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2017 January February MarchApril May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 2017. For the number, see 2017 (disambiguation). Clockwise from top-left: the war against ISIS at the Battle of Mosul; Islamic suicide terrorist Salman Abedi bombs the Manchester Arena following a concert by Ariana Grande, killing 22 people and himself; a view of the Solar eclipse of August 21 ("Great American Eclipse") in North Korea tests a series of nuclear missiles in the face of international condemnation, sparking a period of fierce tension between North Korea and the west; an earthquake strikes Central Mexico, killing 370 people; Spain rejects the Catalan declaration of independence after the Catalan independence referendum, leading to massive protests and strikes; Stephen Paddock opened fire on a crowd attending a music festival in Las Vegas, killing 60 people and himself and becoming the deadliest mass shooting in the United States; after 13 years of orbiting Saturn, the Cassini-Huygens spacecraft ends its mission. Calendar yearYearsMillennium3rdm fictionTelevisionVideo gamesesportsMusicAlbumsBy genreClassicalCountryHip hopJazzLatinMetalRockBy placeAfricaAsiaChinaJapanKoreaPhilippinesAustraliaBrazilCanadaEuropeIrelandScandinaviaNorwaySwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesPolitics and governmentElectionsInternational leadersOrganized crimeReligionReligious leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsScience and technologyArchaeologyBiotechnologyComputing (AI)PalaeontologyQuantum computing and ornithologyClimate changeWeatherTornadoesTropical cyclonesTransportationAviationRail transportSpaceflightTransportation technologySportsAmerican footballAssociation footballAthletics (sport)BadmintonBaseballBasketballChessCombat sportsCricketCyclingGolfIce hockeyPro wrestlingRugby unionSwimmingTennisVolleyballBy sovereign stateAfghanistanAlbaniaAlgeriaAndorraAngolaAntarcticaAntigua and BarbudaArgentinaArmeniaAustraliaAustriaAzerbaijanThe BahamasBahrainBangladeshBarbadosBelarusBelgiumBelizeBeninBhutanBoliviaBosnia and HerzegovinaBotswanaBrazilBruneiBulgariaBurkina FasoBurundiCambodiaCameroonCanadaCape VerdeCentral African RepublicChadChileChinaColombiaCosta RicaComorosCongoD.R. CongoCroatiaCubaCyprusCzech RepublicDenmarkDjiboutiDominican RepublicEcuadorEgyptEl SalvadorEritreaEstoniaEthiopiaEswatiniEquatorial GuineaFijiFinlandFranceGabonThe GambiaGeorgiaGermanyGhanaGreeceGrenadaGuatemalaGuinea-BissauGuyanaHaitiHondurasHong KongHungaryIcelandIndiaIndonesiaIranIraqIrelandIsraelItalyIvory CoastJamaicaJapanJordanKazakhstanKenyaKiribatiKosovoKuwaitKyrgyzstanLaosLatviaLebanonLesothoLiberia LiechtensteinLibyaLithuaniaLuxembourgMacauMadagascarMarshall IslandsMalawiMalaysiaMaldivesMaliMaltaMauritaniaMauritaniaMauritaniaMauritaniaMauritaniaMauritaniaMauritaniaMauritaniaMoldovaMonacoMongoliaMontenegroMoroccoMozambiqueMyanmarNauruNamibiaNepalNetherlandsNew ZealandNicaraguaNigerNigeriaNorth KoreaNorth MacedoniaNorwayOmanPakistanPalauPalestinePanamaPapua New GuineaParaguayPeruPhilippinesPolandPortugalQatarRomaniaRussiaRwandaSaint Kitts and NevisSaint LuciaSaint Vincent and the GrenadinesSamoaSan MarinoSo Tom and PrncipeSaudi ArabiaSenegalSerbiaSeychellesSierra LeoneSingaporeSlovakiaSloveniaSomaliandSouth KoreaSouth SudanSpainSri LankaSudanSurinameSwedenSwitzerlandSyriaTaiwanTajikistanTanzaniaThailandTimor-LesteTogoTongaTrinidad and TobagoTunisiaTurkeyTurkmenistanTuvaluUgandaUkraineUnited KingdomUnited StatesUruguayUzbekistanVanuatuVatican CityVenezuelaVietnamYemenZambiaZimbabweBy international organizationEuropean UnionUnited NationsCategoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks entering the public domainvte2017 in various calendar173174Balinese saka calendar19381939Bengali calendar14231424Berber calendar2967British Regnal year65Eliz.266E Shaka Samvat19381939- Kali Yuga51175118Holocene calendar12017Igbo calendar10171018Iranian calendar13951396Islamic calendar19501951Juche calendar106Julian calendar106Julian calendar106Julian calendar106Julian calendar106Julian calendar13951396Islamic calendar14381439Japanese calendar106Julian calenda calendar2560Tibetan calendar(male Fire-Monkey)2143 or 1762 or 990to(female Fire-Rooster)2144 or 1763 or 991Unix time1483228800 15147647992017 (MMXVII) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar, the 2017th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 17th year of the 3rdmillennium and the 21stcentury, and the 8th year of the 2010s decade. Calendar year 2017 was designated as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development by the United Nations General Assembly.[1] anuary 1 Istanbul nightclub shooting: A gunman dressed as Santa Claus opens fire at the Reina nightclub in Istanbul, Turkey, killing 39 people and injuring 79 others.[2] January 8 2017 Jerusalem truck attack: A Palestinian assailant entered the road where the Israeli defense forces were located with a truck, killing 4 people and injuring 15 others. January 16 Turkish Airlines Flight 6491, a cargo flight en route from Hong Kong to Istanbul via Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, crashes in a residential area while attempting to land at Manas International Airport, Bishkek, killing all four crew members on board and 35 people on the ground.[3] January 19 20162017 Gambian constitutional crisis: The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) launches a military intervention in the Gambia after Yahya Jammeh refuses to cede power following the 2016 presidential elections.[4]January 2120162017 Gambian constitutional crisis: Following the military intervention of ECOWAS, President Yahya Jammeh resigns from office as President of The Gambia.[5][6]Millions of people worldwide join the Women's March following the inauguration of Donald Trump as President of the United States. 420 marches were reported in the U.S. and 168 in other countries, becoming the largest single-day protest in American history.[7]January 27 U.S. President Donald Trump issues executive order banning travel and immigration from seven Muslim-majority nations. Protests against the immigration order erupt nationwide for about two weeks. January 30 Morocco rejoins the African Union. [8] "February 11 North Korea prompts international condemnation by test firing a ballistic missile across the Sea of Japan.[9]February 13 Assassination of Kim Jong-nam: Kim Jong-nam, the eldest son of deceased North Korean leader Kim Jong-i and the half-brother of current North Korean
leader Kim Jong-un, is killed after being attacked by two women with VX nerve agent at Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Malaysia.[10]February 26 An annular solar eclipse is visible from Pacific, Chile, Argentina, Atlantic, Africa. It is the 29th eclipse of the 140th saros cycle (descending node), which started with a partial solar eclipse visible in the Southern Hemisphere on April 16, 1512, and will conclude with another partial solar eclipse visible in the Northern Hemisphere on June 1, 2774.[11]March 3 Nintendo releases the Switch worldwide.[12]March 10 The UN warns that the world is facing the largest humanitarian crisis since World War II, with up to 20million people at risk of starvation and famine in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan and Nigeria.[13]March 14 March 2017 North American blizzard: A major late-season blizzard affects the Northeastern United States, New England and Canada, dumping up to three feet of snow in the hardest hit areas.[14]March 29 The United Kingdom triggers Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, starting the Brexit negotiations, the talks for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union.[15]March 30 SpaceX conducts the world's first reflight of an orbital-class rocket.[16][17]March 31 Horacio Cartes presents to Congress his plans of allowing the re-election of the president of Paraguay, leading to a political crisis which ended in the storm of Congress by liberal activists and in the assassination of Rodrigo Quintana by the police. After this, the Congress votes against the re-election project.[18]April 7 In response to a suspected chemical weapons attack on a rebel-held town, the U.S. military launches 59 Tomahawk cruise missiles at an air base in Syria. Russia describes the strikes as an "aggression", adding they significantly damage U.S.Russia ties.