

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1910 French steamer "General Chanzy" wrecked, 156 persons drowned. The Seine river flooded at Paris; damage estimated at over \$200,000,000.
1912 French senate adopted military aviation program to cost \$5,000,000 a year.
1914 War declared against Germany, Aug. 4.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1772 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.
1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Leoben.
1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Bassano, and elsewhere.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
1798 The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.
1799 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.
1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battle of Austerlitz, which secured independence to Hungary.
1801 The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.
1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.
1805 War with France declared by Francis. General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.
1806 Capture of Vienna by Napoleon. Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.
1807 Treaty of Presburg.
1808 Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice. The French evacuate Vienna. The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
1809 Battle of Austerlitz; defeat of Austrians. Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 24.
1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon. Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.
1815 Treaty of Vienna.
1816 Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.
1817 The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.
1825 Hungarian Diet assembles.
1826 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.
1828 Treaty of commerce with England.
1829 Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.
1830 Insurrection at Vienna.
1831 Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13. Insurrection in Italy, which is crushed. Another insurrection at Vienna.
1832 The Emperor flees to Innsbruck, May 15-17.
1833 The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.
1834 A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.
1835 Revolution in Hungary.
1836 Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at Szekiszo and Mohr.
1837 The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
1840 Sardinia forced to make peace. Constitution granted.
1841 Hungary declares independence, April 14. Kossuth proclaimed Governor.
1842 Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden. The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.
1843 Count Batthyany executed.
1844 Convention of Olmutz, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
1845 The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.
1846 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.
1847 Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Emperor.
1848 Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1849 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.
1850 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor.
1851 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.
1852 The Danubian provinces evacuated.
1853 Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.
1854 War with France and Sardinia.
1855 Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont.
1856 Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.
1857 Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31.
1858 Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
1859 Death of Prince Metternich.
1860 Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.
1861 Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.
1862 Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
1863 Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia.
1864 Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.
1865 The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
1866 Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.
1867 The Emperor moves the disabilities of the Jews.
1868 The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.
1869 Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.
1870 The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.
1871 The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.
1872 Amnesty granted for political offenses in Hungary, Croatia, etc.
1873 Great defection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
1874 The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
1875 Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.
1876 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.
1877 The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.
1878 The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.
1879 Military levy taxes in Hungary.
1880 Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.
1881 The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20.
1882 Prince Disraeli-Schleswig dispute with Denmark. The magistrates at Pesth resign.
1883 Military government established in Hungary, in December.
1884 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.
1885 Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.
1886 Ministry of Marine created.

