



Historical Moments

2020 CALENDAR



JANUARY

January 23, 1368: Zhu Yuanzhang, founder of the Ming Dynasty, declares himself Emperor of China

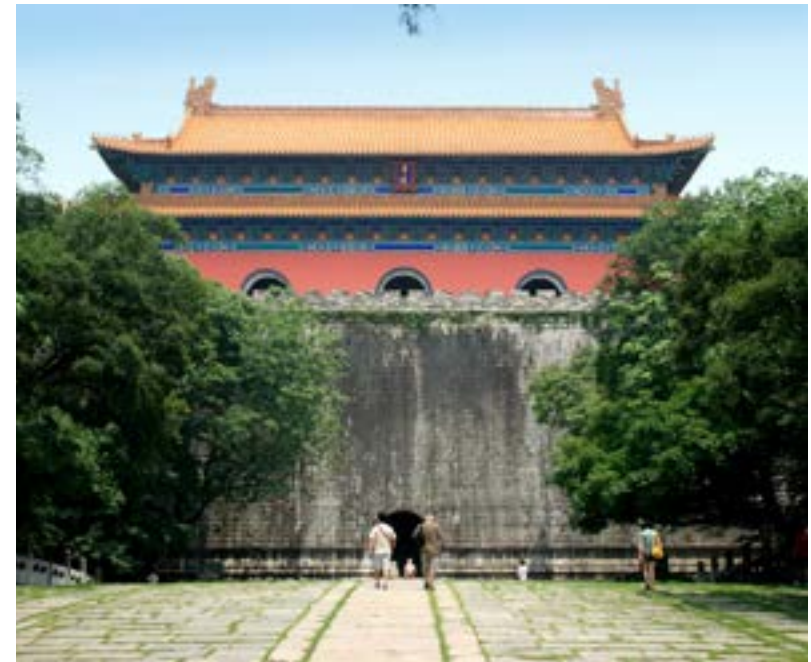


ACIS.COM/DYN

Dynastic China

- Visit the Forbidden City, Tiananmen Square and The Great Wall
- Participate in a cultural exchange with local students
- Stay in Xi'an to see the famous Terracotta Warriors
- Kung Fu and Shanghai acrobatics shows

After the heir to the Song Dynasty died, Zhu Yuanzhang declared himself the Emperor of China, taking the name Hongwu (meaning 'abundantly marital'). The Emperor reigned until 1398 and his dynasty oversaw the consolidation of Imperial government power, the construction of the Forbidden City in Beijing and increased economic prosperity.



Burial site of Ming Hongwu (Zhu Yuanzhang, first Ming Emperor)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5
6 1412: Joan of Arc's Birthday	7	8	9	10 1946: First U.N. General Assembly Meeting 1863: The world's first underground railway service opened in London	11	12
13	14	15	16 1547: Ivan the Terrible had himself officially crowned as the first Russian Czar	17	18	19
20 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	21 1793: King Louis XVI of France executed in the French Revolution	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30 1882: Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Birthday	31		

DECEMBER

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FEBRUARY

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FEBRUARY

February 11, 1990: Nelson Mandela released from prison



After serving 27 years of a life sentence on charges of attempting to overthrow South Africa's apartheid government, Nelson Mandela, at age 71, was released from prison. Mandela spent more than a decade fighting the passage of increasingly strict segregation laws and was labeled a terrorist by the government. Sentenced to life in prison in 1964, Mandela became a symbol of political resistance to Apartheid, and in April 1994, he was elected president in South Africa's first all-race inclusive elections.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
					1 Beginning of Black History Month	2 Groundhog Day
3	4	5	6	7	8 1587: Mary Queen of Scots beheaded for treason	9
10	11 Celebrated in Japan as the founding date of the Japanese nation	12	13	14 Valentine's Day	15 1564: Astronomer and physicist Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy	16
17 President's Day	18	19	20 1962: Astronaut John Glenn became the first American launched into orbit	21	22	23
24	25 Mardi Gras	26	27	28	29	