[19]April 13 In the 2017 Nangarhar airstrike, the U.S. drops the GBU-43/B MOAB, the world's largest non-nuclear weapon, at an ISIL base in the Nangarhar Province of eastern Afghanistan. [20] April 15 Emma Morano, an Italian supercentenarian, becomes the last known person born in the 19th century to die. April 27 The 2017 storming of the Macedonian Parliament occurs. May 913 The Eurovision Song Contest takes place in Kyiv, Ukraine, and is won by Portuguese entrant Salvador Sobral with the song "Amar Pelos Dois". [21]May 12 WannaCry ransomware experattack, which goes on to affect at least 150 countries. [22][23]May 22 An ISIL terrorist bombing attack at an Ariana Grande concert in Manchester, England, kills 22 people and injures more than 500 others. [24] June 1 Amidst widespread criticism, the U.S. government announces its decision to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement in due time. [25] June 3 London Bridge attack: Eight people are murdered and dozens of civilians are wounded by Islamist terrorists. Three of the attackers are shot dead by the police. ISIS claims responsibility for the attack. [26]2017 Turin stampede: During a screening of the 2017 UEFA Champions League Final, pepper spray is discharged by individuals attempting to rob soccer fans in the square, causing the crowd to panic. There are 3 deaths and 1,672 people wounded.[27]June 5Montenegro joins NATO as the 29th member.[28]The Qatar diplomatic crisis of 201718 starts, as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and other Arab countries block Qatari access to their seas and air.[29]June 7 Two terrorist attacks are simultaneously carried out by five Islamic State (ISIL) terrorists against the Iranian Parliament building and the Mausoleum of Ruhollah Khomeini, both in Tehran, leaving 17 civilians dead and 43 more wounded. June 8 A snap general election is held in the United Kingdom, three years before the next was due, resulting in a hung parliament, with the Conservative Party, led by Prime Minister Theresa May, losing their majority in Parliament. The Labour Party, led by Jeremy Corbyn, makes gains for the first time since 1997. Days later, the Conservative Party, now lacking a majority, enters a confidence-and-supply deal with the Northern Ireland loyalist party DUP.[30]June 10 The 2017 World Expo is opened in Astana, Kazakhstan.[31]June 18 Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) fire six surface-to-surface mid-range ballistic missiles from domestic bases targeting ISIL forces in the Syrian Deir ez-Zor Governorate in response to the terrorist attacks in Tehran earlier this month. June 21 The Great Mosque of al-Nuri in Mosul, Iraq, is destroyed by ISIL.[32]June 24 The Goodwin Fire, a wildfire, starts in Yavapai County, Arizona near Mayer and forces evacuations of more than a hundred people.[33]June 25 The World Health Organization estimates that the 201617 Yemen cholera outbreak has over 200,000 cases.June 26 The 2017 America's Cup yacht race, sailed in Bermuda, is won by New Zealand's Aotearoa.June 27 2017 cyberattacks on Ukraine: A series of cyberattacks using the Petya malware begins, affecting organizations in Ukraine.[34]July 4 Russia and China urge North Korea to halt its missile and nuclear programs after it successfully tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile.[35][36]July 7The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is voted for by 122 states. [37]ISIL affiliated insurgents attacked an Egyptian military checkpoint in Northern Sinai's Rafah which resulted in the deaths of 26 Egyptian personnel including colonel Ahmed Mansi and 44 other insurgents. July 10 Iraqi Civil War: Mosul is declared fully liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. [38]August 5The UN Security Council unanimously approves fresh sanctions on North Korean trade and investment. [39] Mauritania holds a constitution. August 12 The Unite the Right rally is held in Charlottesville, Virginia, United States, by a variety of white nationalist and other far-right groups; Heather Heyer, a counter-protester, is killed after being hit by a car.August 17The first observation of a collision of two neutron stars (GW170817)[40] is hailed as a breakthrough in multi-messenger astronomy[41] when both gravitational and electromagnetic waves from the event are detected.[42][43] Data from the event provided confirmatory evidence for the rprocess theory of the origin of heavy elements like gold.[44][45]2017 Barcelona attacks: 22-year-old Younes Abouyaaqoub drives a van into pedestrians on La Rambla in Barcelona, killing 13 people and injuring at least 130 others. Islamic terrorist Abderrahman Bouanane, a Moroccan man carried out the ISIS-inspired attack in southwest Finland.[46][47]August 21 A total solar eclipse (nicknamed "The Great America, passing from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts. The moon was just 3 days past perigee, making it relatively large.[49][50][51]August 25ongoing A military operation targeting Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar "seems a textbook example of ethnic cleansing", according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[52]August 2530 Hurricane Harvey strikes the United States as a Category4 hurricane, causing catastrophic damage to the Houston metropolitan area, mostly due to record-breaking floods. At least 108 deaths are recorded, and total damage reaches \$125billion (2017 USD), making Harvey the costliest natural disaster in United States history, tied with Hurricane Katrina in 2005.[53][54]September 1 Russian President Vladimir Putin expels 755 diplomats in response to United States sanctions.[55]United States Passports become invalid to travel to North Korea, in response to the death of Otto Warmbier. September 3 North Korea, in response to the death of Otto Warmbier. Caribbean islands and the United States. Damages would total \$77.2 billion (2017 USD), and 134 would be killed by the storm.[57]September 13 The International Olympic, respectively.[58]September 15 CassiniHuygens ends its 13-year mission by plunging into Saturn, becoming the first spacecraft to enter the planet's atmosphere. [59]September 19 Twelve days after another powerful earthquake, a 7.1 Mw earthquake strikes central Mexico, killing 370, leaving up to 6,000 injured [60] and thousands more homeless. [61]September 1920 Just two weeks after Hurricane Irma struck the Caribbean, Hurricane Maria strikes similar areas, making landfall on Dominica as a Category5 hurricane, and Puerto Rico as a Category5 hurricane. Maria caused over 3,000 deaths and damages estimated in excess of \$91.6billion (2017 USD).[54][62]September 25 Kurdistan Region votes in a referendum to become an independent state, in defiance of Iraq;[63] by October 15, the crisis escalates into a short-lived armed conflict over disputed territories. September 26 Fortnite Battle Royale releases. October 1 60 people are killed and 867 more injured when Stephen Paddock opens fire on a crowd in Las Vegas, surpassing the 2016 Orlando nightclub shooting as the deadliest mass shooting perpetrated by a lone gunman in U.S. history.[64][65]October 12 The United States announces its decision to withdraw from UNESCO,[66] and is immediately followed by Israel.[67]October 14 A massive blast caused by a truck bombing in Mogadishu, Somalia kills at least 587 people and injures 316 others.[68]October 17 Syrian Civil War: Raqqa is declared fully liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. October 25 At the 19th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Xi Jinping Thought is written into the party's constitution.[69]October 26 At the level crossing of the HankoHyvink railway line, a passenger train collided with an off-road truck of the Nyland Brigade in Raseborg, Finland; four people died and 11 were injured.[70][71]October 27 Based on the results of a previously held referendum, Catalonia declares independence from Spain,[72] but the Catalan Republic is not recognised by the Spanish government or any other sovereign nation.[73]November 2 A new species of orangutan as well as the first great ape to be described for almost a century.[74]November 3 Syrian Civil War: both Deir ez-Zor in Syria and
