French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians. Independence of Greece establishe⁴. The Turks evacuate the Morea. Turkey surrenders Missolonghi. Treaty of Hadrianople. President D'Istria assassinated. Accession of Otho I. Insurrection in Athense National As magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sar-dinia. The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily. May 11. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the e-Neapolitans from Sicily in the battless of Calatifinni and Melazzo, July 20. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7. War again with England. Battle of Cape St., Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14. Spain cedes ' Parma to France. Treaty with Portugal at Badajos. Treaty with England at Amiens. Renewed war with England. Battle of Trafaigar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by Eng-lish, under Nelson. Invasion of Spain by the French. Treaty of Fountainebleau. Territory demanded by France. Spanish fortress seized. The French take Madrid. Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Na-poleon, May 1. 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.
1866 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 Nicarauga.
1867 Darolt in Cothera and Narvaez 1796 1797 1800 1801 1802 1804 1805 rrection in Athens; National As sembly; new constitution adopted. 1850 Pireus blockaded by a British fleet. England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects Sept. 7. Insurrection in the Papal States in Sep-1807 tember. Sardinian army enters therm., and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29. The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; de-feats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct. o British subjects. French intervention sought. Greece forced to yield. Revolt of Albanians. English and French occupy Greece. Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war 1 S08 Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Na-poleon, May I. Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2. Napoleon assembles the notables at Bay-ornne, May 2. Fer dinand VII. abdicates. Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29. The French defated at Vimiera, Aug. 21. by the English. Battle of Logrono; defeat of the pairlots. Battle of Durange; the French victorious. The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2. Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4. Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16. clared. 1857 Greece evacuated by the French and En Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, 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 enters Naples as King., Nov. 7.
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Captera.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assemble = Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanucol "King of Italy." Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kings-dom, April 15.
Death of Cayour, June 6.
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.
1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of slege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome frorm the Pope. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the glish. 1862 Serious insurrections in Greece. Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicarauga.
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon sup-pressed.
1868 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 Olozaga. 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 recog-nizes the provisional government.
1868 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 Al-fonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it.
Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elect-ed king by the Cortes, Nov. 16.
Amadeus ands at Carthagena, Dec. 30. Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.
1871 Esignation of the ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25. Instrrection in Cuba.
1872 Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.
1737 Abdication of Carlist and republican up-risings.
1873 Abdication of King Amadeus. Republic proclaimed. Defeat of the Carlists at various points. Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13. Castelar President of the Cortes. The 'Wirginius'' affair.
1874 Coup d'Etat. Marshal Serrano President and Com-mander of the army. Overthröw of the republic. Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30.
1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Yittoria taken from Carlists, July 9. 1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon sup-Otho I. forced to leave Greece. Prince Alfred, of England, declared King. Austria declares for Otho I. 1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King. Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted. 1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, Jan. 16. Surrender of Saragossa. Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro. Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July of Russia. 1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English trisoners. 1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection. 1876 Declarss for neutrality in Servian war. 1878 Thessalians sided by Construction and the service of the service Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July 28. Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12. Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21. Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by the French. Capture of Cludad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10. Wellington defeats the French at Fuen-tes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16. Tarragora taken by Suchet. King Joseph returns to Madrid. Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca. Wellington victorious at Cludad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19. Bad a joz stormed and carried, April 6. Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22. alians aided by Greeks against th 1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers. 1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece. 1883 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, the Pope. He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, b-y 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. Aug. 5.
 1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
 1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.
 1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the wing of Erection December 20. • the ruins of Fretria, March. 1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and suc-ceeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11. 1812 1867.
Transfer of the Capital from, Turin to Florence.
1865 Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Brigands cause much trouble.
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia. Italy declares war against Austria, Jurn e 20. 1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. Madrid. English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28. The French driven out of Spain, Wel-lington crossing the Bidasoa and fol-lows them into France. Ferdinand VII. restored. The slave trade abolished for a compen-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 Lonn-bardy and Venetia added to the King-dom. Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian king-dom. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. ITALY. 1814 1817 sation. 1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins 1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI.
1796-97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Austria divide the Venetian 1820 Revolution under Nunez dei Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes. 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. CadLa. 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 lead-ers. States. The Cis-Alpine republic founded. 1798 Second invasion of the French.
 Pope Plus VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
