

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
 1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.
 Hastings beats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
 1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marathas and Hyder Ali.
 Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
 Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subahar of Oude, Aug. 16.
 1782 Tipoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
 Trincomelie lost by the British.
 Hyder Ali succeeded by Tipoo Saib.
 French fleet under Bussy arrive.
 Tipoo Saib captures Bednore.
 1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tipoo Saib.
 Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.
 1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
 Succeeded by Sir John Shore.
 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
 Reform of the Company's Civil Service.
 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 Tipoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24.
 Travancore captured and plundered by Tipoo Saib.
 Treaty with Marhattas concluded.
 Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore.
 Tipoo routed at the battle of Arikera, Aug. 1; Hastings begins his admirable defense.
 1792 Peace concluded with Tipoo Saib.
 Renewal of peace with East India Company for twenty years.
 1793 Pondicherry taken by the British.
 Warren Hastings dies, Aug. 22.
 1794 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
 1795 British take Seringapatam.
 Tipoo Saib killed, May 4.
 Restoration of the Mysore to the right-wool Hindoo sovereignty, 15-19.
 Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to English.
 1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.
 Mysore ceded to British.
 1801 Pondicherry given to France at the Treaty of Amiens.
 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Aug. 29.
 1802 India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.
 India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.
 1803 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Aug. 29.
 1804 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manfuar, March 27.
 Death of the Marfuaris by the English, May 5.
 1805 Mints closed as free silver by order of the British, Jan. 26.
 1806 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor-General, Jan. 9.
 1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
 1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
 1774 Retention of the Cossacks.
 1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
 1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
 1780 Army neutrality.
 Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships bring free goods."
 1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
 War with Turkey renewed.
 1788 War with Sweden renewed.
 Treaty of Warlow.
 1793 Second partition of Poland.
 Alliance with Austria.
 1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
 The partition of Poland completed.
 1796 Russia defeated at the Great War with Persia.
 1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.
 1799 Swarow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.
 1800 Russia forms an alliance with France.
 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
 1801 He is assassinated.
 1805 Alexander becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
 1806 Russia joins the coalition against France.
 1807 Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.
 1808 Peace with France.
 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.
 1813 Retreat of the French.
 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.
 1814 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.
 Alexandria proclaimed King of Poland.
 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his rights to the throne.
 1822 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
 1823 Insurrection of troops at Moscow.
 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.
 War with Persia.
 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
 1828 Peace with Persia.
 War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 29.
 1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
 1830 Polish war of independence begins.
 1831 Commencement of the Russian and the Turkish war, Sept. 24.
 1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall hereafter form an integral part of the Russian Empire.
 1833 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.
 Treaty of London signed by Russia, Austria and Prussia.
 1834 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
 1839 Russia demands the Polish and Hungarian allies be expelled from Turkey.
 1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
 Heritor of Sebastopol completed.
 Exiles sent to Koulish, Asia Minor.
 1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
 1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."
 Army sent to Turkish frontier.
 1854 Renunciation of the great powers.
 War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
 1855 Allies enter the Black Sea.
 Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.
 1856 Alliance of France and England un-answered by Russia.
 Treaty between England, France and Russia, March 30.
 Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
 Siege of Silistria, May 17.
 Capture of Silistria, June 26.
 Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
 Russia evacuates the principalities.
 Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
 Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.

RUSSIA.

1856 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
 Siege of Sevastopol, Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
 Alexander II. Emperor.
 1855 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 retreat to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept. 25.
 Russian assault on Kars fails.
 Battle of the Ingor; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
 Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.
 Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to Poland 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.
 1857 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.
 1858 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.
 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 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.
 Trial by jury granted to the Jews.
 Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
 Serfdom in the empire ended.
 1863 War with Austria.
 The war in the Caucasus ended.
 1864 Death of the Czarwitsch Nicholas, at Berlin, April 14.
 New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.
 1866 Assassination of Karsakoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.
 Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
 Marriage of Prince Alexander to the Princess Maria, Aug. 10.
 1867 United States for \$7,000,000.
 Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Berlin, by a Pole.
 1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses.
 Poland disappears from map of Europe.
 1869 Socialist 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 plenipotentiaries, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
 Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
 1873 Expedition against Kishinev which surrenders June 19.
 Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.
 1874 Visit of the Shah of Persia.
 New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
 1875 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
 Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
 1876 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.
 Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.
 War with Kholand.
 Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
 1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
 Capture of Khokan.
 1877 Conquest of Khiva completed.
 Russia defeated at the war against Turkey, April 21.
 Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 29.
 Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.
 Melikoff storms Ardahan, May 17.
 1878 Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
 Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
 Alliance of England and France.
 Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 20; again defeated by Russians, July 21.
 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, Sept. 29.
 Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.
 Capture of Plevna by the Russians.
 Capture of Kirov and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 19.
 Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.
 Erzeroum invested, Dec. 25.
 Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 21.
 1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
 Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
 Capture of Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9.
 Batoum attacked without success by the Russians.
 Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16.
 Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 29.
 British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25.
 Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.
 Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
 Skobelev and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor, Feb. 29.
 Conference of powers at Berlin, Feb. 13.
 Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
 Final result of the Turkish and Russian war.
 1879 Final result of the Turkish and Russian war.
 Czar, April 14.
 Nihilists at Kioff and Odessa convicted.
 Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
 Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 1.
 1850 Explosion under dining-room at Winter Palace.
 Russian soldiers killed and wounded.
 Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 26.
 Gen. Melikoff made virtual Dictator, Feb. 24.
 France refuses extradition of Hartmann, Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Kioff.
 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.
 Retraff of the Servians at Alexinatz, and others, condemned to death.
 Treaty of peace with China.
 Resignation of Gortschakoff, May 13.
 Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
 Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
 New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.
 Anti-Jewish riots.
 Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobelev, at St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.
 Death of Gen. Skobelev, July 6.