Al-Qa'im in Iraq are declared liberated from ISIL on the same day.[75]November 5The German newspaper Sddeutsche Zeitung publishes 13.4 million documents leaked from the offshore law firm Appleby, along with business registries in 19 tax jurisdictions that reveal offshore financial activities on behalf of politicians, celebrities, corporate giants and business leaders. The newspaper shared the documents with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists and asked it to lead the investigative Journalists and asked it to lead the investigation.[76]Sutherland Springs, Texas, United States, killing 26 people and injuring 20 more. It was the deadliest shooting in an American place of worship in modern history, surpassing the Charleston church shooting of 2015[77] and the Waddell Buddhist temple shooting of 1991.[78]November 12 A magnitude 7.3 earthquake strikes the border region between Iraq and Iran leaving at least 530 dead and over 70,000 homeless.[79]November 15Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe is placed under house arrest, as the military take control of the country.[80] He resigns six days later, after 37 years of rule.[81] A Leonardo da Vinci painting, Salvator Mundi, sells for US\$450million at Christie's in New York, a new record price for any work of art.[82] The Argentinian submarine ARA San Juan suddenly vanished with 44 crew members on board whilst on a routine patrol in the South Atlantic. It would be found one year later wrecked 907 metres (2,976ft) below the Atlantic Ocean.[83]November 20 Nature publishes an article recognising the high-velocity asteroid Oumuamua as originating from outside the Solar System, i.e. the first known interstellar ject.November 22 The International Court of Justice finds Ratko Mladi guilty of genocide committed in Srebrenica during the 1990s Bosnian War, the worst massacre in Europe since World War II. He is sentenced to life in prison.[84]November 24 A mosque attack in Sinai, Egypt kills 305 worshippers and leaves hundreds more wounded [85]November 27 Start of the Honduran protests.[86]December 5 Russia is banned from the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang by the International Olympic Committee, following an investigation into state-sponsored doping.[87]December 6 The United States officially recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's capital.[88]December 9 The Iraqi military announces that it has "fully liberated" all of Iraq's territory from "ISIS terrorist gangs" and retaken full control of the Iraqi-Syrian border.[89]December 14 The Walt Disney Company announces that it will acquire most of 21st Century Fox, including the 20th Century Fox, including the 20th Century Fox film studio, for \$66billion.[90]December 22 The UN Security Council votes 150 in favor of additional sanctions on North Korea, including measures to slash the country's petroleum imports by up to 90%.[91][92]December 24 Guatemala follows in the footsteps of the United States by announcing that they will also move their Israeli embassy to Jerusalem, followed by Honduras and Panama two days later.[93]Main pages Category: 2017 births and Deaths in 2017Nobel medalChemistry Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank and Richard HendersonEconomics Richard ThalerLiterature Sir Kazuo IshiguroPeace International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear WeaponsPhysics Barry Barish, Kip Thorne and Rainer WeissPhysiology or Medicine Jeffrey C. 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Julian, Hana Levi (December 26, 2017). "Honduras, Panama to Transfer Embassies to Jerusalem, Following US and Guatemala - The JewishPress.com". Jewish 1901 to 2000For other uses, see 20th century (disambiguation). Earthrise, taken on December 24, 1968 by astronaut William "Bill" Anders during the Apollo 8 space mission. It was the first photograph taken of Earth from lunar orbit.Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies19thcentury20thcentury21stcentury21stcentury20thcentury21stcentury20thcen (MCMI), and ended on 31 December 2000 (MM).[1][2] It was the 10th and last century in the 2nd millennium and was marked by new models of scientific understanding, unprecedented scopes of warfare, new models of scientific understanding and was marked by new models of scientific understanding. unprecedented, [3] as the century started with around 1.6 billion people, and ended with around 6.2 billion.[4] The 20th century was dominated by significant geopolitical events that reshaped the political and social structure of the globe: World War I, the Spanish flu pandemic, World War I and the Cold War. Unprecedented advances in science and technology defined the century, including the advent of nuclear weapons and nuclear power, space exploration, the shift from analog to digital computing and the continuing advancement of transportation, including powered flight and the automobile. The Earth's sixth mass extinction event, the Holocene extinction, continued, and human conservation efforts increased. Major themes of the century included decolonization, nationalism, globalization and new forms of intergovernmental organizations. Democracy spread, and women were given the right to vote in many countries in the world. Cultural homogenization began through developments in emerging transportation and information and communications technology, with popular music and other influences of Western culture, international corporations, and what is arguably a truly global economy by the end of the 20th century. Poverty was reduced and the century saw rising standards of living, world population growth, awareness of environmental degradation and ecological extinction.[5][6] Automobiles, airplanes, and home appliances became common, and video and audio recording saw mass adoption. These developments were made possible by the exploitation of fossil fuel resources, which offered energy in an easily portable form, but also caused concern about pollution and long-term impact on the environment. Humans started to explore space, taking their first footsteps on the Moon. Great advances in electricity generation and telecommunication, ultimately leading to the Internet. Meanwhile, advances in medical technology resulted in the near-eradication of many infectious diseases, as well as opening the avenue of biological genetic engineering. Scientific discoveries, such as the theory of relativity and quantum physics, profoundly changed the foundational models of physical science, forcing scientific discoveries, such as the theory of relativity and quantum physics. end of the 19th century that the last few details of scientific knowledge were about to be filled in. At the beginning of the period, the British Empire is the world's most
powerful nation, [7] having acted as the world's most powerful nation, [7] having acted as World War I changed the way war is fought, as new inventions such as tanks, chemical weapons, and aircraft modified tactics and strategy. After more than four years of trench warfare in Western Europe, and up to 17 million dead, the powers that had formed the Triple Entente (France, Britain, and Russia, later replaced by the United States and joined by Italy and Romania) emerged victorious over the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria). In addition to annexing many of the colonial possessions of the vanquished states, the Triple Entente exacted punitive restitution payments from them, plunging Germany in particular into economic depression. The Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires were dismantled at the war's conclusion. The Russian Revolution resulted in the overthrow of the Tsarist regime of Nicholas II and the onset of the Russian Civil War. The victorious Bolsheviks then established the Soviet Union, the world's first communist state. Fascism, a movement which grew out of post war angst and which accelerated during the Great Depression of the 1930s, gained momentum in Italy, Germany's aggressive expansion at the expense of its neighbors. Meanwhile, Japan had rapidly transformed itself into a technologically advanced industrial power and, along with Germany and Italy, formed the Axis powers. Japan's military expansionism in East Asia and the Pacific Ocean brought it into conflict with the United States, culminating in a surprise attack which drew the US into World War II. After some years of dramatic military success, Germany is defeated in 1945, having been invaded by the Soviet Union and Poland from the East and by the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and France from the West. After the victory of the Allies in Europe, the war in Asia ended with the Soviet invasion of Manchuria and the only one to use them in warfare. In total, World War II left some 60 million people dead. The mushroom cloud of the detonation of Little Boy, the first nuclear age with the international security dominating thread of mutual assured destruction in the latter half of the 20th century. Following World War II, the United Nations, successor to the League of Nations, is established as an international forum in which the world's nations could discuss issues diplomatically. It enacted resolutions on such topics as the conduct of warfare, environmental protection, international