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Pronunciation Try to pronounce Meanings Synonyms Quiz Collections Sentence Translation Rate the pronunciation difficulty of psychopharmacology Pronunciation of psychopharmacology with 1 audio pronunciations Record the pronunciation of this word in your own voice and play it to listen to how you have pronounced it. Can you pronounce this word better or pronounce in different accent or variation ? sahy-koh-fahr-muh-kol-uh-jee Add phonetic spelling Cancel Thanks for contributing the study of drugs that affect the mind Thanks for contributing materia medica pharmacological medicine pharmacology Thanks for contributing Learn more about the word "psychopharmacology" , its origin, alternative forms, and usage from Wiktionary. {{ quiz.questions_count }} Questions Lets play Show more fewer Quiz {{collection.count}} View collection -Private -{{collection.uname}} Show more fewer Collections Genomind to Exhibit at 2014 NEI Psychopharmacology Congress EnLyte to be presented at NEI Psychopharmacology Congress, November 13-16 in Colorado Springs. Thanks for contributing Portuguese : psicofarmacologia French : la psychopharmacologie Spanish : psicofarmacologia Russian : психофармакология Show more fewer Translation Translate this word/phrase Cancel Thanks for contributing Antonyms for psychopharmacology Thanks for contributing peh-ree-keetoh pehreek-eetoh Pronunciation poll Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Chicago School student is culturally competent, compassionate, and compelled to make a difference.See All Programs Our curriculum prepares graduates with both theory and practical experience. With years of knowledge of the latest standards and practices, our practitioner-scholar faculty guide you through coursework and hands-on opportunities. Graduates of The Chicago School emerge ready to take action on behalf of those in need. Take the first step toward building your academic future. Our admissions office is here to help you with your goals and support you on your journey. We have the information you need to start planning: stay informed of program details, requirements, financial resources, and more. or More Awarded in Scholarships Annually noun (1)/ ˌsaɪkəʊˌfɑːməkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl; ˌsaɪkəʊˌfɑːməˈkɒlədʒɪ / the study of drugs that affect the mind“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012 The study and clinical use of drugs that affect the mind, especially those that are used to treat psychiatric disorders.psychopharmacological, adjective,psycho,pharma 'cologist, nounpsy·cho·phar·ma·co·log·ic [sahy-koh-fahr-m, uh, -k, uh, -, loj, -ik], psycho·pharma·co·logi·cal adjectivepsycho·pharma·co·logi·cal·ly adverbpsycho·pharma·colo·gist nounExamples have not been reviewed.Having set up a psychoanalytic framework, “The Age of Guilt” moves on to brief consideration of a range of topics of contemporary interest: psychopharmacology, identity, patriarchy, race.Dr. Ethan Russo, a neurologist and psychopharmacology researcher who has been studying cannabis for nearly three decades, told Salon, "I wouldn't take this kind of thing on a bet."At the outset of his career, Lichtenberg was taken with the promise of psychopharmacology.In delineating this history — from asylums to psychopharmacology — he considers the challenge that individuals with mental illness pose for the health of a modern society.Other evidence for the rewarding nature of human bonding comes from psychopharmacology.psychopathypsychopharmacotherapyBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC 1 psychopharmacology If You Appreciate What We Do Here On PronounceHippo, You Should Consider: PronounceHippo is the fastest growing and most trusted language learning site on the web. If you like what you are support learn languages platform's , please consider join membership of our web site. Join Pronounce Hippo We are thankful for your never ending support. Ad Blocker Detected! If you want to access full services of shabdkosh.com Please help Us by disabling your ad blockers. or try our SHABDKOSH Premium for ads free experience. SHABDKOSH Premium Steps to disable Ads Blockers. Click on ad blocker extension icon from browser's toolbar. Choose the option that disables or pauses Ad blocker on this page. Refresh the page. Psychopharmacologists and psychiatrists are both professionals who work closely with patients to treat mental health and behavioral disorders. Sounds similar, right? The difference comes in how these medical professionals approach their patient’s treatment. Read on to discover the differences between psychopharmacologists and psychiatrists. Request info What is a Psychiatrist? A psychiatrist is a licensed medical doctor who is trained further in behavioral science after medical school. Psychiatrists meet with patients directly to assess their mental health condition using psychoanalysis, a system of psychological therapy that aims to treat mental disorders by investigating the connection between the conscious and unconscious mind. They have expertise in diagnosing, treating, and preventing emotional, behavioral, and mental disorders. Psychiatrists work with their patients to determine the best plan to improve their mental well-being, including individual, group, or family therapy, and prescribing medication for those with chemical imbalances. They may also refer their patient to another medical professional, such as a psychologist. What is a Psychopharmacologist? A psychopharmacologist is also a psychiatrist, but one who specializes in the use of medications for treating mental disorders. This field combines both natural and social sciences, as it requires a well-developed understanding of both medicine and psychology. Psychopharmacologists must have a deep understanding of the movement of medications through the human body and how those medications affect the body and mind. To prescribe such powerful medications, psychopharmacologists need to know how certain drugs react to other drugs, the drug’s half-life, and how someone’s genes (which vary widely from person to person) can affect the power of the drug. Psychopharmacologists can pursue multiple careers, but many find themselves employed by pharmaceutical companies to help create or monitor new medications. They conduct clinical trials to track the effects of a medication over time, monitoring both physical and behavioral signs of mental illness. Psychopharmacologists can also work with individual patients to help them determine the correct balance of medication for their needs. Psychiatrist vs. Psychopharmacologists Like squares and rectangles, all psychopharmacologists are psychiatrists, but not all psychiatrists are psychopharmacologists. Psychiatrists conduct specialized tests to determine mental disorders, focus on the patient’s medical history, and work closely with other medical professionals to create a unique plan of treatment that does not always include medication. On the other hand, psychopharmacologists study how their patient’s mental health is affected by medication and determine what other drugs may be valuable to their treatment. The two professions are very similar, but the focus on medication makes a distinct difference in how psychiatrists and psychopharmacologists treat their patients. Psychopharmacology Careers Psychology is a broad field of study that offers multiple career paths for both psychiatrists and psychopharmacologists. Their deep understanding of medications make psychopharmacologists great candidates for the following careers: Physician assistant: PAs aid doctors in prescribing medications for mental health and behavioral issues. An understanding of how these drugs affect the body and mind is crucial. Clinical psychologist: Clinical psychologists diagnose and treat patients with psychological problems. Knowledge of the brain and its relationship with various drugs is vital to treating these conditions effectively. Researcher: Medications require consistent research, upkeep, and trial work to ensure their effectiveness. Psychopharmacologists make excellent researchers. Interested in psychiatry, psychopharmacology, or psychology in general? The Chicago School is ready to help you achieve your career aspirations no matter where your interests lie. Fill out the form below to request more information or apply today through our application portal. Welcome to this comprehensive guide on how to say the term ‘psychopharmacology’! Whether you are a student, a healthcare professional, or simply curious about the field of mental health, this guide will provide you with tips, examples, and variations of pronunciations for both formal and informal contexts. So, let’s dive right in!Formal Ways to Say Psychopharmacology When it comes to formal contexts, such as academic settings or professional presentations, it is important to pronounce ‘psychopharmacology’ correctly. Follow the tips below for the accurate pronunciation: Tips for Formal Pronunciation Break the word into syllables: ‘psy-cho-phar-ma-col-o-gy’. Emphasize the second syllable, ‘cho’, by slightly raising your voice. Pronounce the ‘ph’ in ‘pharmacology’ as an ‘f’ sound, just like in the word ‘phone’. Stretch the ‘o’ sound in ‘logy’ and slightly emphasize it. Avoid rushing through the word; take your time to pronounce each syllable clearly. Formal Pronunciation Example Here’s an example of how to say ‘psychopharmacology’ correctly in a formal setting: Psychopharmacology Remember to speak confidently, maintain a moderate pace, and enunciate each syllable distinctly. This will ensure that your formal pronunciation of ‘psychopharmacology’ sounds professional and clear. Informal Ways to Say Psychopharmacology In more casual or informal conversations, you may come across variations in how people say ‘psychopharmacology’. Although it’s recommended to stick to the formal pronunciation in professional contexts, informal situations allow for a little more flexibility. Here are a few informal variations: Informal Pronunciation Variations ‘Psycho-pharm-a-co-lo-gee’: This variation breaks the word into syllables more distinctly, and the ‘o’ sound in ‘logy’ is pronounced like ‘oh’. ‘Psycho-farma-co-lo-gee’: In this variation, the ‘ph’ sound is more commonly pronounced as an ‘f’ sound. ‘Psycho-pharm-co-lo-gee’: Here, the ‘a’ sound in ‘pharma’ is omitted, making the word slightly easier to say. Informal Pronunciation Example Example of an informal pronunciation of ‘psychopharmacology’: Psychopharmacology While informal pronunciations are accepted in casual contexts, it’s still important to ensure clarity and proper articulation to be easily understood by others. Regional Variations As with any term, regional variations of pronunciation can occur. However, ‘psychopharmacology’ is generally pronounced similarly across English-speaking regions. That said, here are a couple of notable regional variations: Regional Variation Example In certain parts of North America, such as the northeastern United States, you may hear a slight emphasis on the ‘psy’ in ‘psychopharmacology’. The word may sound like: Psy-koh-pharmacology This regional variation does not significantly alter the pronunciation, but it’s interesting to note the subtle differences in emphasis. Conclusion Now that you have explored various ways to pronounce ‘psychopharmacology’ in both formal and informal contexts, you are well-equipped to confidently say this term in any situation. Remember, in formal settings, aim for clear and precise pronunciation, while in informal conversations, minor variations are acceptable as long as they maintain clarity. Practice saying ‘psychopharmacology’ aloud until you feel comfortable with it, and always adapt