaw

**Nov 27**

Austro-Hungarian troops quit Czernowitz/Chernivci

**Dec 1–13**

Austro-Hungarian troops prevent Russian troops from entering Hungary in the Battle of Limanowa

**Dec 22–Jan 2 (1915)**

Ottoman defeat against Russian troops in the Battle of Sarikamish, Caucasus

**Dec 28**

Italian troops occupy Vlora, Albania

## 1915

**Jan 2–Apr 12**

Russian offensive in the Carpathian Mountains

**Jan 22**

German-Austrian Carpathian offensive begins

**Jan 25**

Beginning of food rationing in Germany

**Jan 31**

German troops use combat gas (Xylylbromide) in the Battle of Bolimów against Russian soldiers

**Feb 7–22**

Russian defeat in the Second Battle of the Masurian Lakes and retreat from East Prussia; the German army takes 100,000 Russian prisoners of war

**Feb 19**

Allied offensive against the Dardanelles (Gallipoli campaign) begins

**Mar 18**

Russian troops occupy Memel/Klaipėda

**Mar 22**

Russian troops capture the fortress of Przemyśl

**Apr 24**

Beginning of the Armenian Genocide within the Ottoman Empire: deportation of Armenian intellectuals from Constantinople

**Apr 25**

Allied forces land on Gallipoli Peninsula

**Apr 28**

Beginning of the German offensive in Lithuania and Courland

**May 2**

Beginning of the Eastern offensive of the IX German Army and the IV Austrian Army (Gorlice-Tarnów offensive)

**Apr 4**

Italy leaves the alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary

**May 15–Jun 23**

The Polish Legions win the Battle of Konary against Russian troops, with heavy losses on both sides

## 1915

**Jun 3**

Austro-Hungarian troops re-conquer the fortress of Przemyśl

**Jun 11**

Serbian troops occupy Albania

**Jun 23**

Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary

First Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

Creation of the military government for 'Ober Ost' (German-occupied territories in Courland, Lithuania and Belarus)

**Jun 27**

Austro-Hungarian troops re-enter Lemberg

**Jul 6**

At Geneva, in a speech dedicated to the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of Jan Hus (1369-1415), Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk (1850-1937) outlines his idea of a Czechoslovak state without the Habsburg Empire

**Jul 18–Aug 3**

Second Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Aug 5**

German troops enter Warsaw

**Aug 15**

Italy declares war on the Ottoman Empire

**Sep 5**

Tsar Nicholas II appoints himself Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army

**Sep 19**

German troops enter Vilnius

**Oct 7–Dec 4**

Invasion of Serbia by German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops

**Oct 14**

Bulgaria declares war on Serbia and enters World War I

**Oct 15**

Britain and Montenegro declare war on Bulgaria

**Oct 16**

France declares war on Bulgaria

## 1915

**Oct 18–Nov 4**

Third Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Oct 19**

Italy and Russia declare war on Bulgaria

**Nov 10–Dec 2**

Fourth Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Nov 10–Dec 4**

Kosovo offensive of German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops against the remnants of the Serbian army

**Oct 15**

Czech and Slovak exile organisations in the USA sign the Cleveland Agreement

**Nov 15**

The Czech Foreign Committee (Český komitét zahraniční) is formed

**Dec 6–12**

Defeat of French and British troops by Bulgarian units in the Battle of Kosturino

## 1916

**Jan 5–17**

Austro-Hungarian victory over Montenegro

**Jan 9**

End of the Gallipoli campaign, Ottoman victory

**Feb 5–Apr 15**

Russian victory over the Ottoman Empire in the Trebizond campaign

**Mar 1–15**

Fifth Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Mar 17**

In a Russian-French agreement, the 'Polish case' is declared a matter of interior Russian politics

**Jun 4–Sep 20**

Russian Brusilov offensive in Galicia against the Central Powers

**Apr 4–Jun 6**

Victory of the Polish Legions over Russian troops near Kostiuchnówka/Kostyukhnivka, Volhynia

**Aug 4**

Romania and the Entente sign the Treaty of Bucharest, promising territorial gains in Austria-Hungary