sovereignty, and human rights. Peacekeeping forces consisting of troops provided by various countries, with various United Nations and other aid agencies, helped to relieve famine, disease, and poverty, and to suppress some local armed conflicts. European Countries by the end of the 20th century. After the war, Germany is occupied and divided between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe is rebuilt with the aid of the American Marshall Plan, resulting in a major post-war economic boom, and many of the affected nations became Soviet Union. close allies of the United States.With the Axis defeated and Britain and France rebuilding, the United States and the Soviet Union were left standing as the world's only superpowers. Allies during the war, they soon became hostile to one another as their competing ideologies of communism and democratic capitalism proliferated in Europe, which became divided by the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall. They formed competing military alliances (NATO and the Warsaw Pact) which engaged in a decades-long standoff known as the Cold War. The period is marked by a new arms race as the USSR became the second nation to develop nuclear weapons, which were produced by both sides in sufficient numbers to end most human life on the planet had a large-scale nuclear exchange ever occurred. Mutually assured destruction is credited by many historians as having prevented such an exchange, each side being unable to engage one another without ensuring an equally devastating retaliatory strike. directly, the conflict played out in a series of proxy wars around the worldparticularly in China, Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Afghanistanas the USSR sought to export communism while the US attempted to contain it. The technological competition between the two sides led to substantial investment in research and development which produced innovations that reached far beyond the battlefield, such as space exploration and the International community grew in the second half of the century significantly due to a new wave of decolonization, particularly in Africa. Most of the newly independent states, were grouped together with many other so called developing countries. Developing countries gained attention, particularly due to rapid population growth, leading to a record world in Africa and Asia gained independence in a process of decolonization. Meanwhile, globalization opened the century, most of the century, most of the century and door for several nations to exert a strong influence over many world affairs. The US's global military presence spread American culture around the world with the advent of the Hollywood motion picture industry and Broadway, jazz, rock music, and pop music, fast food and hippy counterculture, hip-hop, house music, and disco, as well as street style, all of which came to be identified with the concepts of popular culture and youth culture.[8][9][10] After the Soviet Union collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laosfollowed by difficultation collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laosfollowed by difficultation collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laosfollowed by difficultation collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laosfollowed by difficultation collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laosfollowed by difficultation collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled with the notable exception contained with the notable exception transitions into market economies.[11]Due to continuing industrialization and expanding trade, many significant changes of the century, followed by supertankers; airliners; motorways; radio communication and broadcasting; television; digital computers; air conditioning; antibiotics; nuclear power; frozen food; microcomputers; the Internet and the World Wide Web; and mobile telephones affected people's quality of life across the developed world. The quantity of goods consumed by the average person expanded massively. Scientific research, engineering professionalization and technological developmentmuch of it motivated by the Cold War arms racedrove changes in everyday life. Martin Luther King Jr., an African American civil rights movement leader (Washington, August 1963)Starting from the century, strong discrimination based on race and sex is significant in most societies. Although the Atlantic slave trade had ended in the 19th century, movements for equality for non-white people in the white-dominated societies of North America, Europe, and South Africa continued. By the end of the 20th century, in many parts of the world, women had the same legal rights as men, and racism had come to be seen as unacceptable, a sentiment often backed up by legislation.[12] When the Republic of India is constituted, the disadvantaged classes of the
caste system in India became entitled to affirmative action benefits in education, employment and government. Attitudes toward pre-marital sex changed rapidly in many societies during the sexual revolution of the 1960s and 1970s. Attitudes towards homosexuality also began to change in the later part of the century.[13][14]Trauma brought on by events like World War I and World War II, with their military death tolls alone at bare minimum being 29,697,963, and the Spanish Flu, whose death count alone exceeded that, helped make society in many countries more egalitarian and less neglectful of the poor.[15]The Blue Marble, Earth as seen from Apollo 17 in December 1972. The photograph is taken by LMP Harrison Schmitt. The second half of the 20th century saw humanity's first space exploration. Economic growth and technological progress had radically altered daily lives. Europe appeared to be at a sustainable peace for the first time in recorded history[citation needed]. The people of the Indian subcontinent, a sixth of the world population, is finally open to the world, creating a new state after the near-complete destruction of the old cultural order. With the end of colonialism and the Cold War, nearly a billion people in Africa were left in new nation states. The world is undergoing its second major period of globalization; the first, which started in the 18th century, having been terminated by World War I. Since the US is in a dominant position, a major part of the process is Americanization. The influence of China and India is also rising, as the world's largest populations were rapidly integrating with the world is still blighted by small-scale wars and other violent conflicts, fueled by competition over resources and by ethnic conflicts. Disease threatened to destabilize many regions of the world. New viruses such as the West Nile virus ethnic conflicts. The virus is becoming an epidemic in southern Africa. Based on research done by climate scientists, the majority of the scientific community consider that in the long term environmental problems pose a serious threat. [16] One argument is that of global warming occurring due to human-caused emission of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide produced by the burning of fossil fuels.[17] This prompted many nations to negotiate and sign the Kyoto treaty, which set mandatory limits on carbon dioxide emissions. World population increased from about 1.6billion at the century's end.[18][19]Main articles: International relations of the Great Powers (18141919), Diplomatic history of World War I, International relations (19191939), Diplomatic history of World War I (as of 1923). The number of people killed during the century by government actions is in the hundreds of millions. This includes deaths caused by wars, genocide, politicide and mass murders. The deaths from acts of war during the two world wars alone have been estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 and 80 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million.[citation needed] Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated at between 50 million war and killings of rioting mobs.[20] According to Charles Tilly, "Altogether, about 100 million people died as a direct result of action by organized military units backed by one government or another over the course of the century. Most likely a comparable number of civilians died of war-induced disease and other indirect effects."[21] It is estimated that approximately 70 million Europeans died through war, violence and famine between 1914 and 1945.