your pronunciation to the specific context. Happy exploring in the fascinating field of psychopharmacology! Consider a featured online psychology program currently taking applications. View more featured 100% online psychology programs accepting applications for 2025. Find Psychopharmacology Graduate Programs Psychopharmacology is the study of using medicine and pharma products to treat mental disorders. Psychopharmacologists evaluate the effect of pharmaceuticals on the brain, body, behavior, and emotions. This psychiatry specialization is increasingly important as more drugs are produced to treat mental illnesses and disorders. A master's degree in psychology is the most common path for individuals that wish to pursue a career in this field. While there are some programs that focus on psychopharmacology specifically, it is not uncommon for students to choose this specialty to compliment other degree programs such as clinical psychology, substance abuse counseling, or even pharmacology. The route you choose to take will change the course of your curriculum and provide you with the best blend of knowledge for your specific path. Earning A Master's Degree In Psychopharmacology There are numerous fields involved in learning psychopharmacology. In order to have a great understanding of how medicine affects those taking it, it is important the degree programs include aspects of psychology, anatomy, biology, physiology, and pathophysiology. This field requires that students learn the ins and outs of the central nervous system as well as the components of neuroscience in terms of the treatment of mental illnesses and disorders. Whether your core interest is psychology or more focused on the biological aspects of prescription drugs, this is a field that encompasses it all. Masters in Psychology Degrees by Program What A Psychopharmacologist Does Before researching Psychopharmacology programs, students need to understand the field. It is vital that psychiatric professionals have a clear understanding of how medicines can interact with the body and how to best use drugs throughout the treatment process. Some of the most important areas of research in psychopharmacology is understanding how long a drug stays in a patient's body, how the drugs binds to proteins in the body, individual differences and reactions to drugs, and when the use of multiple drugs can cause unwanted side-effects. Psychopharmacologists must also understand dosage and how to get the desired outcome across patients with different weights, ages, and genders. Search Online Psychology Programs History of Psychopharmacology The history of psychopharmacology began with the cultivation of mind-altering substances that were used by tribes and varying cultures to dissociate with reality. Plants and other naturally-grown substances were shown to have properties that directly affected the human brain. Moving forward in history, psychopharmacology focused more on sedating patients until the 1950s, when more precise applications arose. During this time period, treatments for mania and psychosis became prominent, which lead to further studies in the effects of these drugs on patients. Studies of these medications and their effects became more common during this time period. This contributed to more advanced methods of clinical trials and experimentation. As the methods for testing drugs for use became more ethical, medications for depression and anti-psychotic medications became widely available. As the modern era of psychopharmacology has moved in, it is not uncommon to find medications that are used for multiple mood disorders, anxiety, depression, and sleep disorders. It is critical to the field of Psychology that professionals are constantly monitoring the effects of these medications on the general public. Psychopharmacology Careers Having an interest in psychopharmacology can assist you with finding careers in many relevant fields. With your knowledge of psychology, biology, physiology, and pharmacology, you may find yourself in some of these fields listed below. There are plenty of options available for you to pursue, depending on what your stated purpose as a professional is, and what group you desire to work with. Our team of researchers has provided some information on each career in order to give you the best insight possible. Psychologist Psychologists can work with a wide range of patients. Adults, children, couples, and even businesses rely on psychologists to assist them with bringing meaning to their behaviors, thoughts, and emotions. In turn, patients can learn better methods of dealing with unexpected events and changing their lives for the better. With knowledge in psychopharmacology, professionals in this field can provide an even more helpful opinion in terms of medication and its helpfulness in times of need. In order to become a psychologist, you may be expected to pursue specific degree programs and obtain a license in your desired state of employment. Explore Master’s degrees in Psychology. Pharmacist Psychopharmacologists learn the functions, effects, and maintenance of medications prescribed for mental illness. For individuals that have an interest solely in medication, becoming a pharmacist may be a great option. Learning to apply your knowledge of psychopharmaceuticals alongside general medications can provide for an even more knowledgeable experience while working in the field. The requirements for this position include obtaining a Doctor of Pharmacy degree and becoming licensed, but can result in having extensive knowledge in medicines for all purposes rather than for just mental illness alone. Child Psychologist Child psychologists work specifically with children under the age of majority. If you are interested in both the medicinal effects of therapy as well as providing support and guidance to children suffering from mental illness or disease, this is the place to start. In this field, you may be required to shift your focus to the effects of drugs on children as well as different therapeutic methods for increasing the mental health of your patients. Specific degree requirements and licensing is required to work in this field. Here is a comprehensive review of Master’s degrees in Child Psychology. Clinical Researcher If you are more interested in the research applications of psychopharmacology, clinical research may be a better option. In this field, you may be responsible for conducting pharmaceutical trials or designing experiments. This field provides heavy insight into whether or not medications and treatments should be released to the public, while focusing on the health and safety of patients involved. This field may not require licensure, and can be pursued with a degree that focuses on psychopharmacology. Read the program overview of Master’s degrees in Experimental Psychology. Common Courses In Psychopharmacology In terms of the degree program, you may find that each is unique to the desired outcome of the student. Some master’s programs focus more on the clinical aspects of psychopharmacology, which includes courses that are designed to help professionals better treat patients. Degree programs such as this one are a great companion to previously acquired applied psychology degrees. Students that are involved in clinical degree programs are more likely to find application methods, treatment process, and patient monitoring as part of their studies. Specific master’s programs such as substance abuse or child psychopharmacology may have courses that are slightly different than the clinical or generalized path, which provides for a more focused professional for the chosen field. If you are planning to work with children primarily, you may see courses that provide you with insight into the effects of pharmaceuticals on children rather than for the entire population. The general psychopharmacology program provides a more generalized approach to the theories of pharmacology for mental illness, which may include a more research-oriented result than that of the clinical option. Depending on which route you plan to take in your career, you may find that the curriculum changes depending on the focus. Estimated Salary Information As you browse through this guide to better understand the field of psychopharmacology, you probably wonder what is available to you after you have completed all of the steps required for graduation. Choosing a degree program can be a difficult decision without the knowledge of your future salary and the likelihood that your career will last a lifetime. Our experts have researched some of these factors to possibly bring you peace of mind as you make your decision. Working as a psychopharmacologist in the United States, you have the potential to earn from $41,830 to $120,320 per year based on averages (BLS; 2015). The ability to earn for this field depends on the field in which you plan to work as well as the city or region that you plan to reside. Common Psychopharmacologist Job Options You can find careers in schools, private offices, or hospitals and treatment centers. Some professionals choose to work for pharmaceutical companies or research facilities that focus on drug interaction with the general population. In the event that your aspirations go beyond the master’s degree level, you could even move forward to a doctor of medicine, specializing in the treatment of mental illness. In terms of continuation, this field has the potential for growth in the future. Society has become more accepting of medicinal treatment of depression, anxiety, and other mood disorders, making the market for pharmaceuticals more prominent. The pharmaceutical field continues to develop new and innovative medications that are meant to treat mental illness and disorders, making it necessary for knowledgeable professionals to be available for testing and experimentation. If you are more interested in the clinical aspect of psychopharmacology, your expertise in the field of medicine as well as your history in psychology may provide for a great combination for applied psychologist positions in your area. Clinical Substance Abuse Counseling Organizational School Social Work This page is made for those who don’t know how to pronounce Psychopharmacology in English. Above there is a transcription of this term and an audio file with correct pronunciation. You can listen to 3 audio pronunciation by different people. There are American and British English variants because they sound little different.This term consists of 7 syllables.In beginning, you need to say sound "sahy", than say "koh" and after all other syllables "fahr-muh-kol-uh-jee".We currently working on improvements to this page. In nearest future, there will be Psychopharmacology pronunciation in Spanish, French, German and Portuguese. Stay tuned and study speak words correctly with Word Panda. Consider a featured online psychology program currently taking applications. View more featured 100% online psychology programs accepting applications for 2025. 