1862 The principle ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.
1863 Great reduction of the army.
1864 A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
1865 Serious insurrections throughout the empire. Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland.
1866 Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.
1867 German sovereigns meet at Frankfurt. Federal Constitution reformed.
1868 Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.
1869 War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30.
1870 Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.
1871 Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.
1872 Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.
1873 Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.
1874 Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia.
1875 Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution of 1848, and granting independence to Hungary.
1876 The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.
1877 Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire.
1878 Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.
1879 Nassau and Frankfurt allied with Austria.
1880 The German-Italian war between Austria and Sardinia.
1881 The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova.
1882 The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.
1883 Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachod, June 27.
1884 Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.
1885 Venice ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.
1886 Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.
1887 An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30.
1888 Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfurt gained by Prussia.
1889 Austria retires from the German Confederation.
1890 Baron Von Beust made prime minister. The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.
1891 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted.
1892 Hungary constituted an independent kingdom.
1893 Andrássy elected President of Hungarian Diet.
1894 The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.
1895 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.
1896 Civil marriage authorized.
1897 The State assumes the control of secular education.
1898 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against the Emperor.
1899 The Concordat repealed.
1900 Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.
1901 Bitter contest between national and federal parties.
1902 Further reforms in the government instituted.
1903 Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.
1904 Austria recognizes new German Confederation.
1905 Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
1906 Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
1907 Andrássy appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1908 Change of the Electoral Law.
1909 Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.
1910 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.
1911 International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.
1912 The federalists defeated in the elections.
1913 Reforms in the empire.
1914 Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
1915 Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.
1916 Death of Ferdinand, ex-Emperor.
1917 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.
1918 Great financial crisis.
1919 Change in the bed of the Danube.
1920 New marriage law proclaimed.
1921 Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.
1922 Neutrality declared in Serbian war.
1923 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.
1924 Andrássy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.
1925 Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.
1926 Resignation of Count Andrássy.
1927 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.
1928 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Aug. 9.
1929 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.
1930 Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of Russia at Krensimir, Aug. 25.
1931 Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.
1932 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
1933 Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12.
1934 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.
1935 Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2.
1936 Members Hungarian House wrecked Chamber in riot, Dec. 13.
1937 Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10.
1938 Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, October.
1939 Threatening of Serbia, averted after war preparations had been made.
1940 War declared against Serbia, July 23; against Russia, Aug. 6; Japan, Aug. 23.
1941 Death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Nov. 21.
1942 American Ambassador Pennfield given passports, April 8.
1943 SCANDINAVIA.
1944 Most of Norway was united under Harald Haarfager about the end of the ninth century.
1945 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden.
1946 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, became Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412.
1947 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.
1948 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.
1949 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
1950 Attempted assassination of the King.
1951 National Assembly at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
1952 Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke adopted under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523.
1524 Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.
1525 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.
1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. It was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.
1664 Charles XII. became king of Sweden. After engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.
1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was deposed.
1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.
1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.
1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Laurenberg was given to Denmark in exchange.
1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.
1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Lauberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.
1872 Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.
1893 Viking ship built at Christians, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christians, June 24.
1906 Frederick VIII. succeeded to the throne of Denmark, Jan. 29.
1911 Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald Amundsen.
1912 Frederick VIII. died; and Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, at Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
1766 Lorraine ceded to France.
1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.
1788 War with Turkey.
1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
1795 Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.
1796 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.
1801 Russians seize Hanover.
1802 Treaty of Lunéville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.
1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
1806 Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bavaria.
1807 Disolution of the Empire.
1808 Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
1809 Prussians seize Hanover.
1810 Napoleon declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
1811 Battle of Austerlitz and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
1812 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
1813 Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
1814 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1815 North Germany annexed to France.
1816 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.
1817 The War of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.
1818 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
1819 War declared against France, March 16.
1820 Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 9.
1821 New defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.
1822 Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.
1823 France invaded by the allies.
1824 Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.
1825 Congress of Vienna.
1826 Final overthrow of Napoleon.
1827 Formation of the Germanic Confederation.
1828 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
1829 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.
1830 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
1831 Death of Goethe, German poet.
1832 Other German states join the Zollverein.
1833 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
1834 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
1835 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.
1836 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
1837 German National Assembly meets in Frankfurt.
1838 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 23.
1839 He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.
1840 Frankfurt Assembly removes to Stuttgart.
1841 Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.
1842 Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia.
1843 Parliament meets at Erfurt.
1844 The German Confederation meets at Frankfurt, Sept. 2.
1845 Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.
1846 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfurt.
1847 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.
1848 Revision of the German Confederation.
1849 Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfurt, at the call of Austria.
1850 Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.
1851 The elector restored by the Confederation.
1852 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.
1853 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
1854 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
1855 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.
1856 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.
1857 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
1858 Attempted assassination of the King.
1859 National Assembly at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
1860 Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.
1864 German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfurt, and approve a plan of federal reform.
1865 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.
1866 The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
1867 Peace restored, Oct. 30.
1868 The Gastein convention.
1869 It gives great offence to the German Diet.
1870 Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.
1871 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.
1872 Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.
1873 Prussia makes peace with the several German states.
1874 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.
1875 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.
1876 South German military commission appointed.
1877 France declares war against Germany.
1878 Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.
1879 Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.
1880 Invasion of France by the Germans, unparalleled success of the German troops.
1881 The Emperor Napoleon III. and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.
1882 North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
1883 The German empire formed.
1884 The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.
1885 King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
1886 Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
1887 Successful close of the French war.
1888 The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.
1889 Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 16.
1890 Triumphant entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
1891 German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.
1892 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.
1893 Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
1894 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.
1895 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
1896 Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
1897 Monetary reform law passed, June 23.
1898 Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.
1899 Civil marriage bill passed.
1900 New military and press laws.
1901 Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.
1902 Bismarck resigns chancellorship, Dec. 16.
1903 Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.
1904 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
1905 Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
1906 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
1907 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
1908 Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
1909 Trouble with Roman Catholic Church.
1910 Inundations in Prussia.
1911 The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
1912 Code of laws enacted March 21.
1913 Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
1914 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11.
1915 A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
1916 The Crown Prince takes charge of the empire.
1917 Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.
1918 The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
1919 Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.
1920 Regency of the Crown Prince.
1921 The Emperor resumes the government.
1922 Protectionists' bill adopted, May 9.
1923 Meeting of Bismarck and Andrássy, at Vienna, September.
1924 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.
1925 Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties.
1926 Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states yield.
1927 "New Liberal" party formed, August.
1928 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.
1929 The Liberals successful in the October elections.
1930 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.
1931 Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. 6.
1932 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.
1933 The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlans regiment, Sept. 27.
1934 Death of R. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.
1935 Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
1936 Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20.
1937 Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.
1938 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
1939 Septennate army bill passed, March 11.
1940 Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.
1941 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
1942 Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.
1943 Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.
1944 Samoan Agreement signed, June 14.
1945 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as chancellor, March 19.
1946 Heligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.
1947 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb. 1.
1948 Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace Lorraine.
1949 Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.
1950 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.
1951 Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.
1952 Caprivi resigns the chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.
1953 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Gravelotte, Sedan, etc.
1954 Celebration and naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.
1955 Prince Bismarck died, July 30.
1956 Great coal strike, January.
1957 Great coal strike, June 12; 200 lives lost.
1958 German fleet made friendly visit to United States.
1959 Greater Berlin's first mayor elected.
1960 Great coal strike.