[22]Russo-Japanese War, between the Russian Empire and the Empire and the Empire of Japan during 1904 and 1905 over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and the Empire of Japan during 1904 and 1905 over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and the Empire began to spread across the vast areas of the Russian Empire. The unrest, and military mutinies. Sinking of the Titanic, RMS Titanic sank on 15 April 1912 in the North Atlantic Ocean. The largest ocean liner in service at the time, Titanic is four days into her maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York City, with an estimated 2,224 people on board when she struck an iceberg at 23:40 (ship's time)[a] on 14 April. The Armenian, Assyrian and Greeks in the Ottoman Empire during World Warl, spearheaded by the ruling Committee of Union and Progress (CUP).[23][24]The Alliance of Eight Nations (Austro-Hungarian Empire, United Kingdom of Italy, Empire of Japan, Russian Empire, United Kingdom of Italy, Empire of Japan, Russian Empire, Kingdom of the Qing China represented the club of great powers in the early 20th century. Rising nationalism and increasing nationalism and increasing nationalism and the United States. At the time, it is said by many to be the "war to end all wars". The Arab Revolt of 1916 is an armed uprising against the Ottoman Empire done by the Arabs in agreement with the British and French empires. The revolt is led by Sharif Hussein bin Ali who is promised by Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt and the French government, that in exchange for fighting the Ottoman Empire, Sharif Hussein would gain control over all Arab lands under the Russian Revolution of 1917, 300 years of Tsarist reign were ended and the Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, established the world's first Communist state. The end of World War I saw the collapse of the central powers, the German Empire, the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire, the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire, the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and the Collapse of the central powers, the German Empire, the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire the United States and much of Europe in the first part of the century, and with the advent of new birth control techniques, women became more independent throughout the century. Notable developments included chemical warfare, the introduction of military aviation and the widespread use of submarines. The introduction of nuclear warfare in the mid-20th century marked the definite transition to modern warfare. The Revolutions of 19171923 occurred during and World War I inspired by the Russian Revolution which saw many political changes in Europe and in Asia. The Osage Murders of 1918-1931 were a series of killings of members of the Native American Osage Nation, who were the richest people per capita in the world at that time. [28] The 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, is a racist anti black terrorist attack in the Greenwood District in Tulsa, Oklahoma, which is home to many successful and wealthy Black Americans. The attack is perpetrated by white residents and local white deputies. The perpetrators were armed by local government officials.[29][30]The 1923 Beer Hall Putsch failed coup d'tat by Nazism) in Europe. Holodomor, man-made famine in Soviet Ukraine from 1932 to 1933 that killed millions of Ukrainians.Night of the Long Knives, purge that took place in Nazi Germany from 30 June to 2 July 1934. The 1934 to 1935 Long March, military retreat by the Chinese Red Army and Chinese Red Army Francisco Franco rebelled against the Second Spanish Republic. Many consider this war as a testing battleground for World War II, as the fascist armies bombed some Spanish territories. Great Purge, political purge in the Soviet Union that took place from 1938. The 1938 Kristallnacht, pogrom against Jews carried out by the Nazi Party's Sturmabteilung (SA) and Schutzstaffel (SS) paramilitary forcesWorld War II (19391945) became the deadliest conflict in human history involving primarily the axis, Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and the Empire of Japan against the allies, China, France, the United States. Many atrocities occurred, particularly the Holocaust killing approximately 11 million victims. It ended with the atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. The two world wars led to efforts to increase international cooperation, notably through the founding of the League of Nations after World War I. The creation of Israel in 1948, a Jewish state in the Middle East, at the end of the British Mandate for Palestinians in addition to regional conflicts. These were also influenced by the vast oil fields in many of
the other countries of the predominantly Arab region. In 1948 The Nakba is, according to several historians, and Palestinians in addition to regional conflicts. a targeted ethnic cleansing campaign against Arabs in Palestine perpetrated by Jewish Militias under Plan Delta, a plan ordered by Ben-Gurion. The campaign utilized methods of intimidation, violent attacks, and the destruction of several Arab villages.[31][32][33]After the Soviet Union's involvement in World War II, communism became a major force in global politics, notably in Eastern Europe, China, Indochina and Cuba, where communist parties gained near-absolute power. Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev aboard the USS Sequoia, June 19, 1973The Cold War (19471991) involved an arms race and increasing competition between the two major players in the world: the Soviet Union and the United States. This competition included the development and improvement of nuclear weapons and space technology. This led to the proxy wars with the Western bloc, including wars in Korea (19501953) and Vietnam (19571975). The Soviet authorities caused the deaths of millions of their own citizens to eliminate domestic opposition. [34] More than 18 million people passed through the Gulag, with a further 6 million being exiled to remote areas of the Soviet Union.[35]Nationalist movements in the India and Muhammad Ali Jinnah-led Pakistan, although would lead to conflicts between the two nations such as border and territorial disputes. After a long period of civil wars and conflicts with western powers, China's last imperial dynasty ended in 1912. The resulting republic is replaced, after another civil war, by the communist party, China's economic system had largely transformed to capitalism. Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolence and Indian independence movement against the British Empire influenced many political movements in South Africa against apartheid challenging racial segregation. of colonialism led to the independence of many African and Asian countries, from the two largest colonial empires in the world, the British administration from 1842 to 1997, is one of the original Four Asian Tigers.1956 Pozna protests, the first of several massive protests against the communist government of the Polish People's Republic. Hungarian Revolution of 1956, attempted countrywide revolution to the Soviet Union (USSR). Mao Zedong's radical policy of modernization leads to the Great Chinese Famine causing the death of tens of millions of Chinese Famine in human history. [36] Cuban Missile Crisis, 13-day confrontation between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, when American deployments of nuclear missiles in Italy and Turkey were matched by Soviet deployments of nuclear missiles in Cuba. The Vietnam War, fought between Israel and a coalition of Arab states, primarily Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. The 1968 Prague Spring, period of political liberalization and mass protests in the prices of food and other everyday items while wages remained stagnant. Yom Kippur War, fought from 6 to 25 October 1973 between Israel and a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria. Iranian revolution, series of events that culminated in the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty in 1979. The Soviet Union along with complete political turnoil in Afghanistan[36]The 1981 Martial law in Poland, the government of the Polish People's Republic drastically restricted everyday life by introducing martial law and a military junta in an attempt to counter political opposition, in particular the Solidarity movement. The 1986 Chernobyl disaster, the worst nuclear disaster in history. The revolutions of 1989 released Eastern and Central Europe from Soviet control. Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia dissolved; the former having many states seceded and the latter violently over several years, into successor states, with many rife with ethnic nationalism. Meanwhile, East Germany and West Germany were reunified in 1990. The Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, culminating in the deaths of hundreds of civilian protesters and thousands of wounded, were a series of demonstrations in and near Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China. Led mainly by students and intellectuals, the protests occurred in a year that saw the collapse of a number of communist governments around the world.1991 Soviet coup attempt, a failed attempt by hardliners of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to forcibly seize control of the country from Mikhail Gorbachev, who is Soviet President and General Secretary of the CPSU at the time. Bosnian War, international armed conflict that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. The 1994 Rwandan genocide, over a span of around 100 days, members of the Tutsi ethnic group, as well as some moderate Hutu and Twa, were systematically killed by Hutu militias. European integration began in earnest in the 1950s in France and Germany, and eventually led to the European Union, a political and economic union that comprised 15 countries at the end of the 20th century. Main article: 20th century in literatureI and the Village, 1911, by Marc Chagall, a modern painterAs the century began, Paris is the artistic capital of the century New York City

had become the artistic capital of the world. Theater, films, music and the media had a major influence on fashion and trends in all aspects of life. As many films and much music originate from the United States, American culture spread rapidly over the world. Theater, films, music and the media had a major influence on fashion and trends in all aspects of life. became more dominant not only in films but in comics and television as well. During the century a new skilled understanding of narrativist imagery is developed. Computer games and internet surfing became new and popular form of entertainment during the last 25 years of the century. In literature, science fiction, fantasy (with well-developed fictional worlds, rich in detail), and alternative history fiction gained popularity. Detective fiction gained popularity in the interwar period. In the United States in 1961 Grove Press published Tropic of Cancer a novel by Henry Miller redefining pornography and censorship in publishing in America. Main article: 20th-century musicElvis Presley in 1956 a leading figure of rock and roll and rockabilly. The invention of music recording technologies such as the phonograph record, and dissemination technologies such as the phonograph record, and disseminating record, and dissemination technologies su established during the 20th century. Igor Stravinsky revolutionized classical composition. In the 1920s, Arnold Schoenberg developed the twelve-tone technique, which became widely influential on 20th-century composers. In classical music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, composition branched out into music, completely new domains, including dodecaph and minimalism. Tango is created in Argentina and became extremely popular in the rest of the Americas and Europe. Blues and jazz music became popularized during the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s in the United States. Bebop develops as a form of jazz in the 1940s. Country music develops in the 1940s. Country music became popularized during the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s in the United States. Bebop develops as a form of jazz music became popularized during the 1940s. Country music develops as a form of jazz music became popularized during the 1940s. Country music became po went on to influence rock and roll in the 1950s, which along with folk music, increased in popularity with the British Invasion of the mid-to-late 1960s. Rock soon branched into many different genres, including folk rock, heavy metal, punk rock, and alternative rock and became the dominant genre of popular music. This is challenged with the rise of hip hop in the 1980s and 1990s. Other genres such as house, techno, reggae, and soul all developed during the latter half of the century and went through various periods of popularity. Synthesizers began to be employed widely in music and crossed over into the mainstream with new wave music in the 1980s. Electronic instruments have been widely deployed in all manners of popular music and has led to the development of such genres as house, synth-pop, electronic dance music, and industrial. Charlie Chaplin in his 1921 film The Kid, with Jackie Coogan. See also: History of filmFilm as an artistic medium is created in the 20th century. The first modern movie theatre is established in Pittsburgh in 1905.[38] Hollywood developed as the center of American films were in black and white, technicolor is developed, with the first full-length feature film. The Jazz Singer, released in 1927. The Academy Awards were established in 1929. Animation is also developed in the 1920s, with the first full-length cel animated feature film Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, released in 1937. Computer-generated imagery is developed in the 1980s, with the first full-length CGI-animated film Toy Story released in 1937. Chaplin, Sean Connery, Tom Cruise, James Dean, Robert De Niro, Harrison Ford, Clark Gable, Cary Grant, Audrey Hepburn, Katharine Hepburn, Sidney Poitier, Meryl Streep, Elizabeth Taylor, James Stewart, Jane Fonda and John Wayne are among the most popular Hollywood stars of the 20th century.Madhubala, Jean-Paul Belmondo, Karel Roden, Sean Connery, Marcello Mastroianni, Salah Zulfikar, Marlene Dietrich, Brigitte Bardot, Omar Sharif, Catherine Deneuve, Alain Delon, Soad Hosny, Fernanda Montenegro, Sophie Marceau, Fatima Rushdi, Amitabh Bachchan, Jean Gabin, Toshiro Mifune, Shoukry Sarhan, Lars Mikkelsen, Sophia Loren, Youssef Wahbi, Claudia Cardinale, Klaus Kinski, Grard Depardieu, Max von Sydow, Faten Hamama, Rutger Hauer and Toni Servillo are among the most popular movie stars of the 20th century. Sergei Eisenstein, D. W. Griffith, Cecil B. DeMille, Frank Capra, Howard Hawks, John Ford, Orson Welles, Martin Scorsese, John Huston, Alfred Hitchcock, Akira Kurosawa, Spike Lee, Ingmar Bergman, Federico Fellini, Walt Disney, Stanley Kubrick, Steven Spielberg, Sergey Parajanov, Ridley Scott, Woody Allen, Quentin Tarantino, James Cameron, William Friedkin, Ezz El-Dine Zulficar and George Lucas are among the most important and popular filmmakers of the 20th century. In theater, sometimes referred to as Broadway in New York City, playwrights such as Eugene O'Neill, Samuel Beckett, Edward Albee, Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams introduced innovative language and ideas to the idiom. In musical theater, figures such as Rodgers and Hammerstein, Lerner and Loewe, Mohammed Karim, and Irving Berlin had an enormous impact on both film and the culture in general. Modern dance is born in America as a 'rebellion' against centuries-old European ballet. Dancers and choreographers Alvin Ailey, Isadora Duncan, Vaslav Nijinsky, Ruth St. Denis, Mahmoud Reda, Martha Graham, Jos Limn, Doris Humphrey, Merce Cunningham, and Paul Taylor re defined movement, struggling to bring it back to its 'natural' roots and along with Jazz, created a solely American art form. Alvin Ailey is credited with popularizing modern dance and revolutionizing African-American participation in 20th-century concert dance. His company gained the nickname "Cultural Ambassador to the World" because of its extensive international touring. Ailey's choreographic masterpiece Revelations is believed to be the best known and most often seen modern dance performance. See also: History of Video gamesVideo gamesVideo gamest technological to the great technological to the great technological to the best known and most often seen modern dance performance. See also: History of Video gamesVideo steps forward in computing since the second post-war periodare one of the new forms of entertainment that emerged as an industry during the 1970s, and then exploded into social and cultural phenomena in the late 1970s and early 1980s with the golden age of arcade video games, with notable releases such as Taito's Space Invaders, Atari, Inc.'s Asteroids, Nintendo's Donkey Kong, Namco's Pac-Man and Galaga, Konami's Frogger, Capcom's 1942 and Sega's Zaxxon,[39] the worldwide success of Nintendo's Super Mario Bros.