

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

- 1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 21.
- 1815 Naves Falls for the army, June 12.
- 1815 He invades Belgium, June 15.
- 1815 Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
- 1815 Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
- 1815 Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
- 1815 Napoleon reaches England, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
- 1815 Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 2.
- 1815 Napoleon, from the "Bellevue," "helter-skelter" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
- 1815 Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15.
- 1815 Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
- 1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.
- 1820 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
- 1821 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
- 1821 Charles X. becomes king, Oct. 16.
- 1821 National Guard disbanded.
- 1821 War with Algiers.
- 1821 Serious riots in Paris.
- 1821 Chamber of Deputies created.
- 1821 The Follignac administration organized.
- 1821 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
- 1821 Capture of Algiers by the army, July 5.
- 1821 Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
- 1821 Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.
- 1821 Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26.
- 1821 Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I.
- 1821 Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
- 1821 Great riots in Paris, July 15 and 16.
- 1821 The hereditary peerage abolished.
- 1821 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, Aug. 22.
- 1821 Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
- 1824 Death of Lafayette, May 20.
- 1824 Pleschats attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 1, 1829.
- 1826 Louis Alibaud fires at the king, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.
- 1826 Death of Charles X. on the 6th.
- 1826 Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Dec. 22.
- 1826 The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
- 1826 Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
- 1826 Insurrections in Paris.
- 1826 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
- 1826 Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
- 1826 Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 16.
- 1826 Darnes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.
- 1826 Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
- 1826 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 12.
- 1826 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu.
- 1826 Extradition treaty with England.
- 1826 Leconte de Lisle assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.
- 1826 Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26.
- 1826 Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 20.
- 1826 Queen Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years.
- 1826 Death of ex-Empress Marie Louise, ex-Queen of And-Lotharing, Dec. 17.
- 1826 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
- 1826 Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
- 1826 Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21.
- 1826 The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 25.
- 1826 The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
- 1826 Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
- 1826 Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
- 1826 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 6,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
- 1826 Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
- 1826 Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
- 1826 Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
- 1826 The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
- 1826 Louis Napoleon elected President of the French Republic, Dec. 11.
- 1826 He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
- 1826 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, Aug. 26, 1850.
- 1826 Freedom of the press curtailed.
- 1826 Electric telegraph between England and France, Oct. 1.
- 1826 Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
- 1826 Calls for an election of President for ten years.
- 1826 Declares Paris in a state of siege.
- 1826 Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly.
- 1826 The President vetoes the proposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.
- 1826 The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,472,431; negative, 414,353.
- 1826 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.
- 1826 The new constitution published, Jan. 14.
- 1826 Banishment of 82 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
- 1826 The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
- 1826 The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
- 1826 Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 25.
- 1826 The President visits Strasbourg.
- 1826 M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, May 185.
- 1826 The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 19.
- 1826 The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux offers his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."
- 1826 The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16.
- 1826 Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November.
- 1826 The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; 7,539,232 affirmative, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
- 1826 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
- 1826 The Emperor receives 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.
- 1826 Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
- 1826 Death of P. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
- 1826 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
- 1826 Beginning of the Crimean war.
- 1826 Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
- 1826 Water declared to be common property of the Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
- 1826 Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
- 1826 Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
- 1826 Bellemeur attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
- 1826 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
- 1826 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
- 1826 Close of the Crimean war, and the Treaty of Paris, March 29.
- 1826 Terrible inundations in the Southern Department.
- 1826 The Archbishop of Paris (St. Arsen) assassinated by a priest named Mercier, June 2.
- 1826 Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.
- 1826 Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
- 1826 Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
- 1826 Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
- 1826 The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
- 1826 Oran, Algeria, captured by the Emperor; by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 23.
- 1826 Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
- 1826 Trial of the Count de Montalembert.
- 1826 The Empire divided into five military departments.
- 1826 Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
- 1826 Orsini and Pietri executed for attempt to assassinate the Emperor, Feb. 23.
- 1826 Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg.
- 1826 Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.
- 1826 France declares war against Austria, Sept. 23; sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.
- 1826 The Emperor declared Rezent.