600 Online Psychology Programs, 3,100+ Psychology Degrees Total at 1,700 Universities. PsychologyDegrees.org is the most comprehensive psychology degree guide on the web. There are over 3,100 different psychology degrees and 1,700 different universities in our database, as of 2025. All states have at least one psychology degree program offering. PsychologyDegrees.org is the top resource for finding an accredited psychology degree. We use the best and most comprehensive data sources We use data and studies from the most well-respected organizations and journal publications in psychology, including the following: American Psychological Association (APA), the Masters in Psychology and Counseling Accreditation Council (MPCAC), the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System (PCSAS) National Association of School Psychologists (NASP), among many others. Levels of Psychology Degrees Psychology focuses on the brain and its functions as a basis for understanding behavior, emotions, and cognition. Psychology programs are available online at all levels. Traditional master's level programs and can be stepping stones to doctoral level learning. To practice as a licensed Psychologist, most states require a Doctoral degree and licensure. Bachelor's Degrees: Programs in Psychology can begin at the associate degree level. The Bachelor's is a more common undergraduate degree. Many students begin their educational journey at the bachelor's level. Its completion can lead to numerous entry-level positions in the mental health field and counseling. The Bachelor's in Psychology can allow insight into the historical foundations in the field, as well as a look into the psychological development in normal and abnormal cases. Development such as social relationships, the family network, and attachment may be part of the learning process at this level. Graduate Degrees: The Master's in Psychology is one of the more popular degree options. There are certification and licensure options available at this level. Students that complete Bachelor's in Psychology programs may then move forward into Master's programs or Doctor of Psychology programs. Master's Program Tracks: The Master's in Psychology offers extensive training. Typical topics include developmental and environmental aspects of personality acquisition. Professionals in this field often choose specializations to focus their studies. Top specializations include Behavior Analysis, Counseling Psychology, Cognition and Learning, or Clinical Psychology. Other Areas of Study: Psychology degree programs are sometimes categorized into treatment groups, such as Child and Adolescent Psychology, Geriatric Psychology, or Family Psychology. To learn more about how a person's physical development and upbringing can influence their future emotional and behavior growth, this could be the field for you to consider. At Psychology Degrees.org, you will find detailed listings of every university in the U.S. that offers a psychology degree. We include pertinent information for that degree or state. We research the web to study psychology programs and find information for those interested in a psychology degree and career. We researched many universities about what makes for the best psychology student. To become licensed as a Psychologist, students must complete at least a doctoral-level program in Psychology. Ph.D. programs in Psychology and Clinical Psychology are popular options. These programs are available at many accredited universities. Top Psychology Programs Why Consider a Degree in Psychology? There are many reasons to consider working in psychology, one of which is a strong future outlook. The United States Bureau of Labor Studies estimates psychology jobs to grow by 14% from 2016 to 2026, which is faster than the national average. According to a publication by the APA in 2011, several psychology subfields, particularly industrial-organizational (I/O) psychology, geropsychology and neuropsychology, are poised for major growth. Foundation in Psychology or Counseling Psychology is the foundation for popular careers areas like counseling and psychiatry. Undergraduate psychology programs teach students entry-level knowledge of the brain and its structure. This is necessary to beginning to understand normal and abnormal patterns of behavior. Multiple Specialties In graduate degree programs, students focus on specific areas of Psychology that are most related to their field of interest. Choosing a specialization like Counseling Psychology can provide students with the skills needed to provide counseling services. Psychology provides a more focused look into the physiological processes involved in critical thinking decision-making. The foundation also focuses on the natural growth and change of the human brain. Students considering the field of Psychology likely have a profound interest in the scientific explanations of emotional processing. This knowledge can be beneficial when transitioning to fields like professional counseling or doctoral level Psychology. Overall, there are 3,198 different Psychology Degrees in the US, with degrees spanning all degree levels across 1,710 universities in all 50 states. Here is how they break down, with summaries of each degree. Bachelors of Psychology: 1,531 programs Common Bachelor's Programs include: Counseling Psychology, Clinical Psychology. A Bachelors in Psychology typically consists of the basics, including researching and writing technique and designing the basics of psychological literature or correlational studies (according to the American Psychological Association APA). Masters of Psychology: 942 programs Popular Master's Programs include: Behavior Analysis, Counseling Psychology. Perhaps the most popular option for an online Psychology degree. A Master's in Psychology can help prepare students for a research or academic career and put them on the path to becoming a licensed clinical psychologist. Certain licensing requirements and in many cases a Doctoral degree may also be requirements. Doctorate of Psychology: 466 programs Top Doctoral Programs include: PsyD, PhD, Doctoral Research. The APA is the top accrediting board for PsyD, or Doctorate of Psychology programs. The APA Commission on Accreditation (CoA) and Office of Program Consultation and Accreditation work in conjunction to accredit doctoral, internship and postdoctoral programs, as well as provide assessments to ensure the school is in proper standing for the degree. Using PsychologyDegrees.org We are constantly researching psychology programs at every degree level, researching publications, and updating our website to give you the most current, detailed information on psychology careers. Our goal is to become the best website solely dedicated to psychology education. On this site, you can: Stay tuned for updates to the aforementioned pages and more. We are always looking for new ideas to add as a valuable resource for students considering a career in psychology, so let us know if something sticks out that could be helpful, including updates for any schools or psychology programs. How to Become a Licensed Psychologist In order to become a licensed psychologist, most states require that individuals hold at least a high level graduate degree and pass a board exam. These requirements vary slightly from state to state, requiring applicants to be only the most qualified. The majority of graduates of psychology are at the bachelor's degree level and enter in the workforce at entry-level professions. There are currently high numbers of graduate level psychologists in every state. This is likely because you have to have a PsyD in most states to practice as a clinical psychologist. Regardless of your path, there is an abundance of opportunities in psychology. With the experience in writing and communication that psychology students receive while in school, there are multiple careers available. Since psychology hit the professional field, it has continued to grow and is now one of the most popular fields of study for college students. It involves the betterment of humanity, which provides an essential piece to a better society. Those interested in the field are encouraged to research the requirements for licensure in their state in order to better prepare for a degree path. After collegiate studies, the working world is a vibrant place for psychology professionals. In a variety of fields, psychology professionals are needed and the continues to grow. We take our information very seriously: if you find any errors on our website, do not hesitate to contact us. The Need for More Psychologists The increase in the popularity of psychology has only grown since the science was accepted as a discipline over a hundred years ago. Psychology is a relatively young science in comparison to other scientific fields and continuously matures over time. The founders of the psychology field worked hard to prove that the science was relevant and could be studied. After some speculation, it was accepted and has flourished ever since. Its growth has marked a prominent increase in job opportunities in the health care field, educational field, and even business. More and more businesses are calling on psychology professionals for expert advice on ideal working conditions and employee morale. In the educational field, psychology professionals research and develop new methods of treatment for those in applied psychology to use in the field. As a whole, the outlook for psychology is bright and only continues to prosper. Types of Psychology Degrees The Associate’s degree in Psychology is a great entryway for new college students that are looking for a future in psychological careers. The associate’s level program is most commonly used by students that have plans to move forward into bachelor’s or higher level programs in psychology, since it provides a general understanding of the beginning topics of psychology education. This program consists of 1-2 years of prerequisite and psychology-specific coursework that helps students better understand how psychology plays into the realm of society. A lot of the curriculum in this degree program involves a look into the introductory topics in psychology, such as the history and development of the science, different types of mental ailments, and developmental psychology. Students that have completed this degree program have the option of moving forward into higher degree programs in psychology or finding entry-level positions within the field. At this level, students can further their resume in social services, human resources, or even specialty fields such a substance abuse counseling or mental health. Bachelor’s degrees in Psychology are likely some of the most popular degree programs available in the field of social and behavioral health. Most students that are seeking careers as psychologists or counselors begin at this level, since it provides the most impact for future learning in psychology. At this level, students have the opportunity to blend knowledge of both standard educational classes such as Algebra and History with courses that are specific to the field of psychology. Most bachelor’s programs can be completed in around 4 years and lead to entry-level careers as case workers, behavior specialists, or even consultants. Bachelor’s programs are usually designated into either the Bachelor of Arts of Bachelor of Science, with each having their own special contribution to a student’s area of interest. Arts degrees blend psychology with the general education component to help relate psychology with different aspects of society, while Science degrees are more focused on the techniques and applications of the actual science of psychology. The Master’s degree in Psychology can be the gateway to licensure and practice for upcoming psychologists and counselors interested in this field. This 2-3 year program focuses specifically on the psychological components of social work or counseling within its concentration. Students that are at this level can expect to take part in independent field work, supervised work experience, and possibly even thorough research projects. Depending on the type of concentration that a student chooses, the courses that are taken within the degree program can vary. Students that have chosen practice-oriented concentrations may take courses that are centered around fair and ethical treatment, clinical diagnostics, and