 1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the second s Nov. 7. 1867 Insurrection in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome. Garibaldi defeated at Mentana. 1868 Railway over Mont Cenif; opened. Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess. Marcherita. Russians, under Suwarrow. 1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope. Dec. 80. 1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. Bonaparte crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
Surrender of Bibao, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
General sabella visits Spain.
Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct.
25. of Austrians. 1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodled as the 1876 Margherita. 1869 Ecumenical Courcil held at Rome. Severe earthqua Re at Florence. 1870 Dogma of Infalli bility proclaimed by the Courcil Italian republic: Bonaparte Presiden The French evacuate Cadiz. Cadz proclaimed a free port. The Salique law abolished. Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen as-sumes the government as Regent dur-ing the minority of her daughter, Isa-bella II. Don Carlos claims the throne. The Quadruple Treaty of France, Eng-land, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne. he French evacuate Cadiz 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Eugene Beauharnois made Vicerov of Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy. 1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions. 1814 Downfall of Napoleon. Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy. 1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Vene-tian Kingdom for Austria. Genoa added to the Sardinian crown. 1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. be-comes Pone. ⁵⁷⁰ Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.
Arrest of Mazzini. at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rorne occupied. Sept. 20.
Papal States a. part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.
Pope Plus IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent. Aug. 11.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the 1837 1.
Capital of the Kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.
The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.
The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
Beath of Mazzini.
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inuidations throughout the Deninsula.
Suppression of the convents at Rome Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the comes Pope. 1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
Dissolution of monasteries.
Success of the government forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
Insuration the forces is the royal forces in the second declared in the cortes in the cortes in the second declared in the cortes in the second declared is the second declared in the second declared is the second declared in the second declared in the second declared is the second declared in the second declared declared in the second declared declared in the second declared in the second declared d 25.
1879. Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.
Attempted assassination of king and queen Dec. 30.
1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 22.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.
Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, April 2.
King Alfonso appointed commader of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhian regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
Resignation of Spanish minister.
1885 Resignation of Spanish minister, in consequence of the determination of the king theolera-stricken districts, June 20.
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia 25. Inundations in Seville, Granada and else-¹1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI. Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy. The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto. The "Young State Party," formed by Mazzini. Insurrection in Central Italy. 1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promul-gates a new Code. 1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. gent during the young Queen's minority,
Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
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 mardae commander of the army.
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. 1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Plus IX. becomes Pope.
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitu-tion and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venize against Austrian power; revolt is sup-ported by the King of Sardinia.
The Pope supports the movement for. Italian independence, June.
War between Sardinia and Austria. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta. Brigands cause great trouble. The government suppresses the Camor-ra's. ra's. Visit of the Ennperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. Garbaldi 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. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta. 1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians Close of the war, and recovery of Lom-bardy by Austria. Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28. The Roman republic formed. Rome captured by the French army, un-der Marshal Oudinot. The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored. 1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia. question. Attempted assassination of Fing Hum-bert, Nov. 7. The celebrated "Antonelli" case dis-20. Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons at-tacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. riages. 1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the 1847, Attempt by La riva to assassing the Espartero restored to power. 1848 The British Envoy ordered to quilt Mad-rid within 48 hours. 1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies 131.
1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent. May 17.
1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.
1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed, by the police. Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.
1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection. immediately. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
Narvaez exhied to Vienna.
Espartero organizes a military insurrec-tion at Saragossa and succeeds in mak-ing himself prime minister.
The queen-mother impeached, 'and com-pelled to quit Spain.'
Death of Don Carloc.
Insurrection at Valencia.
Espartero resigns.
A new cabinet formed, headed by Mar-shal 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.
Navaez is made prime minister.
Birth Morocco.
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa. Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras. Sardinia. Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin. 1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria 21. Electoral law passed. Death of Garlbaldi, June 2. Discovery of site of the celebrated An-trium, at Rome, Nov. 6. The cholera rages in Naples_ Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June Austria. 1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to dis-1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.
France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April ?7. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians. Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villefranca, 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.
New constitution for Sardinia.
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 51.
1860 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 formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. The Sardinia, Modena and the Romagna formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. The Sardinia, Modena and the Romagna formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. The Cavour, Parma, Modena and the Romagna formed by Cavour, Jan. 9. Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20. Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Ru-dini appointed, Feb. 9. Baron Fave, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30. Pope Leo XIII. Celebrates his S3d birth-day.