**Jun 6–Aug 17**

The Sixth Battle of the Isonzo ends with the Italian occupation of Gorizia

**Aug 17**

Treaty of Bucharest between Romania and the Entente

**Aug 27**

Romania declares war on Austria-Hungary, and its troops enter Transylvania, occupying Kronstadt/Braşov

**Aug 28**

Italy declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Romania

**Aug 29**

Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff (1865–1937) become commanders of the German Highest Army Command (Oberste Heeresleitung, OHL)

**Aug 30**

The Ottoman Empire declares war on Romania and starts military operations in Dobruja

## 1916

**Sep 1**

Bulgaria declares war on Romania, and its troops – together with German units – enter the Dobruja, occupying the Fortress of Tutrakan/Turtucaia on September 6

**Sep 5–7**

Battle of Dobrich/Bazargic between forces of the Central Powers and Russo-Romanian troops

**Sep 14–17**

Seventh Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Sep 17–19**

First Battle of Cobadin in Dobruja

**Sep 29–Oct 5**

During the Flămânda offensive, Romanian troops attempt to invade Bulgaria

**Sep 9–Oct 12**

Eighth Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Oct 19–25**

Second Battle of Cobadin in Dobruja

**Nov 1–4**

Ninth Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

**Nov 9**

Formation of Polish Armed Forces (Polska Siła Zbrojna, 'Polnische Wehrmacht')

**Nov 15**

The Romanian War Council decides to suspend the Transylvanian campaign after heavy losses

**Nov 21**

The Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I (1830–1916) dies and is succeeded by his great-nephew Karl I (1887–1922)

**Nov 29–Dec 6**

The Battle of Bucharest ends with the occupation of Romania without Moldavia by troops of the Central Powers

**Dec 6**

Formation of the Provisional Polish State Council (Tymczasowa Rada

## 1916

Stanu) by the German and Austrian occupational forces

### Dec 30

Assassination of Grigori Rasputin (1869–1916) in Russia

## 1917

### Jan 7

Formation of the National Committee of Romanian Emigrants from Austria-Hungary *Comitetul Național al Românilor Emigranți din Austro-Ungaria* Iași

### Mar 8–15

The February Revolution in Russia overthrows the monarchy

### Mar 16

Vladimir I. Lenin (1870–1924) arrives at Petrograd from his Swiss exile

### Mar 28

The Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd proclaims the legitimacy of Poland's strive for independence

### Apr 6

The United States of America declares war on Germany

### May 3–4

Mass protests of workers in Petrograd

### May 12–Jun 17

Tenth Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

### Jun 30

Greece declares war on the Central Powers

### Jul 1–19

Russian failure in the Kerensky offensive against the Central Powers

### Jul 16–17

Petrograd July Days (public unrest)

### Jul 21

Alexander Kerensky (1881–1970) Prime Minister of the Russian Provisional Government

### Jul 22

Józef Piłsudski arrested by German forces and imprisoned at Magdeburg, after he renounced the Polish Legions' oath of fidelity towards Germany

## 1917

### Jul 22–Aug 1

Offensive of the Romanian Army and Battle of Mărășești

### Aug 6–Sep 3

Battle of Mărășești between German and Romanian troops

### Aug 8–22

In the Battle of Oituz, German and Austro-Hungarian troops defend the Oituz Gap against a Romanian offensive

### Aug 18–28

Eleventh Battle of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

### Sep 1–5

German troops take Riga

### Oct 5

Promised creation of the Kingdom of Poland, declaration by Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany and Franz Joseph of Austria

### Oct 12–20

Operation 'Albion': German invasion of the Estonian islands

### Oct 24–27

Twelfth Battle (Battle of Caporetto) of the Isonzo confronting Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops

### Nov 7

October Revolution in Russia; the Petrograd Soviet seizes the Winter Palace

### Dec 7

The United States of America declares war on Austria-Hungary

### Dec 9

Cease-fire of Focșani between Romania and the Central Powers

### Dec 15

Armistice between Russia and the Central Powers

## 1918

**Jan 29**

Battle of Kruty (Ukrainian-Soviet Russian War)

**Jan 30**

More than one million German workers participate in the 'January Strikes' for peace, democracy and better working conditions