- 1826 The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
- 1826 Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 29; Magenta and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
- 1826 Austria retreats to the Ticino, June 24.
- 1826 Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11.
- 1826 Preliminary peace proposed, July 11.
- 1826 The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
- 1826 Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
- 1826 France adopts a free trade policy.
- 1826 Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
- 1826 Amputation of Savoy and Nice to France.
- 1826 Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.
- 1826 Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.
- 1826 The public levying of the King's peace force, and restriction placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.
- 1826 Napoleon makes concessions to the Church in favor of freedom of speech.
- 1826 The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal sovereignty.
- 1826 The principality of Monaco purchased for 1,000,000 francs by France.
- 1826 Treaties with the church about the Roman question.
- 1826 Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.
- 1826 Agreement of issues arranged between bridging priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
- 1826 Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
- 1826 France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, Feb. 24.
- 1826 Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
- 1826 Coalition between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
- 1826 Embarrassment in the Government finances.
- 1826 Achille Fould made minister of finance.
- 1826 The Mexican expedition begins.
- 1826 The French conquer the province of Bionhoa, in Anam.
- 1826 The Chinese in China conquered and ceded to France.
- 1826 The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
- 1826 War declared against Mexico.
- 1826 Peace effected with Annam.
- 1826 Commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
- 1826 Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
- 1826 Commercial treaty with Italy.
- 1826 Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
- 1826 Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
- 1826 The election of M. Guizot, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
- 1826 Various opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others, are invited to the European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
- 1826 England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25.
- 1826 The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
- 1826 Treaty between France and Japan.
- 1826 Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
- 1826 Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
- 1826 Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
- 1826 Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Magenta.
- 1826 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.
- 1826 Treaty with Sweden signed, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
- 1826 Death of the Duke de Morny.
- 1826 Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
- 1826 The English fleet visits Cherbourg and the French fleet visits Portsmouth.
- 1826 The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
- 1826 Students' riot in Paris.
- 1826 Napoleon expresses his detestation of the Emperor, May 185.
- 1826 Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the treatment of the troubles in Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
- 1826 France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" towards the German-Italian war.
- 1826 Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
- 1826 Her friend is refused.
- 1826 Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
- 1826 The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
- 1826 Congress at Paris on Romanian affairs. Settlement of the Neuchatel question by the London Conference.
- 1826 The great international exposition at Paris opened, April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
- 1826 Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.
- 1826 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
- 1826 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.
- 1826 Serious election riots in Paris.
- 1826 Great radical successes in the elections. The Emperor makes new concessions in Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
- 1826 Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
- 1826 Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
- 1826 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, April 28.
- 1826 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
- 1826 Discovery of plots against the Emperor's person, April 28.
- 1826 Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
- 1826 The Plebisitum on change of Constitution affirmative vote secured for Plebisite, May 8.
- 1826 Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spain. The Prince creates a wife for himself. Prince Leopold withdraws.
- 1826 Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
- 1826 War with Prussia declared, July 15.
- 1826 English mediation refused, July 20.
- 1826 Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
- 1826 The Emperor takes command of the army.
- 1826 Success and undecided engagement at Saarluck, Aug. 2-4.
- 1826 Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 5.
- 1826 Strasbourg invested, Aug. 10.
- 1826 Battle of Colours, Aug. 11.
- 1826 Prussian victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
- 1826 Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 21.
- 1826 Reprise of German attacks on Verdun, Aug. 25.
- 1826 Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
- 1826 The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
- 1826 Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.
- 1826 The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
- 1826 France invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
- 1826 Strasbourg surrendered, Sept. 27.
- 1826 Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrendered, Oct. 27.
- 1826 Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 25.
- 1826 Prussia capitulates, Jan. 6.
- 1826 Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
- 1826 Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
- 1826 King William of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
- 1826 The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 7.
- 1826 France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs.
- 1826 Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux. Formation of a provisional government. Prussians enter France, March 1.
- 1826 Peace with Germany.
- 1826 Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
- 1826 The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
- 1826 Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
- 1826 Reorganization of the government in France.
- 1826 Large part of the army sent to the aid of the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Austria, at the battle of Solferino, June 24.
- 1826 English abrogated, Feb. 2.