treatment methods. Since the main focus of master’s level programs is to create knowledgeable service professionals, students within these programs may learn a lot about the ethics and requirements associated with working in the public domain. Psychology prospects that are interested in taking their careers beyond service positions usually look towards doctorate programs for their education. Doctorate programs in Psychology often involve a more research-oriented approach to learning, which can encourage learners to work towards contributing new knowledge to their field. Doctorate programs can last around 2-4 years, depending on whether or not learners have obtained their master’s degree prior to enrolling. At this level, students have the option of pursuing a PhD in Psychology or PsyD in Psychology. Each of these programs has its own benefits, depending on what outcome students are looking for after graduation. PhD programs in Psychology are often chosen by professionals that want to pursue research-oriented positions, or those that want to have a career in psychology education. PsyD programs are more suitable for students that want to remain in the practical side of psychology throughout their career. Either program can also potentially lead to management positions within social services and mental health organizations. Psychology Schools by State We have gathered over 1,700 different universities in the United States that have a psychology degree at any degree level. Use the links to the individual state pages to find pertinent information for the outlook of psychology in that state. For each state page, we have listed out every psychology degree offering at every university, including degree level, plus specific information about the governing Board of Psychology in that state. Each board has similarities nationwide, but some have state-specific requirements for being a licensed psychologist that you should be aware of. You will also find information about the current state of psychology, including average salaries for psychologists and counselors in that particular state. You will find information about the best cities in which to get a psychology job, and highlights of what to expect for a curriculum at each degree level. When trying to figure out if psychology is a career option you want to pursue, it is good to first have an understanding of the history and theory of psychology. Read our in-depth analysis here. There are more than a dozen different specializations of the psychology degree. Find out about each one and the differences, advantages, disadvantages, and university availability of each and every specialty of psychology by viewing the different psychology degrees by program specialty. Who Should Study Psychology? When considering whether or not a person is fit for a position in psychology, there are different aspects to consider. Applied psychology professionals work directly with patients applying therapies as well as other programs to promote an increase in quality of life. They work in hospital environments as well as private practices. In applied psychology, professionals may be required to make home visits or even travel to assist patients with treatment. Help People Those interested in this field should have a desire to help people lead better lives and be willing to go the extra mile to ensure patient or client satisfaction. If an individual is interested in working in a field that is focused on helping people, psychology is definitely a great choice. Psychology Professionals Needed In the research path of psychology, professionals are constantly needed. Psychological theories are continuously being released, building on the existing studies of past and present researchers. New methods of patient care emerge as these professionals use scientifically reliable steps to test the effectiveness of new and existent treatments. Research and Observation is Needed Researchers work in the field and in laboratories to provide for natural or controlled settings. Behavior observation is a large part of psychological research, which involves observing, recording, and predicting behavior. These professionals provide a needed service to the community, making it a highly desirable educational path for prospective students. Research in psychology is vital to the evolution of therapeutic programs and techniques that exist currently, making research specialists highly sought out in psychology careers. Availability of Psychology Education Educationally, psychology programs are found in each and every state. Regardless of where a prospective student is located, there are programs available. All Degree Levels Degree programs in psychology range from undergraduate degrees such as associate’s and bachelor’s to graduate degrees such as master’s and doctoral program. Students can choose from a variety of different degree specialties, including Clinical Psychology, Counseling of varying focus, Sports Psychology, Industrial-Organizational Psychology, and even Neuroscience. There is no end to the possibilities when pursuing a future in psychology. Psychology is a Good Starter Degree As one of the most versatile degree programs available, psychology can be the start of a career in numerous fields. College coursework in psychology includes courses that increase students’ abilities to communicate effectively. Having the ability to communicate ideas and convey compassion can open doors for psychology students in the future. Teaches Critical Thinking Skills As a student of psychology, students will find that the curriculum challenges them to think critically, another skill that will prove to be beneficial in the field. Learning about how people think, how they feel, and how they behave gives psychology graduates an advantage over others, especially in fields that deal with people directly. Common Psychology Degree Questions Short Answer: Yes, there is a difference (BS is discipline focused while BA is theory). When choosing which route to take in your psychology program, it is important to consider the inner workings of a program prior to making your decision. The Bachelor of Arts in Psychology program is a more broadly-focused program that encompasses the aspects of psychology in addition to other liberal arts courses. If you choose this route, you may find yourself taking more courses that focus on language, society, or health in general. This type of degree is a great choice for students that wish to pursue careers in medicine, business, or even law. The Bachelor of Science in Psychology is a more discipline-focused option that allows students to take more courses that address topics specific to psychology. BS learners are typically students that wish to pursue careers in psychology research, counseling, behavioral health, or mental health services. Short Answer: There are multiple similarities and sometimes used synonomously, but Psychologists typically work in a clinical or research environment and usually have more educational requirements. Some of the common career options for psychology degree earners can blend together and sometimes be misrepresented in society. Psychologists are some of the most common psychology professionals found working within the field. Like therapists, psychologists are expected to have a minimum of a Master’s in Psychology and hold a valid license prior to working with clients in the field. Psychologists, however, can work in many diverse fields, since their designation allows them to work with clients that have been diagnosed with mental illness or other cognitive ailments that can affect their quality of life. Psychologists may also work in research or alongside psychiatrists in a clinical setting. Therapists typically work with clients that are dealing with difficult circumstances in their everyday life, situational occurrences such as death or loss, substance abuse, or even with relationships. While therapists can also have very diverse responsibilities in the field, the sum of their work is focused around providing support to their clients regardless of their circumstances. While both psychologists and therapist can work with clients individually and diagnose/treat mental illness, psychologists have a broader spectrum under which they can provide services to people in need. Short Answer: Every PsyD program is different but typically you need a Bachelor’s Degree, Master’s Degree, then you need to meet GPA, professional, letter of recommendation, or interview requirements (or a combination of these). If you are considering moving forward into a Doctorate degree program in Psychology, you might be interested in the requirements set forth by universities offering these programs. At most universities, students are required to have previously completed a Master’s program in Psychology prior to being approved for entry. In addition to this requirement, students might also be required to provide proof of a minimum 3.0 GPA from undergraduate studies and transcripts from all attended schools. Schools that accept bachelor’s degree holders often require that the undergraduate degree be in psychology or other closely related field. As part of the application process, students may also be expected to provide a professional resume, letters of recommendation, or even take part in a scheduled interview with the university. While there are some programs that have no GRE requirement, you might find a few colleges that require scores from this examination for entry. This examination helps determine your academic standing, which can be a valuable tool for universities with a high enrollment rate. Although rare, there are also some universities that require students to have some experience working in psychology-relevant fields. This item on your enrollment checklist can vary from 1-3 years of professional experience, which must be verified by your employer. About Accreditation for Colleges Generally speaking, you want to make sure you enter into a psychology program that is accredited. That said, there are a number of different forms of accreditation: national accreditation, regional accreditation (both general at the university level), and program specific accreditation. So, which is best? Simply put, it depends. Below is an overview of the different types of accreditation you should be on the lookout for. Rest assured, we have verified that ALL of the psychology programs and universities listed throughout PsychologyDegrees.org are accredited. Regional Accrediting Boards These organizations are recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Middle States Commission on Higher Education New England Association of Schools and Colleges North Central Association of Schools and Colleges Northwest Commission on Colleges and Universities Western Association of Schools and Colleges Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Psychology Graduate Program Accreditation A number of organizations accredit individual psychology graduate programs. Here are some of the most reputable: The American Psychological Association (“APA”), operating through its Commission on Accreditation The Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (“ASPPB”) Doctorate Level Psychology Specific Accrediting Boards Council for Accreditation of Counseling & Related Educational Programs (“CACREP”) Council on Rehabilitation Education (“CORE”) Commission on Accreditation for Marriage and Family Therapy Education (“COAMFTE”) Masters in Psychology Accreditation Council (“MPAC”) National Association of School Psychologists (“NASP”) A Brief History of Psychology Psychology is one of the most profound types of health care and consulting services available. Focusing on the human mind and its