

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1763 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants.  
The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted.  
C. Granville, English Prime Minister.  
Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.  
1764 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress.  
Indians sue for peace.  
End of Pontiac's war.  
British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports.  
The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.

## Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

## CHINA.

1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Peking.  
1812 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.  
1816 Failure of Lord Amherst's Embassy.  
1822 Kingdom of Korea established.  
1832 Opium trade prohibited.  
1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with British.  
Chinese outrages in Canton.  
Hong Kong captured.  
1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.  
Canton and coast blockaded.  
War ends in a truce.  
1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith.  
Victory of the British.  
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.  
1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.  
Hong Kong ceded to England.  
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo and Shanghai opened to British.  
China pays \$21,000,000.  
1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang.  
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.  
1850 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.  
1853 Nankin and Shanghai taken by rebels.  
1856 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.  
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.  
1857 Blockade of Canton.  
1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.  
Treaty of Lord Elgin.  
Chinese pirates destroyed.  
1859 Commerce treaty with United States.  
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.  
1860 England and France at war with China.  
European allies victorious.  
Treaty of peace signed October 24.  
Surrounding of Peking, Oct. 12.  
Ratification of treaty with Russia.  
China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.  
Former treaty ratified.  
1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.  
Rebels defeated by French and English aid.  
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.  
1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.  
1866 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.  
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.  
French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.  
1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.  
Marriage of Emperor.  
1873 Ki-Tsang, of age, becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22.  
1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsal-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan.  
First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Woosung opened.  
1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.  
Edict forbidding opium smoking.  
1880 Serious troubles with Russia.  
1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia.  
1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.  
1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.  
The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 20.  
The Chinese Government declares war against France, Aug. 15.  
French destroy Kimpai Forts at Foochow, Aug. 28.  
Repulse of the French at Tamsui.  
French admiral declares all the Formosan ports to be blockaded.  
Insurrection in Korea.  
Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.  
Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.  
1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.  
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.  
1885 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.  
1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.  
1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.  
1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.  
1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.  
1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Korea.  
Massacre of missionaries in the interior.  
1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.  
1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.  
1903 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tzu-Hsi, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.  
Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Pu-Yi, heir presumptive.  
1909 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.  
1911 Revolution, and general uprisings.  
Republic of China proclaimed.  
1912 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

## INDIA.

1676 Nohob of Oudh becomes tributary to British.  
East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.  
1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.  
1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore.  
1769 Hyder Ali, a Musselman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.  
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.  
1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.  
1774 Office of Governor General created.  
Rohilla army defeated.  
1775 Benares ceded to the East India Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.  
1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.  
Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.  
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.  
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.  
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.  
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.  
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.  
Trincomlee lost by the British.  
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.  
1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.  
Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore.  
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.  
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.  
1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.  
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.  
1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.  
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.  
1788 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.  
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19.  
Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.  
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.  
1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.  
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.  
1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore.  
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.  
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.  
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.  
Pondicherry taken by the British.  
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.  
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.  
1799 British take Seringapatam.  
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.  
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindu sovereign.  
Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to the English.  
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.  
Nizam cedes Mysore to the British.  
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.  
The British receive further concessions.  
Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peshwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.  
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.  
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.  
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.  
1804 Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.  
Holkar lays siege to Delhi.  
Gen. Fraser defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.  
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund and other territory.  
1806 Mutiny among Sepoys.  
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.  
1808 War with Travancore.  
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.  
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.  
India trade thrown open to any British subject.  
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.  
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.  
Ahmednuggur ceded to English.  
Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore.  
1818 End of Pindarie war; peace with Holkar.  
The Peshwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.  
1819 Oudh becomes independent.  
Lord Amherst, Governor General.  
1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 6.  
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.  
Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.  
1826 Battle of Paghman Mew ends Burmese war.  
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.  
English take Bhamo, Governor General.  
1829 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.  
The northwest provinces made a separate administration.  
1835 Steam communication introduced into India.  
1838 Slavery abolished in the East.  
1839 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.  
1842 Lord Ellenborough, Governor General.  
1843 Amers of Scind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.  
1844 Lord Hardinge Governor General.  
British possessions in India purchased by England.  
1845 England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.  
1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February.  
Treaty of Lahore.  
1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor General.  
Second Sikh war begun; Rannuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyserabad.  
1849 The Sikhs ended with battle of Goowat, Feb. 21.  
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.  
Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.  
1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.  
1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.  
1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.  
1853 Close of the Second Burmese war.  
Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.  
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.  
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.  
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.  
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.  
1854 Ganges Canal opened.  
1855 Calcutta Railway opened.  
Annexation of Oudh.  
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor General.  
1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6. The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.  
Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.  
Siege of Lucknow begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bitoor, July 19.  
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.  
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.  
1858 Dec. 6. Battle of Fetteghur, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21.  
Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdues the rebels.