day. King Humbert and Queen Margaret cele-brate their silver wedding.) King Humbert assassinated, July 29. Corenation of King Victor Emmanuel III. Aug. 11.

SPAIN.

Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. Falkland Islands ceded to England. War with Portugal resurned. War with England renewed.

France and Spain besiege Gibraltar. 1783 England cedes Balsaric Isles to Spain peace of Versailles. 1794 French invade Spain.

16. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

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SUPPLEMENT XVI.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVALAND MODERN HISTORY:

FRANCE.

1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry. 1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette. 1770 The Dauphine marries marie functions, of Austria.
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.
1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
The torture abolished in legal proceedings. ings. 1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with Eng-land and Spain. 1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement. Meeting of the Assembly of Notables 1787 controversy over taxes. 1788 The Second Assembly of Notables. Reappointment of Necker. Meeting of the States-General, May 5. The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organiz 1789 themselves as the National Assembl

363 Wall Molecol.
363 Wall Molecol.
364 Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras. Treaty of peace signed, March 26. Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to over-throw the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.
364 Ortega shot, April 19. The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.
3651. The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
3651. The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
3652. Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne. O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
3654 Spains quartels with Peru. General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

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1789 Destruction of the Bastile, July 14. The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled by a mob, at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6. The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct

The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.
The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16.
Clerical property confiscated.
The division of France into 83 depart-ments, Dec. 22.
King Louis accepts the work of the rev-olution, Feb. 4.
Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished

abolished. Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the consti-tution, July 14. Flight of the king and queen from Paris,

June 20. Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuilerles; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21. Louis sanctions the National constitution Sept. 15. Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 29.

Sept. 29. First coalition against France. Commencement of the great wars. War with Austria declared April 20. Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated

and France saved from invasion, Sep

Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10. Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept.

2-5. Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept.

The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21. Meeting, of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1. France declared a republic, Sept. 22. Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13. Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. War against England, Spain and Hol-land, declared Feb. 1. Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March. Proscription of the Girondists. Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25. Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31. Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 13. Execution of Marle Antoinette, Oct. 16.

July 13. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bona-

parte. The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite,

The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6. Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8. Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12. Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror. The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists

The Dauphin (Louis X vi) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
Bonaparte wins the victories of Monto-notte, April 12; Mondivi, April 22, and Lodi, May 16. Attehkirchen, June 1.
Radstadt, July 5, in Italy.
The conspiracy of Baboeuf suppressed.
Pichegru's conspiracy fails.

Pichegru's conspiracy fails. Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition em-

barks. Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1. England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Por-tugal and Naples coalesce against Na-poleon, June 22. Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul-Dec 13

Freat victory by Bonaparte over the Aus-

trians. Attempt to kill the Consul by means of

Attempt to kill the consult by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24. Treaty with Germany. The Rhine made the French boundary. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Tur-key, Oct. 9. Deteat of the French at Aboukin, March

1802 Detest of the French at Aboutin, March S.
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor instituted.
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
1803 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22.
1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.

Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. The empire formed and Napoleon pro-4 claimed Emperor, May 18. Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30. 5 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21. by Nelson at the bättle of Trafalgar. Battle + of Austerlitz. Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26. 6 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at

Freaty of Fresburg, Dec. 26.
Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.

against France; Frussia declares war, Oct. 8. Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15. 1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8. Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26. Treaty of peace signed, July 7. The Milan decree published, Dec. 17. 1808 New nobility of France created. The beginning of the Peninsular war. Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain. 1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Victorious at Wagram. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14. Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.

1810 Napoleón marries Maria Louise of Aus-tria, April 1. Union of Holland with France.
1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward

Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30. Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May

Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3. he Bourbon dynasty restored. The Constitutional Charter established,

June 4-10. Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire. The Allies form a league for his destruc-tion, March 25.

June 4-10.

Battle of Marengo, June 14.

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1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.
1812 War declared with Russia. Napoleon invades Russia. Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.
Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.
1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16. Battle of Leipzig. Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18. The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Welling-ton, Oct. 7.
1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies. March

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