processes, psychology is a thorough investigation into human thought, behaviors, and emotions. The founders of psychology, William Wundt and William James, set the stage for a totally new branch of extensive behavioral science. The theories of these founders have helped create one of the most popular choices of degrees for college students currently. Since psychology bases its studies around human behavior, it can be applied to almost every aspect of human life. Those interested in a field such as this one are pleased to discover that it is also one of the most diverse career choices available. Want to Know More About Psychology? Clinical Substance Abuse Counseling Organizational School Social Work , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 7,000,112 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) Recently featured: McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Archive By email More featured articles About Hal Hanson ... that while picking his Minnesota "team of the century", Dick Cullum said that Hal Hanson (pictured) "made brave men wince"? ... that Soviet trophy brigades systematically looted art and even moved entire factories from Central and Eastern Europe during and after World War II? ... that the only copy of El Apóstol, widely considered to be the first animated feature film, was lost in a fire? ... that colonial-era bureaucrat Tan Jin Sing's close relationship with Europeans led to the saying that he was "no longer a Chinese, not yet a Dutchman, a half-baked Javanese"? ... that Solomon Islands at the 2024 Summer Olympics were represented by the only all-female delegation at the games? ... that one candidate in the 1990 United States Senate election in Tennessee began the campaign with $3,000 in campaign funds, while the other began with $1 million? ... that after the pilot of Somali Airlines Flight 40 was reportedly threatened with jail following his refusal to take off, the flight took off and crashed a few minutes later? ... that Indonesian radio presenters Muhammad Farhan and Indy Barends co-hosted a 32-hour nonstop radio show in 2001, setting a national record which they held until 2019? ... that in one year, 166,000 people visited a three-bedroom house with a garage that stood amid New York City's skyscrapers? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Jafar Panahi It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Sebastião Salgado Alfredo Palacio Marthe Cohn Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Nominate an article May 28: Republic Day in Armenia (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan (1918) Mozaffar ad-Din 585 BC – According to the

hospital ship HMAT Warilda is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel on passage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SM UC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16] August 8 – WWI: Battle of Amiens – British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German army".[17] August 10 – Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians. August 16 – The Battle of Lake Baikal is fought by the Czechoslovak legion, against the Red Army. August 21 – WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins. August 23 – The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created. August 27 – Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil. August 30 In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and wounded by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow, but survives.[18] Moisei Uritsky, the Petrograd head of the Cheka, is assassinated. August 30: Attempted assassination of Lenin, depicted by Vladimir Pchelin Main article: September 1918 September – WWI: British armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria. September 3 – The Bolshevik government of Russia publishes the first official announcement of the Red Terror, a period of repression against political opponents, as an "Appeal to the Working Class" in the newspaper Izvestia.[19] September 4 – WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the German line. September 5 – Russian Civil War: The Kazan Operation begins. The event continues for 5 days, and solidifies the Red Army's power in Russia over the White Army. September 12 – WWI: Battle of Havrincourt – The British take a German salient. September 12–15 – WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel – Americans take a German salient. September 14 – WWI: The Balkan front offensive by the Serbian Army begins. September 15–18 – WWI: Battle of Dobro Pole in the Vardar Offensive of the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders. September 18 – WWI: Battle of Épehy – British approach the Hindenburg Line along the St Quentin Canal. September 19 – WWI: The British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force launches the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Sharon, and the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Tulkarm, and the Battle of Arara, which break the Ottoman front line stretching from the Mediterranean coast to the Judaean Mountains, while the Battle of Tabsor extends into September 20. The Third Transjordan attack in the Jordan Valley begins. September 20 – WWI: The British Army's Desert Mounted Corps launches the Battle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division, almost encircling the Yildirim Army Group still in the Judaean Mountains. September 25 – WWI: The Battle of Megiddo ends with the Battle of Haifa, Battle of Samakh, and Capture of Tiberias. The Third Transjordan attack ends with ANZAC Mounted Division victory at the Second Battle of Amman, with the subsequent capture at Ziza of the Ottoman II Corps, and more than 10,000 Ottoman and German prisoners. September 26 – WWI: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins, the largest and bloodiest operation of the war for the American Expeditionary Forces. The Capture of Damascus begins, with the Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division. September 27 – WWI The Battle of the Canal du Nord, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by the Australian Mounted Division, continues the advance towards Damascus. September 29 – WWI: Battle of St Quentin Canal begins; Allied forces advance towards the Hindenburg Line. Bulgaria requests an armistice, with the Armistice of Salonica being signed and coming into force the next day. September 30 – WWI: The Charge at Kaukab is begun by units of the Australian Mounted Division. The Charge at Kiswe is begun by 4th Cavalry Division, continuing the Desert Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1918 October 1 – WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps captures Damascus. October 2 – WWI: The Charge at Khan Ayash is begun north of Damascus, by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. October 3 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany appoints Max von Baden Chancellor of Germany. King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgarian military collapse in WWI. He is succeeded by his son, Boris III. WWI: The Pursuit to Haritan by the Desert Mounted Corps begins. October 4 Wilhelm II of Germany forms a new, liberal government to sue for peace. The T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion in New Jersey kills 100+, and destroys enough ammunition to supply the Western Front for 6 months. October 7 – The Regency Council (Poland) declares Polish independence from the German Empire, and demands that Germany cede the Polish provinces of Poznań, Upper Silesia and Polish Pomerania. October 8–10 – WWI: Second Battle of Cambrai: British and Canadian troops take Cambrai from the Germans and the First and Third British Armies break through the Hindenburg Line. October 8 – WWI: In the Forest of Argonne in France, U.S. Corporal Alvin C. York almost single-handedly kills 25 German soldiers and captures 132. October 9 – Landgrave Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is elected King of Finland. October 11 – The magnitude (Mw) 7.1 San Fermín earthquake shakes Puerto Rico with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 76–116 people. A destructive tsunami contributes to the damage and loss of life. October 12 – Cloquet Fire: The city of Cloquet, Minnesota, and nearby areas are destroyed in a fire, killing 453. October 16 – Emperor Karl IV of Austria publishes the Völkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councils October 18 – The Washington Declaration proclaims the independent Czechoslovak Republic. October 21 – German representatives of the Reichsrat in Austria-Hungary form the Provisional National Assembly for German-Austria October 24 – WWI: The Battle of Vittorio Veneto opens. October 25 WWI: Aleppo is captured, by Prince Feisal's Sheifial Forces. The steamer Princess Sophia sinks on Vanderbilt Reef near Juneau, Alaska; 353 people die, in the greatest maritime disaster in the Pacific Northwest. October 26 – WWI – Charge at Haritan: Units of the Desert Mounted Corps battle with Ottoman forces for the last time in WWI. October 28 Czechoslovakia declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. A new Polish government is declared in Western Galicia (Eastern Europe). October 29 The Wilhelmshaven mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet breaks out. The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. October 30 The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation of the Czecho-Slovak state. The Armistice of Mudros ends conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies of World War I, and grants independence to the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen. October 31 – Revolution overthrows the pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Main article: November 1918 November 1 The Polish–Ukrainian War is inaugurated, by the proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia, with a capital at Lwów. Serbian forces recapture Belgrade. Malbone Street Wreck: The worst rapid transit accident in world history occurs under the intersection of Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, New York City, with at least 93 dead. November 3 WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti is signed between Austria-Hungary and the Allies near Padua. Poland declares its independence from Russia. German Revolution: Kiel mutiny by sailors in the German fleet at Kiel while throughout northern Germany soldiers and workers begin to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model. November 4 – WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti comes into effect, ending warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front. November 6 – A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin. November 7 – King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country. November 8 – The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser. The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compiègne in France. November 9: Proclamation of German Republic by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin on the Reichstag balcony November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands. Proclamation of the republic in Germany by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin, on the Reichstag balcony. One of several significant events on 9 November in German history. Provisional National Council Minister-President Kurt Eisner declares Bavaria to be a republic. British battleship HMS Britannia is sunk by a German submarine off Trafalgar, with the loss of around fifty lives (the last major naval engagement of WWI). Signatories to the Armistice of 11 November 1918 with Germany, ending WWI, pose outside Marshal Foch's railway carriage November 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10 Luxembourg communist forces rebel in Luxembourg city, beginning the Luxembourg rebellions.