1858 An Act for the better government of India received royal assent, Aug. 2.  
Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.  
Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.  
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.  
The Punjab is made a presidency.  
Faction of Oude announced, Jan. 25.  
1862 Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.  
1863 Death of Lord Elgin.  
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.  
Bengal visited by a severe famine.  
1866 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.  
1867 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.  
1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.  
Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.  
1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.  
1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.  
1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.  
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.  
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.  
Queen Victoria proclaimed in London, Empress of India, May 1.  
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.  
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.  
1879 Massacre at Cabul.  
1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India.  
1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans.  
1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.  
Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Marshall.  
1884 Death of Reshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.  
Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.  
The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10.  
Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30.  
The Albert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.  
Lord Ray appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.  
1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated, July 7.  
Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.  
Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.  
King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.  
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.  
India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.  
1888 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor General, Dec. 11.  
1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manipur, March 27.  
Defeat of the Manipurans by the English, May 6.  
1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.  
1899 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor General, Jan. 9.  
1905 Great earthquake, April 4.  
1912 King George visited India, and received royal ovation.

## RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.  
1769-74 Conquest of the Crimea.  
1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.  
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.  
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.  
1776 Potemkin becomes prime minister.  
1780 Army neutrality.  
Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."  
1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.  
1787 War with Turkey renewed.  
1788 War with Sweden.  
Treaty of Warelow.  
1793 Second partition of Poland.  
Alliance with England.  
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.  
The partition of Poland completed.  
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.  
War with Persia.  
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.  
1799 Suwarow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.  
Russia forms an alliance with France.  
1800 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.  
1801 He is assassinated.  
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.  
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France.  
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.  
1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.  
1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.  
1812 War with France.  
Napoleon invades Russia.  
Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.  
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.  
Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.  
Retreat of the French.  
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.  
Downfall of Napoleon.  
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.  
1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.  
Alexander proclaimed King of Poland.  
1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.  
1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.  
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.  
1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.  
War with Persia.  
1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.  
1828 Peace with Persia.  
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 28.  
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.  
1830 Polish war of independence begins.  
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept. 8.  
1832 The Emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.  
1840 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.  
Treaty of London signed by Russia.  
1841 War with Circassians.  
1843 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.  
1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.  
Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.  
Harbor of Sebastopol completed.  
Exiles sent to Kouish, Asia Minor.  
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.  
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."