1882 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.
 Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
 Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
 1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
 Great fire at Moscow, Oct. 29.
 Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
 1885 British assistance China in procuring money to pay war indemnities to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
 1883 Japan expelled from the Asiatic provinces.
 Prince Korskoff, an eminent statesman, April 28.
 1884 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
 1885 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnities to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
 1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Crimea.
 1774 Ahmed Hamid becomes Sultan.
 1784 Krima ceded to Russia.
 1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks, Aug. 29.
 1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
 1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
 1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
 1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
 1802 Involvement of Mamelukes at Cairo.
 1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
 1807 War with England and Russia.
 British evicts the Bardanchies.
 Mustapha IV., Sultan.
 1808 Mahmud II., Sultan.
 1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.
 1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
 1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.
 1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece declared.
 1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
 1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
 1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, July 22.
 Bagdad taken, Sept. 9.
 Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
 1829 Battle of Shumla.
 Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople.
 1830 Treaty of peace signed, Sept. 14.
 1831 Retire of Mehemet Ali.
 Battle of Koneh; Egyptians defeat the Turks.
 Egypt invades Syria.
 1832 Battle of Koneh; disastrous defeat of the Turks.
 1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
 Treaty of Kutayah signed.
 1834 Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
 1839 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
 1840 British and Austrian fleets enter the Battle of Nezh; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
 1849 Russia, Austria, Prussia and Turkey.
 Battle of Heyourt; Egyptians defeated.
 1841 Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
 1847 New system of education introduced.
 1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sanctioned by England.
 1851 Rebellion of Crete against the Turks.
 1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
 1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.
 1854 Treaty of peace signed; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
 1854 British and allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.
 Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
 Alliance of England and France.
 The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.
 Allies besiege bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
 Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero.
 Treaty of peace signed at Bazaid; see Russia.
 1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, with a great victory at the Ingor, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.
 1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for victory at Aladja Dagh.
 Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.
 The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
 Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
 Conflict with Montenegro.
 Christianian massacre at Jeddah.
 Negregrin boundaries determined.
 Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
 1859 Great fire at Constantinople.
 1860 Treaty of peace signed at the Sultan.
 1860 Druse and Maronite War.
 Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
 1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.
 1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
 Servians demand their independence.
 Death of Said Pasha; small Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.
 1863 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.
 1864 Suez Canal opened in part.
 1866 Revolt in Candia.
 Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
 1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France in Asia Minor.
 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.
 Bosnia victorious at the battle of Gushko.
 Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.
 British government purchases Suez Canal stock.
 1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.
 Treaty of Trebigne, decisive.
 Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries.
 Russia revolts against Turkish rule.
 Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz.
 Montenegro and Servia declare war on the Sultan.
 Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II.
 1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Gen. Gordon.
 Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
 Mehemet Pasha banished.
 War with Russia declared.
 Hostilities with Montenegro.
 Russians cross the Danube, June 23.
 Nicolips surrendered to Russia; slight

Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna taken; digested by the Turks.
 28; terrific battle; recaptured, July 28; August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 1-11; immense losses on both sides, Sept. 11-12.
 Mehemet Ali appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Nov. 23.
 1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty signed, March 3.
 Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.
 Treaty of Berlin notified, Aug. 3.
 Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.
 1879 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.
 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
 1880 Mehemet Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Ahmed Aziz, and confined 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 accedes.
 Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
 British Parliament sent an army to Egypt.
 Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but after the bombardment, consents.
 British sent to banishment to Ceylon for life.
 Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of the World."
 Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, declines opposition to the Khedive.
 Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.
 British and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.
 On June 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. Garnet Wolsey arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.
 Turkish between Egyptians and the British.
 The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said, and reaches the city.
 The English occupy the Suez Canal.
 Arabs attack the British at Kassassin.
 Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 28.
 Zaazig occupied.
 Kair-el-Dwar surrenders.
 British occupy the Suez Canal.
 Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
 1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Sudan, Nov. 3.
 1884 Convention of Egyptian ministry of Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Khartoum, Feb. 29.
 Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4.
 Gen. Gordon arrives at Khartoum, Feb. 18.
 Gen. Gordon 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 Tamai, March 13.
 Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Khartoum, March 16.
 1885 Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
 General Stewart's forces reach Gadduf, Egypt, Jan. 12.
 Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.
 British victory near Metemeh.
 Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 25.
 Fall of Khartoum, Jan. 25.
 Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 25, produces intense excitement in London.
 The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Massarah, Feb. 8.
 British victory near Dukka Island, Dec. of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10.
 The Murder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolsey.
 Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22.
 Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 18.
 Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
 Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.
 Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
 1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.
 1889 Egyptian Turkish Army routed, Aug. 3.
 1890 Turkish man-of-war Ergoum founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
 1891 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Van, Sept. 29.
 1894 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.

TURKEY.

GREECE.

1870 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
 1805 Rebellion of Sulist suppressed.
 1809 Turks put down second Sulist rebellion, which was incited by the French.
 1821 Revolt of Ipsilanti; Polesonians gained by the Greeks.
 1822 Independence of Greece.
 1823 National Congress at Argos.
 1824 Death of Marco Bozzaris.
 1826 Isara destroyed by the Turks.
 1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
 Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.
 Battle of Navarino; the allied British