[20] November 11 End of WWI: Armistice of 11 November 1918 – Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allies, between 5:12 AM and 5:20 AM, in the "Compiègne Wagon", Marshal Foch's railroad car, in the Forest of Compiègne in France. It becomes official on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.[21] At 10:59 U.S. soldier Henry Gunther becomes (probably) the last killed in action. Poland regains independence, after 123 years of partitions. Józef Piłsudski is appointed Commander-in-Chief. Emperor Charles I of Austria gives up his absolute power, but does not abdicate. Loppem Agreements: Start of a series of political meetings between King Albert I and Belgian liberals and socialists. Red Week: Pieter Jelles Troelstra gives a speech calling for socialist revolution in the Netherlands. November 12 – Austria becomes a republic. November 13 The Allied Occupation of Constantinople begins. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, relinquishes all governing duties. November 14 Czechoslovakia becomes a republic. The Second Polish Republic is proclaimed with Józef Piłsudski as head of state. The provisional government of Baden proclaims the "Free People's Republic of Baden" (Freie Volksrepublik Baden). Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, is forced from his throne, leading to the establishment of the People's State of Hesse. Frederick Francis IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, announces he is ceasing to rule Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Coburg. German East African troops are informed of the November 11 armistice. November 16 – The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's independence from Austria. November 18 – Latvia declares its independence from Russia. November 20 – U-boats start to rendezvous off Harwich, to begin the surrender of the High Seas Fleet to the British Royal Navy; in the following week the German warships are escorted to internment in Scapa Flow.[22] November 21 – Lwów pogrom: Polish troops, volunteers and freed criminals massacre at least 320 Ukrainian Christians and Jews in Lwów, Galicia. November 22 The Belgian royal family returns to Brussels after the war, King Albert I having commanded the Allied army group in the September–October Courtrai offensive, which liberated his country. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, abdicates; the Grand Duchy of Baden gives way to the Republic of Baden. November 23 – British military government of Palestine begins.[23] November 25 – General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, German commander in German East Africa, signs a ceasefire at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. November 26 – The Podgorica Assembly ('Great National Assembly of the Serb People in Montenegro') votes for a "union of the people" between the kingdoms of Montenegro and Serbia and for deposition of the exiled King Nicholas I of Montenegro.[24] November 28 – Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army invades Estonia, starting the war. The Commune of the Working People of Estonia is established as a Soviet puppet state in Narva on the next day. November 29 – Serbia annexes Montenegro, suspending the latter's existence as a sovereign state for nearly the entirety of the following 88 years.[25] November 30 – Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Main article: December 1918 December 1 By the Danish–Icelandic Act of Union, Iceland regains independence, but remains in personal union with the King of Denmark, who also becomes the King of Iceland. New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependent on taxable assets, each adult having one vote. The Union of Alba Iulia is proclaimed: Following the March 27 incorporation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, Transylvania unites with the Kingdom of Romania. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (which later becomes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is proclaimed, in particular ending Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereignty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes December 4 – President Woodrow Wilson departs by ship to the Paris Peace Conference, becoming the first United States President to travel to Europe while holding office. December 5 – Estonian War of Independence: The British light cruiser HMS Cassandra strikes a mine and sinks near Saaremaa in the Baltic Sea, killing 11 sailors.[26] December 6 – A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes British Columbia. December 14 Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse renounces the Finnish throne.[27] Portuguese President Sidónio Pais is assassinated. Giacomo Puccini's comic opera Gianni Schicchi premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.[28] December 16 – Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas declares the formation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, a puppet state created by the Russian SFSR to justify the Lithuanian–Soviet War. December 17 – Darwin Rebellion in Australia: Disaffected workers march on Government House, Darwin, demanding the resignation of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, John A. Gilruth. December 20 – Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk returns to the Czechoslovak Republic. December 21 – Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army captures Tartu, Estonia. December 25 – Der Stahlhelm, Bund der Frontsoldaten, is formed in Germany as a nationalist veterans' organization. December 27 – Greater Poland Uprising (1918–19): Poles in Greater Poland (the former Grand Duchy of Posen) rise up against the Germans, ignited by a patriotic speech made in Poznań by pianist and politician Ignacy Jan Paderewski. December 28 – Sinn Féin enjoys a landslide victory in Irish seats in the Irish general election (part of the 1918 United Kingdom general election), following the counting of votes, winning 73 of the 105 seats in Ireland. In accordance with their manifesto, Sinn Féin members will not take their seats in the Palace of Westminster but will form the First Dáil in Dublin. Countess Constance Markievicz, while detained in Holloway Prison (London), becomes the first woman elected to (but does not take her seat in) the British House of Commons.[29] December 31 – A British-brokered ceasefire ends the two weeks of fighting in the Georgian–Armenian War. Nakajima Aircraft Company, a predecessor of the Subaru car manufacturing company in Japan, is founded in Ota, Gunma Prefecture.[citation needed] João Figueiredo Gamal Abdel Nasser Gertrude B. Elion Nicolae Ceaușescu January 1 – Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (d. 2000) January 2 – Gudrun Zapf-von Hesse, German typographer, calligrapher and book-binder (d. 2019) January 10 – Arthur Chung, 1st President of Guyana (d. 2008) January 11 – Kassim Al-Rimawi, Prime Minister of Jordan (d. 1982) January 15 João Figueiredo, 30th President of Brazil (d. 1999) Gamal Abdel Nasser, 2nd President of Egypt (d. 1970) January 16 – Stirling Silliphant, American writer, producer (d. 1996)[30] January 17 Kamal Amrohi, Indian director, screenwriter (d. 1993) George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013) January 20 – Juan García Esquivel, Mexican bandleader (d. 2002) January 21 Chicháy, Filipino actress (d. 1993) Richard Winters, U.S. Army officer (d. 2011)[31] January 22 – Elmer Lach, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2015) January 23 – Gertrude B. Elion, American scientist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1999)[32] January 24 – Oral Roberts, American neo-Pentecostal televangelist (d. 2009) January 26 Nicolae Ceaușescu, Romanian communist politician and leader (d. 1989) Philip José Farmer, American writer (d. 2009) January 27 Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2005) Elmore James, American musician (d. 1963) January 29 Luis Aguilar, Mexican actor, and singer (d. 1997) John Forsythe, American actor (d. 2010) January 31 – Millie Dunn Veasey, African-American civil rights activist (d. 2018) Joey Bishop Julian Schwinger February 1 Carlos Fayt, Argentine lawyer, politician and academic (d. 2016) Dame Muriel Spark, Scottish author (d. 2006) February 2 – Hella Haasse, Dutch writer (d. 2011) February 3 Joey Bishop, American entertainer, member of the "Rat Pack" (d. 2007) Helen Stephens, American runner (d. 1994) February 4 – Ida Lupino, Anglo-American actress, screenwriter, director and producer (d. 1995) February 6 – Lothar-Günther Buchheim, German author (d. 2007) February 7 – Marguerite Narbel, Swiss biologist and politician (d. 2010) February 8 – Fred Blassie, American professional wrestler, novelty singer (Pencil Neck Geek) (d. 2003) February 12 – Julian Schwinger, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 14 – William L. Snyder, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 – Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 19 – Fay McKenzie, American silent film actress (d. 2019) February 22 Don Pardo, American television announcer (Saturday Night Live) (d. 2014) Robert Pershing Wadlow, American tallest man record-holder (d. 1940) February 25 Barney Ewell, American athlete (d. 1996) Miguel Gallastegui, Spanish pelotari (d. 2019) Bobby Riggs, American tennis player (d. 1995) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1989) Lloyd Geering, New Zealand theologian[33] Theodore Sturgeon, American writer (d. 1985) February 28 – Alfred Burke, English actor (d. 2011) João Goulart James Tobin Marguerite Chapman Elaine de Kooning Frederick Reines Pearl Bailey March 1 Roger Delgado, British actor (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2007) Fritz Thiedemann, German equestrian (d. 2000) March 4 – Margaret Osborne duPont, American female tennis player (d. 2012) March 5 – James Tobin, American economist, Nobel Memorial Prize laureate (d. 2002)[34] March 9 Marguerite Chapman, American actress (d. 1999) George Lincoln Rockwell, American Nazi leader (d. 1967) Mickey Spillane, American writer (d. 2006)[35] March 10 Günther Rall, German ace fighter pilot (d. 2009) March 12 Elaine de Kooning, American artist (d. 1989)[36] William E. Nichol, American politician from Nebraska (d. 2006) March 16 – Frederick Reines, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998)[37] March 17 – Viviane Gauthier, Haitian dancer (d. 2017) March 22 – Cheddi Jagan, 4th President of Guyana (d. 1997) March 23 Kazu Naoki, Japanese soccer player (d. 1940s) Émile Derlin Zinsou, President of Benin (d. 2016) March 28 – Gonzalo Facio Segreda, Costa Rican lawyer, politician, and diplomat (d. 2018) March 29 Pearl Bailey, African-American singer, actress (d. 1990) Sam Walton, founder of Wal-Mart (d. 1992) William Holden Kai Siegbahn Fanny Blankers-Koen April 1 – Diarmuid Larkin, Irish artist and art educationist (d. 1989) April 6 Alfredo Ovando Candía, 48th President of Bolivia (d. 1982) George Corones, Australian Masters swimmer (d. 2020) April 7 – Bobby Doerr, American baseball player (d. 2017) April 8 – Betty Ford, First Lady of the United States (d. 2011) April 9 – Jørn Utzon, Danish architect (d. 2008) April 10 – H. S. Doreswamy, Indian activist, journalist (d. 2021) April 11 – Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 14 – Mary Healy, American actress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2015)[38] April 16 – Spike Milligan, Irish comedian (d. 2002) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actress (d. 1993) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2014) Shinobu