**Feb 1**

Mutiny of the sailors at the Austro-Hungarian navy base of Cattaro

**Feb 18–Mar 8**

As a consequence of the unsuccessful peace negotiations with the Russian government, the Central Powers start 'Operation Faustschlag' in the southern sector of the front

**Feb 21**

German troops capture Minsk, Belarus

**Feb 24**

German troops capture Zhytomyr, Ukraine

**Feb 25**

German troops capture Tallinn, Estonia

**Feb 28**

German troops capture Pskov and Narva

**Mar 2**

German troops capture Kiev, Ukraine

**Mar 3**

Soviet Russia signs the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the Central Powers, surrendering its claims to Ukraine, to the Polish and Baltic territories and to Finland

**Mar 5**

Provisional peace of Buftea between Romania and the Central Powers

**Mar 13**

Austro-Hungarian troops conquer Odessa

**Mar 25**

The Penza Agreement guarantees the free passage of the Czechoslovak Legion to Vladivostok

**Apr 30**

Czech and Slovak exile organisations in the USA conclude the Pittsburgh Agreement

## 1918

**May 7**

Peace Treaty of Bucharest between Romania and the Central Powers (which was never ratified)

**May 21**

Ottoman troops invade Armenia

**Jun 5**

Versailles Declaration of the Prime Ministers of France, Britain and Italy for the creation of an independent Polish state

**Jun 8**

German intervention in the Caucasus

**Aug 1**

British troops enter Vladivostok

**Aug 3**

Allied troops land at Archangel

**Aug 5**

The Czechoslovak People's Army of Komuch takes Kazan from the Red Army

**Aug 16**

US troops overrun by Bolshevik troops at Archangelsk

**Aug 17**

Turkish troops overthrow Caucasus

**Sep 1**

US troops land in Vladivostok, Siberia (until 1920)

**Sep 4**

US troops land in Archangel

**Sep 8–23**

Formation of the Provisional All-Russian Government at the Ufa Conference, with the help of the Czechoslovak Legion

**Sep 14–29**

Vardar offensive of joint Serbian, French and Greek forces against Bulgarian trenches

**Sep 15**

Victory of the Entente on the Balkan front

**Sep 27**

Capitulation of Bulgaria

**Sep 30**

Armistice between Bulgaria and the Entente states

**Oct 21**

Outbreak of revolutionary unrest in Austria



## 1918

**Oct 27**

Austria offers to the Allies an armistice and a separate peace

**Oct 30**

Bulgaria declares cease-fire

The Ottoman Empire signs an armistice with the Allies at Mudros

**Oct 31**

Liberation of Cracow Russian from Habsburg rule after the long-lasting partitions of Poland

**Nov 1**

Proclamation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic; Ukrainian troops take over the power at Lwów, which stimulate the Polish-Ukrainian military conflict

**Nov 3**

Revolt of the German sailors and troops at Kiel, Hamburg, Rostock, Bremen and Berlin

The armistice of the Allies with Austria-Hungary is signed at Padova, Italy

**Nov 10**

Romania renews the war against the Central Powers

**Nov 11**

Matthias Erzberger (1875–1921) and leader of the German Armistice Commission, signs the cease-fire in the Compiègne Wood on Germany's behalf, end of fighting at 11 a.m.

**Nov 13**

Soviet Russia cancels the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

French and British troops occupy the area around Constantinople

**Nov 18**

Alexander Kolchak (1874–1920) becomes commander of the All-Russian Government

## 1919

**Jan 18**

Opening of the Paris Peace Conference

**Jan 27**

The Czechoslovak Legion seizes control of the Trans-Siberian Railway

**Feb 3**

The Red Army is defeated in a series of clashes with the White Russians

**Feb 14–**

Gradually beginning of the Polish-Soviet War

**Mar 26**

League of Nations Covenant adopted at the Paris Peace Conference

**Apr 20**

Polish Army captures Wilno/Vilnius from Red Army

**Apr 28**

Constitution of the League of Nations accepted by the Paris Peace Conference

**May 2**

Munich, Germany, occupied by regular Reichswehr and Freikorps troops

**May 19–**

Turkish War of Independence

**May 22–July**

First Battle of Riga between the Latvian Army, German Freikorps, Baltic Landeswehr against the Red Army