1853 Army sent to Turkish frontier.  
Conference of the great powers.  
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.  
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.  
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.  
Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.  
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.  
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.  
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.  
Siege of Silistria, May 17.  
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.  
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.  
Russia evacuates the principalities.  
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.  
1854 Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.  
Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.  
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.  
Alexander II, Emperor.  
Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.  
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.  
Kars invested, July 15.  
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.  
Death of Lord Raglan.  
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept. 11.  
1856 Russian assault on Kars fails.  
Battle of the Inguir; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.  
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.  
Council of Peace, Jan. 11.  
Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.  
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.  
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.  
Close of the war.  
Crimea evacuated, July 9.  
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.  
1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.  
1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar.  
1859 Russia censures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.  
Treaty with Great Britain.  
1860 Commercial treaty with China.  
1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.  
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.  
1862 Students' riots throughout the empire.  
The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.  
Trial by jury granted.  
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.  
Fierce riots in Poland ended.  
War with Asiatic nations.  
1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.  
1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.  
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.  
1866 Attempt by Karakossoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.  
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.  
1867 Marriage of Prince Alexander.  
Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000.  
Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.  
1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses.  
Poland disappears from map of empire.  
1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.  
1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.  
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.  
1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.  
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.  
1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10.  
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.  
Visit of the Shah of Persia.  
New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.  
1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.  
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.  
1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.  
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.  
War with Khokan.  
Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.  
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.  
Capture of Khokan.  
Conquest of Khiva completed.  
1877 Russia declares war against Turkey.  
Apr. 9.  
Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.  
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.  
Melikoff storms Ardahan, May 17.  
Investment of Kars, June 9.  
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.  
Capture of Timova, July 8.  
Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasha.  
1877 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 15.  
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.  
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31.  
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful, Sept. 7-11.  
Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.  
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.  
Capture of Etopol by the Russians.  
Emperor of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.  
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.  
Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.  
Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.  
1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.  
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.  
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8.  
Batoum attacked without success by the Russians.  
Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16.  
Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.  
British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 21.  
Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.  
Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.  
Skobelev and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.  
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.  
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.  
Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8.  
Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.  
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.  
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.  
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.  
1880 Explosion under diningroom of Winter Palace.

1880 Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.  
Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.  
Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24.  
France refuses extradition of Hartmann.  
Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Kieff.  
1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.  
Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.  
Trial of Nihilists, April 8.  
Russakoff, Sophie Picofsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death.  
Treaty of peace with China.  
Resignation of Gen. Molikoff, May 13.  
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.  
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.  
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.  
Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.  
Anti-Jewish riots in Russia, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.  
1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.  
Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 23.  
1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.  
1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.  
1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed.  
Gen. Stossel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.  
1905 Russia-Japan war begun, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.  
1907-1909 Peace Conferences held at The Hague.  
1910 Epidemic of cholera rages over many provinces; 83,613 deaths reported.  
1911 Premier Stolypin was assassinated.  
1912 Fire holocaust near Tambora; 59 lives lost.  
1914 Army mobilized, July 29.  
1915 Capture of Przemysl.  
1917 Czar Nicholas abdicated in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael.  
Grand Duke Michael renounces throne in favor of universal suffrage, March 16.

## TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.  
1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.  
1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.  
1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.  
1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.  
1793 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.  
1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.  
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.  
1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.  
1806 Mehmet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.  
1807 War with England and Russia.  
British fleet passes the Dardanelles.  
Mustapha IV., Sultan.  
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.  
1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehmet becomes supreme.  
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.  
1815 Discoveries of Bohemia, in Egypt.  
1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.  
1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.  
1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.  
1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23.  
Bajazet taken, Sept. 9.  
Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.  
1829 Battle of Shumla.  
Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.  
1831 Revolt of Mehmet Ali.  
Battle of Koniah; Egyptians defeat Turks.  
1832 Egypt invades Syria.  
1833 Battle of Koniah; disastrous defeat of Turks.  
Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.  
Treaty of Kutayah.  
1839 Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.  
Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.  
A second revolt of Mehmet Ali.  
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehmet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.  
1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.  
Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.  
1841 Treaty with Egypt.  
Mehmet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.  
1847 New system of education introduced.  
1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sustained by England.  
1851 Rebellion of Croatia.  
1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."  
1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.  
Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.  
1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.  
Russia refuses intervention, March 19.  
Treaty with England and France.  
The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.  
Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.  
Allies overcome Russians at Giurgoro.  
Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.  
1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Inguir, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.  
1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.  
Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.  
The Crimea evacuated, July 9.  
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.  
Conflict with Montenegro.  
Christians massacred at Jidda.  
Montenegro boundaries determined.  
Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.  
Great fire at Constantinople.  
Conspiracy against the Sultan.  
1860 Druse and Maronite War.  
Massacre of Christians at Damascus.  
Convention of Great Powers.  
1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.  
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.  
1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.  
Servians demand their independence.  
1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.  
1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.