Hashimoto, Japanese screenwriter (d. 2018) April 20 – Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007)[39] April 26 – Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch athlete (d. 2004) April 28 Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler, East German journalist, host of the television show Der schwarze Kanal (d. 2001) Rodger Young, United States Army soldier, remembered in the song "The Ballad of Rodger Young" (d. 1943) April 29 – Nils Östensson, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 1949) Mike Wallace Richard Feynman Eddy Arnold Birgit Nilsson Yasuhiro Nakasone Martin Lundstrom May 1 Jack Paar, American television show host (The Tonight Show) (d. 2004)[40] Li Yaowen, Chinese politician, general and diplomat (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2017) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist and activist (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President of the United Arab Emirates (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American journalist (d. 2012) May 11 – Richard Feynman, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)[41] May 12 – Julius Rosenberg, American-born Soviet spy (d. 1953) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American country music singer (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2009)[42] May 16 – Wilf Mannion, English footballer (d. 2000)[43] May 17 – Birgit Nilsson, Swedish soprano (d. 2005)[44] May 19 – Abraham Pais, Dutch-born American physicist (d. 2000) May 20 – Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2004) May 23 Frank Mancuso, American major league baseball player, politician (d. 2007) Naomi Replansky, American poet (d. 2023) May 27 – Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 – Martin Lundström, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 2016) May 31 – Margaret Todd, Canadian female golfer (d. 2019) Franco Modigliani June 2 – Kathryn Tucker Windham, American writer, storyteller (d. 2011) June 6 – Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2009) June 8 – Robert Preston, American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 9 – John Hospers, American philosopher (d. 2011) June 10 – Patachou, French singer (d. 2015) June 11 – Hugo Scheltema, Dutch diplomat (d. 1996) June 15 – François Tombalbaye, 1st President of Chad (d. 1975) June 17 Derek Barber, Baron Barber of Tewkesbury, British life peer (d. 2017) Ajahn Chah Subaddho, Buddhist teacher (d. 1992) Raúl Padilla (alias El Chato), Mexican actor (d. 1994) June 18 Jerome Karle, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) Franco Modigliani, Italian-born economist, Nobel Memorial Prize laureate (d. 2003) Ángel Martín Taboas, Puerto Rican-American politician (d. 2023) June 21 Allan Lindberg, Swedish pole vaulter (d. 2004) Tibor Szele, Hungarian mathematician (d. 1955) Josephine Webb, American engineer (d. 2017) June 22 Cicely Saunders, English Anglican nurse, social worker, physician and writer (d. 2005)[45] Yeoh Ghim Seng, Singaporean politician, acting President of Singapore (d. 1993) June 24 Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop (d. 2000) Yong Nyuk Lin, Singaporean politician (d. 2012) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2017)[46] June 29 – Heini Lohrer, Swiss ice hockey player (d. 2011) June 30 – Jackie Roberts, Welsh footballer (d. 2001) Ingmar Bergman Bertram Brockhouse Nelson Mandela Paul D. Boyer July 1 Ahmed Deedat, South African writer, public speaker (d. 2005) Pedro Yap, Filipino lawyer (d. 2003) July 2 Athos Bulcão, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 – Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Tāufa'āhau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2006) Alec Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2006) July 5 Zakaria Mohieddin, Egyptian general, politician (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2018) July 6 Sebastian Cabot, English actor (d. 1977) Francisco Moncion, Dominican-American dancer, charter member of New York City Ballet (d. 1995) July 7 – Jing Shuping, Chinese businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) Oluf Reed-Olsen, Norwegian resistance member, pilot (d. 2002) July 9 – Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army general (d. 1999) July 12 – Mary Glen-Haig, British Olympic fencer (d. 2014) July 13 Alberto Ascari, Italian racing driver (d. 1955) Ted Oldfield, English footballer (d. 2006) July 14 T. M. Aluko, Nigerian writer (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2016)[49] July 15 Paddy Bassett, New Zealand scientist (d. 2019) Bertram Brockhouse, Canadian physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2003) Brenda Milner, Canadian neuropsychologist July 16 Bayani Casimiro, Filipino dancer and actor (d. 1989) Pituka de Foronda, Spanish actress (d. 1999) July 17 – Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, 35th President of Guatemala (d. 2003) July 18 Lia Dorana, Dutch comedian, actress (d. 2010) Nelson Mandela, 1st President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013)[50] July 20 – Auður Laxness, Icelandic writer, craftsperson (d. 2012) July 21 – Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2007) July 22 – Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born violinist (d. 2012) July 27 – Leonard Rose, American cellist (d. 1984) July 28 – Penaia Ganilau, 1st President of Fiji (d. 1993) July 29 – Edwin O'Connor, American novelist, Pulitzer Prize for Fiction winner (d. 1968) July 31 Vicente Almeida d'Eça, Portuguese colonial administrator (d. 2018) Paul D. Boyer, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) Hank Jones, American pianist (d. 2010)[51] Bruria Kaufman Frederick Sanger Shankar Dayal Sharma Leonard Bernstein Katherine Johnson Aslam Khan Alejandro Agustín Lanusse August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2019) Zhou Xuan, Chinese singer, actress (d. 1957) August 2 – Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 – Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 4 – Noel Willman, Irish actor (d. 1988) August 5 Kondapalli Koteswaramma, Indian communist leader, feminist, revolutionary and writer (d. 2018) Betty Oliphant, co-founder of National Ballet of Canada (d. 2004) August 12 – Guy Gibson, British bomber pilot, leader of the "Dam Busters" raid (d. 1944) August 13 Noor Hassanali, 2nd President of Trinidad and Tobago (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 – Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1999) August 20 – Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 – Bruria Kaufman, American-born Israeli physicist (d. 2010) August 22 Said Mohamed Djohar, President of the Comoros (d. 2006) Martin Pope, American physical chemist (d. 2022) August 23 – Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 25 – Leonard Bernstein, American composer, conductor (d. 1990) August 26 Katherine Johnson, African-American physicist, space scientist and mathematician (d. 2020)[52] Maria Isaura Pereira de Queiróz, Brazilian sociologist (d. 2018) August 27 Aslam Khan, British Indian-born military officer, led his troops during World War II in capturing Kennedy Peak (Myanmar), which the Americans had failed to conquer. For this achievement, he was awarded the Military Cross by Field Marshal Auchinleck (d. 1994)[53] Chang Yun Chung, Chinese-born billionaire shipping magnate (d. 2020) Jelle Zijlstra, Dutch politician, Prime Minister of the Netherlands from 1966 to 1967 (d. 2001) August 28 – Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 29 – Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 30 – Ted Williams, American baseball player (d. 2002) August 31 – Alan Jay Lerner, American lyricist, librettist (d. 1986) Chaim Herzog September 1 – Phyllis Wallbank, English educationalist (d. 2020) September 3 – Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 4 – Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 6 – Ludwig Hörmann, German cyclist (d. 2001) September 8 – Derek Barton, British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) September 9 – Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 9th President of Italy (d. 2012) September 13 – Ray Charles, American musician, singer and songwriter (d. 2015) September 14 – James George, Canadian diplomat (d. 2020) September 15 – Nipsey Russell, American comedian, poet, and dancer (d. 2005) September 16 – Ismail Mohamed Ali, Malaysian politician (d. 1998) September 17 – Chaim Herzog, 6th President of Israel 1983–1993 (d. 1997) September 19 – Joseph Zeller, American politician (d. 2018) September 22 – Henryk Szeryng, Polish-born violinist (d. 1988) September 24 – Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 26 – Peng Chang-kuei, Taiwanese chef (d. 2016) September 27 – Martin Ryle, English radio astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics (d. 1984) September 28 Ángel Labruna, Argentine soccer player, manager (d. 1983) Ida Schuster, Scottish actress (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2009) September 30 Giovanni Canestri, Italian cardinal (d. 2015) Aldo Parisot, Brazilian-American cellist and educator (d. 2018) Jens Christian Skou Robert Walker Rita Hayworth Thelma Coyne Long October 4 – Kenichi Fukui, Japanese chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) October 6 – Goh Keng Swee, former Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore (d. 2010) October 8 – Jens Christian Skou, Danish chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) October 9 E. Howard Hunt, American Watergate break-in coordinator (d. 2007) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2013) October 10 – Gaston Mialaret, French pedagogist and professor (d. 2016) October 13 Jack MacGowran, Irish film actor (d. 1973) Robert Walker, American actor (d. 1951) October 14 – Thelma Coyne Long, Australian tennis player (d. 2015) October 16 Louis Althusser, French philosopher (d. 1990) Géori Boué, French operatic singer (d. 2017) Henri Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 – Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Prime Minister (d. 2017) Bobby Troup, American singer-songwriter and actor, known for his role in Emergency! (d. 1999) October 19 – Robert S. Strauss, American politician, Democratic National Committee Chairman (d. 2014) October 22 – René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2022) October 23 – Augusta Dabney, American actress (d. 2008) October 25 Francisco Griéguez, Spanish WWII soldier (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26 – Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2006) October 27 Mihkel Mathiesen, Estonian statesman (d. 2003) Teresa Wright, American actress (d. 2005) October 29 – Diana Serra Cary, American actress (d. 2020) October 31 – Ian Stevenson, American parapsychologist (d. 2007) Billy Graham Spiro Agnew November 1 – Ken Miles, British sports car racing engineer and driver (d. 1966) November 2 – Raimon Panikkar, Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 – Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) November 4 Art Carney, American actor, best known for his role in The Honeymooners (d. 2003) Cameron Mitchell, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 2013) Billy Graham, American evangelist, spiritual adviser to several U.S. Presidents (d. 2018) November 8 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2015) November 9 Spiro Agnew, Vice president of the United States (d. 1996) Choi Hong Hi, South Korean general, martial artist (d. 2002) Su Beng, Taiwanese dissident and political activist (d. 2019) November 10 – Ernst Otto Fischer, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007) November 14 – John Bromwich, Australian tennis player (d. 1999) November 15 – Vittore Bocchetta, Italian sculptor, painter and academic (d. 2021) November 18 – Nicolás Kingman Riofrío, Ecuadorian journalist, writer and politician (d. 2018) November 26 – Patricio Aylwin, 32nd President of Chile (d. 2016) November 27 – Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2020) November 29 – Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2007) November 30 – Efrem Zimbalist Jr., American actor (d. 2014)[54] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Kurt Waldheim Helmut Schmidt Anwar Sadat December 3 – Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian general (d. 2000) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 8 – Gérard Souzay, French baritone (d. 2004) December 10 – Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 1995) Fergus Anckorn December 11 – Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Russian writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) December 12 – Joe Williams, American jazz singer (d. 1999) December 13 – Rosalia Lombardo, Italian child known as The Sleeping Beauty (d. 1920)[55] December 14 – B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 – Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 17 Dusty Anderson, American actress and model (d. 2007) Duchess Woizlawa Feodora of Mecklenburg, German royal (d. 2019) December 18 – Joyce Reynolds, English classicist and academic (d. 2022) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) Fred Gloden, American football player (d. 2019) Donald Regan, American Treasury Secretary, White House Chief of Staff (d. 2003) Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria, Secretary-General of the United Nations (d. 2007)[56] December 23 José Greco, Italian-born flamenco dancer (d. 2000) Kumar Pallana, Indian actor (d. 2013) Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of Germany (d. 2015) December 24 – Dave Bartholomew, American musician, songwriter and music producer (d. 2019) December 25 Bertie Mee, English football player, manager (d. 2001) Anwar Sadat, 3rd President of Egypt, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1981) December 26 – Georgios Rallis, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 2006) December 30 – W. Eugene Smith, American photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña January 2 – Katharine A. O'Keeffe O'Mahoney, Irish-born American teacher and writer (b. 1855) January 6 – Georg Cantor, German mathematician (b. 1845) January 8 Johannes Pääsuke, Estonian photographer, filmmaker (b. 1892) Ellis H. Roberts, American politician (b. 1827) January 9 Max Ritter von Müller, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1887) Charles-Émile Reynaud, French inventor (b. 1844) January 10 – María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña, Spanish Roman Catholic religious sister and Blessed (b. 1848) January 21 – Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1853) January 26 – Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1850) January 28 – John McCrae, Canadian soldier, surgeon and poet (b. 1872) January 31 – Ivan Puluj, Ukrainian physicist and inventor (b. 1845) Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya Gustav Klimt Sultan Abdul Hamid II February 1 – Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya, Russian aristocrat (b. 1816) February 2 – John L. Sullivan, American boxer, World Heavyweight Champion (b. 1858) February 4 – Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1

Medici, duke of Urbino (born 1492)[42] 1535 – John Houghton, Carthusian monk and saint 1562 – Lelio Sozzini, Italian Protestant theologian (born 1525) 1566 – Luca Ghini, Italian physician and botanist (born 1490) 1571 – Pierre Viret, Swiss theologian and reformer (born 1511) 1604 – Claudio Merulo, Italian organist and composer (born 1533) 1605 – Ulisse Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist (born 1522) 1615 – Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 – Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1569) 1677 – Isaac Barrow, English mathematician and theologian (born 1630) 1684 – John Nevison, English criminal (born 1639) 1729 – Louis Antoine de Noailles, French cardinal (born 1651) 1734 – James Thornhill, English painter and politician (born 1675) 1737 – Eustace Budgell, English journalist and politician (born 1686) 1774 – Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick, Prussian nobleman (born 1714) 1776 – Jacques Saly, French painter and sculptor (born 1717) 1790 – Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 – Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1750) 1811 – Nikolay Kamensky, Russian general (born 1776) 1816 – Samuel Dexter, American lawyer and politician, 4th United States Secretary of War, 3rd United States Secretary of the Treasury (born 1761) 1824 – Joseph Joubert, French author (born 1754) 1826 – Sebastián Kindelán y O'Regan, colonial governor of East Florida, Santo Domingo and Cuba (born 1757)[43] 1839 – Denis Davydov, Russian general and poet (born 1784) 1859 – Joseph Diaz Gergonne, French mathematician and philosopher (born 1771) 1880 – Edward Clark, American lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1815) 1901 – John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 7th Premier of Quebec (born 1831) 1903 – Gotse Delchev, Macedonian Bulgarian revolutionary IMRO (born 1872) 1912 – Nettie Stevens, American geneticist credited with discovering sex chromosomes (born 1861)[44] 1916 – Ned Daly, Irish rebel commander (Easter Rising) (born 1891) 1916 – John Murray, Australian politician, 23rd Premier of Victoria (born 1851) 1916 – Willie Pearse, Irish rebel (born 1881) 1916 – Joseph Plunkett, Irish rebel and writer (born 1887) 1919 – Milan Rastislav Štefánik, Slovak general and politician (born 1880) 1922 – Viktor Kingissepp, Estonian politician (born 1888) 1923 – Ralph McKittrick, American golfer and tennis player (born 1877) 1924 – E. Nesbit, English author and poet (born 1858) 1937 – Gina Oselio, Norwegian opera singer (born 1858).[45] 1938 – Kanō Jigorō, Japanese founder of judo (born 1860) 1938 – Carl von Ossietzky, German journalist and activist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1889) 1941 – Chris McKivat, Australian rugby player and coach (born 1880) 1945 – Fedor von Bock, German field marshal (born 1880) 1953 – Alexandre Pharamond, French rugby player (born 1876)[46] 1955 – George Enescu, Romanian pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1881) 1964 – Karl Robert Pusta, Estonian politician, 4th Estonian Minister of Foreign Affairs (born 1883) 1969 – Osbert Sitwell, English-Italian author and poet (born 1892) 1971 – William Brown Meloney, writer and theatrical producer (born 1902)[47] 1972 – Father Chrysanthus, Dutch arachnologist (born 1905)[48] 1972 – Edward Calvin Kendall, American chemist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1886) 1973 – Jane Bowles, American author and playwright (born 1917) 1975 – Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1976 – Frank Strahan, Australian public servant (born 1886) 1980 – Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav field marshal and politician, 1st President of Yugoslavia (born 1892) 1981 – C. Loganathan, Sri Lankan banker (born 1913) 1983 – Nino Sanzogno, Italian conductor and composer (born 1911) 1984 – Diana Dors, English actress (born 1931) 1985 – Fikri Sönmez, Turkish tailor and politician (born 1938) 1985 – Clarence Wiseman, English-Canadian 10th General of The Salvation Army (born 1907) 1987 – Paul Butterfield, American singer and harmonica player (born 1942)[49] 1987 – Cathryn Damon, American actress (born 1930) 1988 – Lillian Estelle Fisher, American historian of Spanish America (born 1891) 1990 – Emily Remler, American guitarist (born 1957) 1991 – Mohammed Abdel Wahab, Egyptian singer-songwriter and mandolin player (born 1902) 1992 – Gregor Mackenzie, Scottish politician (born 1927) 1993 – France Štiglic, Slovenian film director and screenwriter (born 1919) 1995 – Connie Wisniewski, American baseball player (born 1922)[50] 2000 – Hendrik Casimir, Dutch physicist and academic (born 1909) 2001 – Bonnie Lee Bakley, American model, wife of Robert Blake (born 1956) 2004 – David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (born 1965)[51] 2005 – David Hackworth, American colonel and journalist (born 1930) 2008 – Fred Baur, American chemist and founder of Pringles (born 1918)[52] 2009 – Dom DeLuise, American actor, director, and producer (born 1933) 2011 – Sammy McCrory, Northern Irish footballer (born 1924) 2012 – Mort Lindsey, American pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1923) 2012 – Bob Stewart, American television producer, founded Stewart Tele Enterprises (born 1920) 2012 – Adam Yauch, American rapper and director (born 1964) 2012 – Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1963) 2013 – Otis Bowen, American physician and politician, 44th Governor of Indiana (born 1918) 2013 – Christian de Duve, English-Belgian cytologist and biochemist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1917) 2013 – Javier Diez Canseco, Peruvian sociologist and politician (born 1948) 2013 – Mario Machado, Chinese-American journalist and actor (born 1935) 2013 – Morgan Morgan-Giles, English admiral and politician (born 1914) 2013 – César Portillo de la Luz, Cuban guitarist and composer (born 1922) 2014 – Dick Ayers, American author and illustrator (born 1924) 2014 – Elena Baltacha, Ukrainian-Scottish tennis player (born 1983) 2014 – Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1923) 2014 – Helga Königsdorf, German physicist and author (born 1938) 2014 – Ross Lonsberry, Canadian-American ice hockey player (born 1947) 2014 – Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Central African politician, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 – William Bast, American screenwriter and author (born 1931) 2015 – Ellen Albertini Dow, American actress (born 1913) 2015 – Marv Hubbard, American football player (born 1946)[53] 2016 – Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundian politician (born 1946) 2020 – Don Shula, American football player and coach (born 1930)[54] 2020 – Greg Zanis, American carpenter and activist (born 1950)[55] 2021 – Nick Kamen, English model, songwriter (born 1962)[56] 2024 – Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter, guitarist and band leader (born 1950)[57] 2024 – Frank Stella, American painter (born 1936)[58] Anti-Bullying Day (United Nations) Bird Day (United States) Cassinga Day (Namibia) Christian feast day: Blessed Ceferino Giménez Malla Blessed Michał Giedroyć English Saints and Martyrs of the Reformation Era (Church of England) F. C. D. Wyneken (Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod) Florian José María Rubio Judas Cyriacus Monica of Hippo (1960 Roman Catholic Calendar) Sacerdos of Limoges Venerius of Milan May 4 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Coal Miners Day (India)[59] Death of Milan Rastislav Štefánik Day (Slovakia) Greenery Day (Japan) International Firefighters' Day May Fourth Movement commemorations: Literary Day (Republic of China) Youth Day (China) Remembrance Day for Martyrs and Disabled (Afghanistan) Remembrance of the Dead (Netherlands) Restoration of Independence Day (Latvia) Star Wars Day (International observance) World Give Day Youth Day (Fiji) ^ Flannery, John M. (2013). The Mission of the Portuguese Augustinians to Persia and Beyond (1602-1747). Lieden: Brill. p. 40. ISBN 9789004243828. ^ Bray, Gerald (2018). "On the Truth of Holy Scripture (1377-1378) John Wycliffe (c. 1328-1384)". In Kapic, Kelly M.; Madueme, Hans (eds.). Reading Christian Theology in the Protestant Tradition. 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