**Jun 6**

Finland declares war against Bolsheviks (Finnish Civil War)

**Jun 28**

The German delegation signs the Peace Treaty of Versailles

**Aug 4**

Hungarian Soviet Republic overthrown by the Romanian Army, Béla Kun flees to Vienna, later to Soviet Russia

**Sep 10**

The Austrian delegation signs the Peace Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye

**Nov 3–11**

Second Battle of Riga, Latvian Army supported by Estonians and the British Royal Navy against the German Frei-



## 1919

korps, Baltic Landeswehr and the West Russian Volunteer Army

**Nov 14**

The Red Army takes Omsk

**Nov 16**

Admiral Miklós Horthy (1868-1957), head of the Hungarian Army, seizes Budapest

**Nov 19**

US Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles

**Nov 27**

The Bulgarian delegation signs the Peace Treaty of Neuilly

## 1920

**Jan 10**

League of Nations founded

**Jan 20**

The Red Army takes Irkutsk

**Jan 21**

End of the Paris Peace Conference

**Feb 7**

Armistice between the Red Army and the Czechoslovak Legion Admiral Alexander V. Kolchak (1874-1920) surrenders to the Bolshevik troops and is executed

**Apr 20**

Polish Army captures Wilno/Vilnius from Red Army

**Apr 28**

Soviet Russian troops occupy Baku

**May 5**

German-Latvian Peace Treaty signed

Polish and Ukrainian troops seize Kiev, following the Red Army's counter-offensive a month later

**Jun 4**

Peace Treaty of Trianon between Hungary and the Allies

**Jun 6**

Baron Pjotr Nikolaevich Wrangel (1878-1928) opens White Russian offensive against Red Army

**Jun 25**

League of Nations places International Court of Justice in The Hague (Den Haag), Netherlands

**Jul 12**

Peace Treaty between Lithuania and RSFSR

**Aug 10**

Peace Treaty of Sèvres between Turkey and the Allies

**Aug 11**

Peace of Riga, acknowledged independence of Latvia by RSFSR

## 1920

**Aug 12–15**

'Battle of Warsaw' between Poland and troops of the Red Army after the campaign of Red Army in Eastern Poland

**Aug 14**

Treaty between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (first step towards the Little Entente)

**Nov 1**

Headquarters of the League of Nations move to Geneva, Switzerland

**Nov 12**

Treaty of Rapallo between Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes: Italy annexes Zadar and establishes the Free State of Fiume

**Nov 15**

First general assembly of the League of Nations

**Dec 16**

Bulgaria admitted to League of Nations

## 1921

**Jan 3**

Turkey makes peace with Armenia

**Jan 24**

Paris Conference on reparations held

**Feb 12–25**

Soviet Russian troops invade Georgia

**Mar 18**

Peace Treaty of Riga signed, Poland enlarged

**Apr 23**

Treaty between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Romania

**Jun 7**

Treaty between the Kingdom of Romania and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

**Aug 23**

USA signs Peace Treaty with Austria

**Aug 25**

USA signs Peace Treaty with Germany

**Aug 29**

USA signs Peace Treaty with Hungary

**Oct 13**

Treaty of Kars between Soviet Russia and Turkey

## 1922

**Jan 6–13**

Conference of Cannes concerning German retribution payments

**Apr 10–May 19**

Genoa Conference: unsuccessful attempt to coordinate the reconstruction of Europe and Western relations with Germany and Soviet Russia

**Apr 16**

Treaty of Rapallo between Soviet Russia and Germany

**Aug 31**

Treaty between the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Czechoslovak Republic

**Sep 9**

Turkish troops conquer Smyrna and murder Greek civilians

**Sep 18**

Hungary admitted to League of Nations

**Oct 11**

Turkey and Greece sign cease-fire

## 1923

**Jul 24**

Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Allies

**Dec 17**

The League of Nations nominates the Davis Commission in order to establish an agreement over the Memelland

## 1924

**Jan 27**

Treaty of Rome between Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes