

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1865 Suez Canal opened in part.  
1866 Revolt in Candia.  
1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.  
1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.  
1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.  
1872 Baker returns, after considerable success.  
1873 By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.  
1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.  
1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of Gatschko. Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition. British government purchases Suez Canal stock.  
1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated. Battle of Trebinge, indecisive. Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries. Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule. Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Montenegro and Serbia declare war against Turkey. Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II. Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz. Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.  
1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Addam. Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers. Midhat Pasha banished. War with Russia declared. Hostilities with Montenegro. Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 8; recaptured, July 23; terrible battle in the Shipka Pass, August 21-23; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Cheket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kara by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.  
1878 Erzerum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3. Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question. Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3. Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus. Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8. Russians evacuate Turkey. England demands reforms in Turkey. Nubar Pasha resigns. The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26. His son Tewfik succeeds him.  
1880 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty. Great naval demonstration. Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.  
1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople. Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile. Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.  
1882 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields. Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria. Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt. Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents. Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 2. Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13. Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive. Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha. Minister of War, leads to international complications. English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans. The powers called upon to aid the Khedive. Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal. Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombardment of Alexandria forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets. Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce. The Khedive declares him a rebel. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsey arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops. Ramleh fortified. Skirmish between Egyptians and the English. The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia. The English occupy the Suez Canal. Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss. Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 23. Zazig occupied. Kafe-el-Dwar surrenders. Cairo opens its gates. Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally. End of the war, Sept. 15.  
1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3.  
1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sheriff Pasha, Jan. 7. Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18. Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4. Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18. Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22. Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29. Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2. Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13. Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16. Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.  
1885 General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul, Egypt, Jan. 12. Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17. British victory near Metammeh. Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19. Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26. Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London. The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Massowah, Feb. 8. British victory near Dulkan Island; death of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10. The murder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolsey.
- 1885 Terrific fighting near Suakin, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 23. Revolution in Eastern Roumelia. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18. Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4. First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.  
1889 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3. Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30. Turkish non-Ottoman founders of 1884. Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.  
1890 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects. Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.  
1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 18; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.  
1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.  
1908 Sultan proclaimed constitution, July 15.  
1909 Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Mehmed V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.  
1912 War with Italy.  
1914 War declared against Russia, Oct. 29.  
1914 Holy war declared, Nov. 29.  
1917 American Embassy notified diplomatic relations would be severed, April 20.
- ### GREECE.
- 1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia. They are defeated by the Turks. Rebellion of Sulist suppressed. Turks put down second Sulist rebellion, which was incited by the French.  
1821 Revolt of Ipsilanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greek. Revolution in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc. Peace of Vellefranca, July 11. Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom. The people incited to arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12. The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia. New constitution for Sardinia. Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10. Peace of Zurich, Nov. 2. Part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia. The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31. The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8. A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia. The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatani and Melazzo, July 20. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 6. Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29. The Sardinian army, under the king, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Ischia, Oct. 17. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 1. Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as King of Italy. Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21. Victor Emmanuel declares Naples as King, Oct. 7. Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprea. 1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18. Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, Feb. 26. The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31. The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15. Death of Cavour, June 6. Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II. Rattazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Rattazzi's ministry broken down and a new one formed by Farina. Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army. 1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain. 1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence. 1865 Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. Insurrection at Turin, suppressed. Brigands cause much trouble. 1866 The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20. Italians cross the Mincio, June 23. Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht. Battle of Lissa. Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20. Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom. Treaty of Nicholasburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian Kingdom. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. Insurrection in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome, occupied, Sept. 20. Garibaldi defeated at Mentana. Railway over Mont Cenis opened. Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita. Municipal Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence. 1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council. Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20. Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9. Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1. Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11. Revolution in Rome imminent. The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo. Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9. The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain. 1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.
- 1871 Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. Death of Mazzini. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula. 1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy. 1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy. Brigands cause great trouble. The government suppresses the Camorra's. 1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. Six new cardinals appointed. Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question. Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7. 1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed. 1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17. Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7. Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20. Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli. The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched. Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa. 1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis. Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21. 1882 Electoral Law passed. Death of Garibaldi, June 2. 1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrium, at Rome, Nov. 6. 1884 The cholera rages in Naples. 1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9. 1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20. 1891 Crippi resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 2. Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30. 1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday. King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding. 1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 20. Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11. 1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11. 1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII. Pius X. elected Pope. 1909 Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 23; nearly 200 lives lost. 1911 War with Turkey. 1912 Italian parliament votes annexation of Tripoli. Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel. 1915 War declared against Austria-Hungary. May. 1916 War declared against Germany, Aug. 27. 1917 War Commission arrives United States, May 10.
- ### SPAIN.
- 1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. Falkland Islands ceded to England. 1773 War with Portugal resumed. 1775 War with England renewed. France and Spain besiege Gibraltar. 1783 England cedes Balaric Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles. 1794 French invade Spain. 1796 War again with England. 1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14. 1800 Spain cedes Parma to France. 1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajoz. 1802 Treaty of Madrid with France. 1804 Renewed war with England. 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson. 1807 Invasion of Spain by the French. Treaty of Fontainebleau. Territory demanded by France. Spanish fortress seized. The French take Madrid. Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1. Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2. Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25. Ferdinand VII. abdicates. Napoleon I. gives his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29. The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English. Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots. Battle of Durango; the French victorious. The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2. Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4. 1809 Battle of Coruna and death of Moore, Jan. 16. Surrender of Saragossa. Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Duero. Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July 28. Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 12. Severe battle of Molinos del Ray, Dec. 21. Gervilla, Seville and Alsorga seized by the French. Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10. 1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16. Tarragona taken by Suchet. King Joseph returns to Madrid. Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca. 1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19. Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6. Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22. 1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28. The French driven out of Spain. Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and follows them into France. Ferdinand VII. restored. 1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation. 1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes. 1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March. Intervention of France in behalf of the king. French army enters Spain, April 7. Cadiz invested, June 25. Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31. Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed. The king again restored. Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders. 1828 The French evacuate Cadiz. 1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port. 1830 The Salique law abolished.
- 1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II. Don Carlos claims the throne. 1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne. Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown. Beginning of the Carlist war. Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao. 1837 Dissolution of monasteries. 1839 Success of the government forces. Don Carlos takes refuge in England. 1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain. The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain. Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio. 1841 Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority. Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled. 1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4. 1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points. Bombardment of Seville, July 21. Defeat of Espartero. Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age. Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army. 1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz. Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France. Protest of England against these marriages. 1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen. Espartero restored to power. 1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours. 1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain. 1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway. 1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger. 1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna. 1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister. The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain. 1855 Death of Don Carlos. 1856 Insurrection at Valencia. Espartero resigns. A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell. Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government. Disbandment of the national guard. Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator. O'Donnell forced to resign. Narvaez made prime minister. Birth of the prince royal. 1859 War with Morocco. O'Donnell commands the army in Africa. Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadaluza. Treaty of peace signed, March 26. Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI. Ortega shot, April 19. The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power. The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England. 1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified. Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition. 1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne. O'Donnell resigns the premiership. Insurrection in St. Domingo. Spanish quarrel with Peru. General Prim exiled for conspiracy. 1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses. Christina returns to Spain. 1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity. Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation. Spain relinquishes St. Domingo. Quarrel with Chili, followed by war. Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim, General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal. O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry. The Cortes dismissed by the Queen. Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. 1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed. The Queen grants general amnesty. Death of Narvaez. Murrillo becomes prime minister. Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns. Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed. Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Oloza, Oct. 8. Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26. Revolts at different points suppressed. The United States government recognizes the provisional government. 1869 Efforts to find a king for Spain. Serrano elected Regent, June 15. Prim becomes prime minister. Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed. 1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown. Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it. Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16. Amadeus lands at Cartagena, Dec. 30. Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29. Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2. Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25. Insurrection in Cuba. 1872 Resignation of the ministry. Carlist war begins. Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquieta. Attempts to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19. Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings. 1873 Abdication of King Amadeus. Republic proclaimed. Defeat of the Carlists at various points. Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13. Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31. Castelar President of the Cortes. The "Virginius" affair. 1874 Coup d'Etat. Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army. Overthrow of the republic. Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30.