[40] and the release in the 1990s of Sony PlayStation console, the first one to break the record of 100 million units sold, with Gran Turismo being the system's best selling video game designers in this century stand out for their work, such as Shigeru Miyamoto, Hideo Kojima, Sid Meier and Will Wright. The Empire State Building is an iconic building of the 1930s.Main article: 20th-century artThe art world experienced the development of new styles and explorations such as fauvism, color field, pop art, minimal art, lyrical abstraction, and conceptual art. The modern art movement revolutionized art and culture and set the stage for both Modernism and its counterpart postmodern art as well as other contemporary art practices. Art Nouveau began as a form of architecture and design but fell out of fashion after World War I. The style is dynamic and inventive but unsuited to the depression of the Great War. In Europe, modern architecture departed from the decorated styles of the Victorian era. Streamlined forms inspired by machines became commonplace, enabled by developments in building materials and technologies. Before World War II, many European architects moved to the United States, where modern architects moved to the United States and technologies. Western countries in the early-to-mid-century, and in many other places by the end of the 20th century. City design throughout most of the West became focused on transport via car. The popularity of sport increased considerablyboth as an activity for all and as entertainment, particularly on television. The modern Olympic Games, first held in 1896 grew to include tens of thousands of athletes in dozens of sports. The FIFA World Cup is first held in 1900 and is held every four years after World War II. American agreed to play in the first World Series with over 100,000 in attendance. [42] Boxing, also known as "Prize Fighting" became popular over this decade although bare-knuckle fighting is still popular. Main article: 20th century in scienceSee also: Big ScienceThe pioneer of computer science, Alan TuringMultiple new fields of mathematics were developed in the 20th century. In the first part of the 20th century, measure theory, functional analysis, and topology were established, and significant development of set theory and formal logic led to Gdel's incompleteness theorems. Later in the 20th century, the development of set theory and formal logic led to Gdel's include the study of fractals[44] and a proof of the four color theorem in 1976.[45]New areas of physics, like special relativity, general relativity, and quantum mechanics, were developed during the first half of the century. In the process, the internal structure of atoms came to be clearly understood, followed by the discovery of elementary particles. It is found that all the known forces can be traced to only four fundamental interactions. It is discovered further that two forces, electromagnetism and weak interactions, in particular nuclear fusion, finally revealed the source of solar energy.Radiocarbon dating is invented, and became a powerful technique for determining the age of prehistoric animals and plants as well as historical objects. A much better understanding of the evolution of the universe is achieved, its age (about 13.8billion years) is determined, and the Big Bang theory on its origin is proposed and generally accepted. The age of the Solar System, including Earth, is determined, and it turned out to be much older than believed earlier: more than 4billion years, rather than the 20 million years, rather than the 20 million years, rather than the 20 million years suggested by Lord Kelvin in 1862. [46] The planets of the Solar System and their moons were closely observed via numerous space probes. Pluto is discovered in 1930 on the edge of the Solar System, although in the early 21st century, it is reclassified as a dwarf planet some forms of primitive life is discovered on any of the other planets. No trace of life is discovered on any of the other planet some forms of primitive life as a dwarf planet instead of a planet proper, leaving eight planets. No trace of life is discovered on any of the other planet some forms of primitive life as a dwarf planet proper, leaving eight planets. No trace of life is discovered on any of the other planets. No trace of life is discovered on any of the other planet proper, leaving eight planet planet proper, leaving eight planet pla might exist, or might have existed, somewhere in the Solar System. Extrasolar planets were observed for the first time. Wheat yields greatly increased from the Green Revolution, the set of research technology transfer initiatives occurring between 1950 and the late 1960s that increased agricultural production in parts of the world, beginning most markedly in the late 1960s, and is often credited with saving over a billion people worldwide from starvation. Genetics is unanimously accepted and significantly developed. The structure of DNA is determined in 1953 by James Watson, [47][48] Francis Crick, [47] [48] Rosalind Franklin[48] and Maurice Wilkins, [47][48] following by developing techniques which allow to read DNA sequences and culminating in starting the first mammal in 1996. The role of sexual reproduction is understood, and bacterial conjugation is discovered. The convergence of various sciences for the formulation of the modern evolutionary synthesis (produced between 1936 and 1947), providing a widely accepted account of evolution. A stamp commemorating Alexander Fleming. His discovery of penicillin changed the world of medicine by introducing the age of antibiotics. Placebo-controlled randomized, blinded clinical trials became a powerful tool for testing new medicines. Antibiotics drastically reduced mortality from bacterial diseases. A vaccine is developed for a number of other serious infectious diseases, including influenza, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella (German measles), chickenpox, hepatitis B.Epidemiology and vaccination led to the eradication of the smallpox virus in humans.X-rays became a powerful diagnostic tool for a wide spectrum of diseases, from bone fractures to cancer. In the 1960s, computerized tomography is invented. Other important diagnostic tools developed were sonography and magnetic resonance imaging. Development of vitamins virtually eliminated scurvy and other vitamin-deficiency diseases from industrialized societies. New psychiatric drugs were developed. These include antipsychotics for treating hallucinations and delusions, and antidepressants for treating depression. The role of tobacco smoking in the causation of cancer and other diseases is proven during the 1950s (see British Doctors Study). New methods for cancer treatment, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and immunotherapy, and immunotherapy. remission. The development of blood typing and blood banking made blood transfusion safe and widely available. The invention and tissue transplantation a clinical reality. New methods for heart surgery were development of immunosuppressive drugs and tissue transplantation aclinical reality. heroin were widely illegalized after being found to be addictive and destructive. Psychoactive drugs such as LSD and MDMA were discovered and subsequently prohibited in many countries. [49]Contraceptive drugs were developed, which reduced population growth rates in industrialized countries, as well as decreased the taboo of premarital sex throughout many western countries. The development of medical insulin during the 1920s helped raise the life expectancy of diabetics to three times of what it had been earlier. Vaccines, hygiener expectancy of diabetics to three times of what it had been earlier. and clean water improved health and decreased mortality rates, especially among infants and the young. An influenza pandemic, Spanish Flu, killed anywhere from 17 to 100 million people between 1918 and 1919. A new viral disease, called the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, arose in Africa and subsequently killed millions of people throughout the world. HIV leads to a syndrome called Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, or AIDS. Treatments for HIV remained inaccessible to many people living with AIDS and HIV in developing countries, and a cure has yet to be discovered. Because of increased life spans, the prevalence of cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and other diseases of old age increased slightly. Changes in food production, along with sedentary lifestyles due to labor-saving devices and the increase in home entertainment, contributed to an "epidemic" of obesity, at first in the rich countries, but by the end of the 20th century spreading to the developing world. Oil field in California, 