JANUARY

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MARCH

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MARCH

March 15, 44 BC: Assassination of Julius Caesar



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Buongiorno Italia

- Overnight stays in Venice, Florence, Assisi Sorrento and Rome
- Guided tours of the Vatican Museums, the Colosseum, Pompeii and more
- Venetian glassblowing demonstration
- Mozzarella making demo and farm visit



The Ides of March originated as a marker in the Roman calendar of the first full moon of the new year, and included festive celebrations, but the date has come to have a grim connotation. In 44 B.C. after Julius Caesar proclaimed himself Dictator Perpetuus (“dictator for life”), a group of Roman senators fearing for the republic, stabbed Caesar to death. Now we must, as William Shakespeare says, “beware the Ides of March!”



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						1 1961: President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps
2	3	4 1913: Rosa Parks' Birthday	5	6 1475: Michelangelo's Birthday	7	8 International Women's Day
9	10	11	12	13	14 1879: Albert Einstein's Birthday	15 Ides of March
16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19	20	21	22
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FEBRUARY

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APRIL

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APRIL

April 4, 1949: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is formed



A section of the Berlin Wall on display at NATO Headquarters outside Brussels



Twelve nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty, or Washington Treaty, forming the basis of NATO. The original intent of the document was to unite for common military defense against the threat of expansion by Soviet Russia into Western Europe. While the Cold War is long gone, the organization still operates as a defense organization and diplomatic collective with 29 countries now included. The treaty itself has remained unaltered since 1949.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1 April Fools Day	2	3	4 1968: Civil Rights leader Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was shot and killed	5
6	7	8 Passover	9	10 Good Friday	11	12 Easter
13	14	15 1912: Sinking of the Titanic	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Earth Day	23 Holocaust Day of Remembrance	24	25 1917: Ella Fitzgerald's Birthday	26
27	28	29	30			

MARCH

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MAY

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MAY

May 5, 1862: The Battle of Puebla



Did you know that Mexico was once at war with France? In 1861, Napoleon III wanted to expand his empire's reach into Latin America, so he sent French forces to drive out the government of Benito Juárez. In May 1862, believing victory would be swift, Napoleon's forces attacked the city of Puebla de Los Angeles. To the shock of the world, the small band of Mexican troops outmaneuvered the French army and forced them into retreat. The victory is celebrated in Puebla as a state holiday, "Cinco de Mayo", and is a symbol of success despite the odds.

Monument of Ignacio Zaragoza, who led the Mexican army at the Battle of Puebla. [Sukozaauthor](#) fotografía: [Juan Carlos Pérez Toriz](#) [CC BY-SA]

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8 May Day	9	10
(4 th - 8 th) Teacher Appreciation Week	Cinco De Mayo					Mother's Day
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1820: Florence Nightengale's Birthday					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		1932: Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Memorial Day			1961: Amnesty International Founded			

APRIL

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JUNE

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JUNE

June 6, 1944: D-Day Invasion

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European War History

- Walk along Omaha Beach and visit the American Cemetery and Memorial
- Visit to the moving Caen Peace Museum
- Guided tour of the American Monument at Château-Thierry
- Sightseeing in Berlin, Paris and Nuremberg



Codenamed Operation Overlord, the D-Day Invasion of Normandy was one of the largest amphibious military assaults in history. The planning was masked by decoy operations leaked to German intelligence about attacks on other Nazi-occupied regions, while the real operation was set for Normandy. On June 6, 1944, 156,000 American, British and Canadian forces landed on the beaches of the Normandy coastline, and for many historians, marked the moment when the tides turned against the Axis powers for good.



U.S. Troops at Omaha Beach

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1944: D-Day Invasion

1922: Judy Garland's Birthday

1929: Anne Frank's Birthday

Flag Day

1215: King John of England signs the Magna Carta

1815: Napoleon defeated at the Battle of Waterloo
1983: Dr. Sally Ride became the first American woman in space

Summer Solstice

Father's Day (U.S.)

1945: The United Nations Charter was signed by 50 nations

1919: Treaty of Versailles signed, officially ending WWI

MAY

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JULY

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JULY

July 19-20, 1848: The first women's rights convention in the US is held



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Young Women's Leadership Programs

ACIS offers leadership development programs specifically for young women in England, Italy and the Dominican Republic. Participants have the chance to meet local leaders, engage in team-building activities and build lasting relationships, all while getting the ACIS touring experience!

In the summer of 1848, five women, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, organized a meeting in Seneca Falls, New York, to “discuss the social, civic and religious condition and rights of Woman.” The gathering became known as The Seneca Falls Convention and launched the woman's suffrage movement in the US. The event was guided by a manifesto, crafted primarily by Stanton, called The Declaration of Sentiments, 11 resolutions asserting women's equality. The ninth resolution controversially demanded the right to vote, though it would be another 70 years before the right was guaranteed. Contrary to popular imagination, Susan B. Anthony was not in attendance and did not meet Elizabeth Cady Stanton until several years later.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1	2	3	4	5
		Canada Day			Independence Day US	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1907: Frida Kahlo's Birthday		1776: The first public reading of the Declaration of Independence				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Bastille Day				Nelson Mandela International Day	1848: Seneca Falls Convention began
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1969: Apollo 11 Astronaut Neil Armstrong walked on the moon				1898: Amelia Earhart's Birthday		
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE

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AUGUST

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AUGUST

Washington, D.C. Express

- Visit the National Museum of African American History and Culture
- Take a guided tour of the U.S. Capitol Building
- Visit the Smithsonian Museum of your group's choice

August 28, 1963: The March on Washington



Officially called the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, the historic gathering saw more than 250,000 people gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to protest racial discrimination and systematic oppression. It was at this event that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, and although he had not intended to use that phrase in this particular speech, he was urged by members of the crowd to "tell them about the dream!" The rest is history.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
					1	2 1776: Majority of delegates at the First Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence
3	4 1901: Louis Armstrong's Birthday	5	6 1962: Jamaica declared independence from Britain	7	8	9
10	11	12 International Youth Day	13	14	15 Indian Independence Day	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25 1918: Leonard Bernstein's Birthday	26	27	28 1963: The March on Washington	29	30 Notting Hill Carnival
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JULY

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SEPTEMBER

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SEPTEMBER

Sept. 2, 1666: The Great Fire of London



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Edinburgh to London

- London's Monuments to Monarchy bike tour
- Royal Shakespeare Theatre Company performance
- Visits to York, Oxford and Stratford-upon-Avon
- Guided sightseeing of Edinburgh and London



Although London has been a thriving city for centuries, most of the historic buildings there don't date earlier than 1666. That is because on September 2, 1666, a fire broke out at the home of King Charles II's baker in Pudding Lane and spread madly through the city's wooden homes and civic buildings. By September 6, only 1/5 of London was left standing, and although thousands lost their homes, the death toll was only 6!



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	1 Hispanic Heritage Month begins	2 1923: First elections held in Irish Free State post British independence	3 1939: Great Britain and France declare war on Nazi Germany	4	5	6
7 Labor Day 1822: Brazil declared independence from Portugal	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 Mexican Independence Day	17	18	19 1893: New Zealand becomes first nation to grant voting rights to women	20
21	22 Fall Equinox	23	24 1896: F. Scott Fitzgerald's Birthday	25	26	27 1967: Rachel Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i> published Yom Kippur
28 1066: Norman Conquest of England began	29	30				

AUGUST

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OCTOBER

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OCTOBER

October 26, 1985: The rights to Uluru are restored to the Aboriginal Anangu

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Sydney and the Great Barrier Reef

- Guided Australian Bush Walkabout
- Snorkeling at the Great Barrier Reef
- Surfing lesson at Bondi Beach
- Pamagirri Aboriginal dance show



Uluru, or Ayers Rock, is one of Australia's most famous sights. Sacred to the Aboriginal Anangu people, it is a crucial part of their creation mythology. For many years, the Australian government asserted ownership of the land, but on October 26, 1985, the government formally handed rights back to the Anangu people. The one condition was that it be leased National Parks and Wildlife agency for 99 years and jointly managed by the tribe. Did you know? Due to the sacred beliefs of the Anangu people, there are restrictions on what kinds of photos can be taken of Uluru, and commercial photography of the rock itself is prohibited without permit.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4 1957: Russia launched satellite Sputnik into orbit
5	6	7	8 1871: The Great Chicago fire erupted	9	10	11 1884: Eleanor Roosevelt's Birthday
12 Columbus Day or Indigenous People's Day	13 1884: Greenwich Time established as the universal time from which global standards are calculated	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 1818: Canadian border is set at the 49th parallel	21	22	23	24 1945: United Nations Charter is ratified, officially founding the UN	25 Daylight Savings Time Ends
26	27	28	29	30	31 Halloween	

SEPTEMBER

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NOVEMBER

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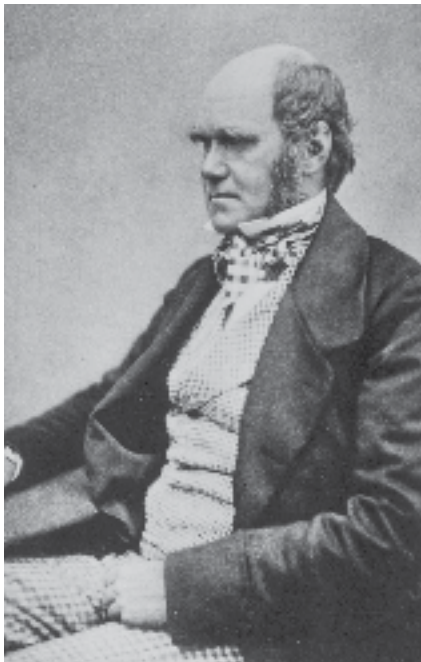
NOVEMBER

November 24, 1859: *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* is published

ACIS.COM/ECG

Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands

- Engage in a local conservation project with Cerro Mesa Ecological Reserve
- Visit Charles Darwin Research Station
- Take a snorkeling tour of Las Tintoreras
- Guided sightseeing in the capital of Quito



Charles Darwin rocked the scientific world with the release of his book hypothesizing that life's species evolved through the process of natural selection. Darwin had acquired most of the evidence for his theory during an expedition aboard the HMS Beagle in the 1830s, visiting such diverse places as the Galapagos Islands and observing the wildlife there. Though not the first to theorize about organic evolution, he was the first to present a practical explanation.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
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Day of the Dead	U.S. Election Day		Bonfire Night in the UK		1867: Marie Curie's Birthday	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1989: The Berlin Wall is opened		Veterans Day			1840: Claude Monet's Birthday	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	1558: Queen Elizabeth I ascended the throne of England at the age of 25		1863: U.S. President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Thanksgiving			1929: Explorers Richard Byrd and Bernt Balchen completed the first airplane flight to the South Pole
30						

OCTOBER

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DECEMBER

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DECEMBER

December 14, 1911: The South Pole is reached for the first time



By 1911, Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen was already an impressive figure in arctic exploration: He had successfully guided the first ship through the Northwest Passage and around Canada's coast. More than anything, Amundsen wanted to be the first explorer to reach the South Pole and on October 19, 1911, his team of 4 companions, 52 sled dogs and 4 sledges set sail for Antarctica. After almost 2 months of travel, they made history when they reached the South Pole, beating Amundsen's rival Robert F. Scott to the victory.



Locating the exact position of the South Pole

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		1804: Napoleon Bonaparte crowned Emperor				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			1948: The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1918: British women voted in an election for the first time		1773: The Boston Tea Party 1775: Jane Austen's Birthday	1903: Orville and Wilbur Wright achieved the first powered, controlled airplane flights			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Winter Solstice				Christmas Day	Boxing Day	
28	29	30	31			
			New Year's Eve			

NOVEMBER

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JANUARY 2021

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