1914 War declared against Russia, Aug. 1.
1914 War declared against France, Aug. 3.
1918 Kaiser and crown prince flee to Holland, Nov. 10.
Emperor Wilhelm abdicates, Nov. 23.

PRUSSIA.

1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
1793 Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
1794 Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of invasion.
1795 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Posen.
1796 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
1806 Downfall of the German Empire.
1807 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.
1808 Prussia joins the alliance against France.
1809 Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
1810 Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
1811 Napoleon issues the Berlin decree.
1812 Peace of Tilsit.
1813 Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
1814 Convention of Berlin.
1815 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1816 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
1817 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
1818 The War of Liberation begun.
1819 Uprising of the people.
1820 The "Landwehr" formed.
1821 Battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16.
1822 The allies invade France.
1823 Complete defeat of Napoleon.
1824 The Prussians occupy the French capital.
1825 Treaty of Paris.
1826 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1827 Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
1828 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.
1829 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
1830 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.
1831 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
1832 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.
1833 Revolution of 1848.
1834 Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.
1835 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.
1836 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.
1837 Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
1838 Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.
1839 The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
1840 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.
1841 Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.
1842 Treaty of peace with Denmark.
1843 Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfurt.
1844 Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
1845 The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
1846 The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.
1847 The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.
1848 Visit of the King to Russia.
1849 The Reichstag re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.
1850 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.
1851 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.
1852 Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
1853 Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.
1854 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.
1855 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.
1856 Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.
1857 Quarrel with Switzerland about Neuchâtel.
1858 Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.
1859 Serious illness of the King.
1860 The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I., marries the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg.
1861 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
1862 Franco-Italian war.
1863 Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
1864 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
1865 William I. becomes King upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
1866 National Association meets at Heidelberg. Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
1867 The King and Queen crowned at Königsberg.
1868 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
1869 The government defeated in the elections.
1870 Count Bismarck, Schomhausen made Premier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1869; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
1871 The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.
1872 The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
1873 Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 15.
1874 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.
1875 The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
1876 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
1877 The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 5; decree recalled.
1878 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
1879 Holstein invaded by Prussia.
1880 Denmark ports blockaded.
1881 Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.
1882 Treaty signed, Oct. 30.
1883 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
1884 The budget being rejected the king prorogues the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
1885 The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.
1886 Convention of Gastein.
1887 Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.
1888 The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.
1889 Prussian treaty with Belgium.
1890 Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
1891 War with Austria and her allies.
1892 Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.