- 1826 Death of Napoleon III., at Chislehurst, England, Jan. 9.
- 1826 New treaty of evacuation signed with Prussia, March 2.
- 1826 M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
- 1826 Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, July 16.
- 1826 War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
- 1826 German avenger Verdun, Sept. 15.
- 1826 Presidential term limited to five years. Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 19.
- 1826 Execution of communists.
- 1826 Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
- 1826 Payment of the German debt, September.
- 1826 The legislative law reorganized, and two Chambers created.
- 1826 Passage of a bill for the construction of a canal between the Rhine and the Moselle.
- 1826 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
- 1826 Amnesty for communists.
- 1826 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
- 1826 MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25.
- 1826 Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
1826 International Exposition at Paris opened, May 1.
- 1826 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.
- 1826 Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.
- 1826 Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber, May 27.
- 1826 Waddington forms a new ministry.
- 1826 Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
- 1826 Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by Ferry.
- 1826 Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.
- 1826 Jules Grevy forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.
- 1826 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, Dec. 4.
- 1826 Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by national decree.
- 1826 National amnesty bill passed, July 3.
- 1826 New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.
- 1826 Emergency favorable to the government, \$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.
- 1826 France invades Tunis, and treaty with the republic gains virtual suzerainty.
- 1826 Gambetta resigns, May 27.
- 1826 Great excitement produced in Italy.
- 1826 Gambetta enthusiastically received at Palermo, May 27.
- 1826 Rejection of somini de liste, May 9.
- 1826 Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet, May 27.
- 1826 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 20.
- 1826 Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July.
- 1826 Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal, Jan. 29.
- 1826 Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
- 1826 Ducloux succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
- 1826 Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
- 1826 Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 22.
- 1826 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 10; released, Feb. 9.
- 1826 Resignation of the Ducloux ministry.
- 1826 M. Fallieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
- 1826 Death of Gustave Doré, aged 59, Jan. 23.
- 1826 Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
- 1826 Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 1.
- 1826 Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16.
- 1826 Bombardment of Tananarive, Madagascar, June 12.
- 1826 Defeat of Tonquin by French fleet, Sept. 10.
- 1826 Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 30.
- 1826 The Emperor resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.
- 1826 Treaty between France and China signed, Nov. 11.
- 1826 France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 6.
- 1826 Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon, Langson, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12.
- 1826 Peace concluded with China, April 9.
- 1826 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
- 1826 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 persons killed, May 7.
- 1826 Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
- 1826 M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
- 1826 Return of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farnborough.
- 1826 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, Feb. 28.
- 1826 Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
- 1826 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.
- 1826 Return of honors decoration on Pres. Carnot, March.
- 1826 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many persons imprisoned, March 16.
- 1826 Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
- 1826 France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.
- 1826 Jules MacMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.
- 1826 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Evreux by an anarchist.
- 1826 Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.
- 1826 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar.
- 1826 Darnes creates great excitement. Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19.
- 1826 Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18.
- 1826 Return of Napoleon III. and the Prince Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, Nov. 9.
- 1826 Austria-Hungary.
- 1826 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, by a treaty, Oct. 16.
- 1826 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
- 1826 War with France begins.
- 1826 Additional defeats at the battles of Neerwinden and Quessoy.
- 1826 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Mollathal, Oct. 24.
- 1826 Disasters defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montebello, Lodi, Badstätt, Coeseredo, and elsewhere.
- 1826 The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.
- 1826 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.
- 1826 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Egen, May 2; Montebello, June 4; Wagram, June 5; Mollathal, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mirio, Dec. 5.
- 1826 The German-Italian war between Austria enters Silesia.
- 1826 The Italians defeated by the Archduke Charles, June 21, at battle of Custozza.
- 1826 The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.
- 1826 Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Hohenlinden, June 27.
- 1826 Battle of Skaltitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.
- 1826 Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested by Austria.
- 1826 The Austrians occupy the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.
- 1826 An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22.
- 1826 Peace of Nicholasburg, Aug. 30.
- 1826 Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Baden, Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Barmstadt on the Holstein question, July 2.
- 1826 Nassau and Frankfurt allied with Austria.
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