1938. The first modern oil well is drilled in 1848 by Russian engineer F.N. Semyonov, on the Apsheron Peninsula north-east of Baku. Fossil fuels and nuclear power were the dominant forms of energy sources. Widespread use of petroleum in industryboth as a chemical precursor to plastics and as a fuel for the automobile and airplaneled to the geopolitical importance of petroleum resources. The Middle East, home to many of the world's oil deposits, became a center of geopolitical and military tension throughout the latter half of the century. (For example, oil is a factor in Japan's decision to go to war against the United States in 1941, and the oil cartel, OPEC, used an oil embargo of sorts in the wake of the Yom Kippur War in the 1970s). The increase in fossil fuel consumption also fueled a major scientific controversy over its effect on air pollution, global warming, and global climate change. Pesticides, herbicides and other toxic chemicals accumulated in the environment, including in the bodies of humans and other animals. Population growth and worldwide deforestation diminished the quality of the environment. In the last third of the century, concern about humankind's impact on the Earth's environment is channeled into politics through Green parties. Increasing awareness of global warming began in the 1980s, commencing decades of social and political debate. First flight of the Wright brothers' Wright Flyer on December 17, 1903, in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina; Orville piloting with Wilbur running at wingtip. One of the prominent traits of the 20th century is the dramatic growth of technology. Organized research and practice of science led to advancement in the fields of communication, electronics, engineering, travel, medicine, and war. Basic home appliances including ishing machines, clothes dryers, furnaces, exercise machines, exer entertainment during the 1920s, followed by television during the 1950s. The first airplane, the Wright Flyer, is flown in 1903. With the engineering of the faster jet engine in the 1940s, mass air travel became commercially viable. The assembly line made mass production of the automobile viable. By the end of the 20th century, billions of people had automobiles for personal transportation. The combination of the automobile, motor boats and air travel allowed for unprecedented personal mobility. In western nations, motor vehicle accidents became the greatest cause of death for young people. foundation for amplification and switching technologies that led to silicon-based solid-state transistors, which revolutionized modern electronics. Air conditioning of buildings became commonNew materials, most notably stainless steel, Velcro, silicone, teflon, and plastics such as polystyrene, PVC, polyethylene, and nylon came into widespread use for many various applications. These materials typically have tremendous performance gains in strength, temperature, chemical resistance, or mechanical processing and home use.Digital computers came into use, they greatly increased productivity and paved the way for the Internet, which revolutionized global communication and information sharing. Photo of American astronaut Buzz Aldrin during the first moonwalk in 1969, taken by Neil Armstrong. The relatively young aerospace engineering industries rapidly grew in the 66 years after the Wright brothers' first flight. The Space Race between the United States and the Soviet Union's Vostok 1 mission in 1961, and man's first landing on another worldthe Moonwith America's Apollo 11 mission in 1969. Later, the first space station is launched by the Soviet space program. The United States developed the first reusable spacecraft system with the ongoing construction of the International Space Station. In addition to human spaceflight, uncrewed space probes became a practical and relatively inexpensive form of exploration. The first orbiting space probe, Sputnik 1, is launched by the Soviet Union in 1957. Over time, a massive system of artificial satellites is placed into orbit around Earth. These satellites greatly advanced navigation, communications, military intelligence, geology, climate, and numerous other fields. Also, by the end of the 20th century, uncrewed probes had visited or flown by the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and various asteroids and comets, with Voyager 1 being the farthest manufactured object from Earth at 23,5 billion kilometers away from Earth as of 6 September 2022, and together with Voyager 2 both carrying The Voyager Golden Record containing sounds, music and greetings in 55 languages as well as 116 images of nature, human advancement, space and society. The Hubble Space Telescope, launched in 1990, greatly expanded our understanding of the Universe and brought brilliant images to TV and computer screens around the world. The Global Positioning System, a series of satellites that allow land-based receivers to determine their exact location, is developed and deployed. [50] See also: List of 20th-century religious leaders 1900s A number of related revival movements of satellites that allow land-based receivers to determine their exact location, is developed and deployed. mark the start of Pentecostalism.1904 Aleister Crowley dictates The Book of the Law, the foundational text of Thelema.1922 The Soviet Union establishes the Islamic Caliphate, in favor of secularism. This marks the last widely recognized Muslim Caliphate.1930 Wallace Fard Muhammad founds the Nation of Islam. The Seventh Lambeth Conference allows for the possibility of birth control within Anglicanism, the first example of a modern Christian church supporting such a position.[51]1940s Wicca is formalized by Gerald Gardner and Doreen Valiente.1950s Sayyid Qutb articulates Qutbism, a violent variety of Islamism that would later become foundational to jihadist ideology. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi begins to teach Transcendental Meditation.1953 L. Ron Hubbard founds the Church of Scientology, which has a unique cosmology based on science fiction and his older system of Dianetics.1956 B. R. Ambedkar launches the Dalit Buddhist movement.1960 The charismatic movement starts within Anglicanism, quickly spreading to other Christian sects. 196265 The Second Vatican Council is held, resulting in significant changes in the Catholic Church. 1970s New Age beliefs and practices are popularized. 1979 In Shia Islam, the Islamic Revolution establishes a theocratic state within Iran. 1988 Al-Qaeda, a network of Islamic extremists, is founded among Arab members of the Afghan mujahideen. It engages in a number of terror attacks throughout the 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Depression is a worldwide economic slowdown that lasted throughout the early 1930s. The Soviet Union implemented a series of five-year plans for industrialization and economic development. Most countries abandoned the gold standard for their currency. The Bretton Woods system involved currencies being pegged to the United States dollar; after series of five-year plans for industrialization and economic development. the system collapsed in 1971 most major currencies had a floating exchange rate. Economics is divided into two general economic schools: Keynesian and neoclassicalThe 1970s energy crisis occurred when the Western world, particularly the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, faced substantial petroleum shortages as well as elevated prices. The two worst crises of this period were the 1973 oil crisis and the 1979 energy crisis, when, respectively, the Yom Kippur War and the Iranian Revolution triggered interruptions in Middle Eastern oil exports. Modern history portal 9th century Infectious and the 1979 energy crisis, when, respectively, the Yom Kippur War and the 1979 energy crisis. disease in the 20th century Modern artShort twentieth century Timelines of modern historyList of 20th-century women artistsList of notable 20th-century women artistsList of notable 20th-century and a future now in the past of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century and 20th-century and 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century and 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century and 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century women artistsList of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century articles are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century are a future now in the past of 20th-century are the 3rd Millennium When Did They Begin?". 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