

1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.

1407 By the Treaty of Kalmar, Sweden joined the confederacy of Scandinavian kingdoms.

1418 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.

1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1570.

1523 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. He 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 Poltava in 1709 and became a fugitive.

1702 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being deposed by the army in 1792.

1792 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.

1809 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 Treaty of Kiel. Lauriberg was given to Denmark in exchange.

1819 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.

1833 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Laubrecht, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.

1839 Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

1853 Viktoria married Christiania, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 8. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiania, Sweden, June 24.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.

1766 Lorraine ceded to France.

1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria. German shares in the partition of Poland.

1772 War with Turkey.

1791 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.

1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick II.

1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.

1792 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.

1793 Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.

1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division War with France.

1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.

1801 Prussians seize Hanover.

1801 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 Wurttemberg and Bavaria.

1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.

1806 Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.

1806 Prussians seize Hanover.

1807 War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24. Battles of Austerlitz and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.

1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.

1807 Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.

1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

1810 North Germany annexed to France.

1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.

1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.

1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4. War declared against France, March 16. Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31. Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16. Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.

1814 France invaded by the allies. Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.

1815 Congress of Vienna.

1815 Final treaty with Napoleon.

1815 Formation of the Germanic Confederation.

1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.

1818 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.

1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.

1822 Death of Goethe, German poet.

1823 Other German states join the Zollverein.

1824 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.

1824 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.

1824 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.

1828 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.

1830 German National Assembly meets in Frankfurt.

1831 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.

1831 He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.

1831 Frankfurt Assembly removes to Stuttgart.

1831 Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.

1831 Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg, Feb. 27.

1831 Parliament meets at Erfurt.

1831 The German Confederation meets at Frankfurt, Sept. 2.

1831 Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.

1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfurt.

1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.

1857 Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of the assembly at the German Confederation at Frankfurt, at the call of Austria.

1857 Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.

1857 The elector restored by the Confederation.

1859 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.

1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish Duchies begins.

1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

1860 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.

1861 Death of Frederick William IV.: accession of William I.

1861 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg. Attempted assassination of the King.

1862 The National Assembly at Berlin, declines in favor of unification.

1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.

1863 German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfurt, and approve a plan of federal reform.

1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.

1864 The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the Duchies.

1864 Peace restored, Oct. 30.

1865 The Gastein convention.

1865 It gives great offence to the German Diet.

1866 Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.

1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.

1866 Austria defeated at Versailles.

1866 Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.

1866 Prussia makes peace with the several German states.

1866 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.

1867 Formation of the new Zollverein in Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.

1868 South German military commission appointed.

1870 France declares war against Germany.

1870 Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with Germany.

1870 Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.

1870 Invasion of France by Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.

1870 The Emperor, Napoleon III., and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.

1870 North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 21.

1870 The German empire formed.

1870 The Imperial Crown is offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.

1871 King William I. of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

1871 Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.

1871 Successful close of the French war.

1871 The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.

1871 Treaty of peace with France ratified, Feb. 26.

1871 Triumphant entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 6.

1871 German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 18.

1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.

1872 Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.

1872 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.

1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections.

1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.

1873 Monetary reform law passed, June 23.

1873 Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.

1874 Civil marriage bill passed.

1874 New military and dress laws.

1874 Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.

1874 Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 19.

1874 Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.

1875 The Imperial Budget bill passed.

1875 Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.

1875 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.

1876 Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.

1876 Treaty with Roman Catholic church.

1876 Inundations in Prussia.

1877 The Czar of Russia visits Germany.

1877 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.

1877 Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.

1877 Attempt to assassinate Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.

1877 The Crown Prince takes charge of the Empire.

1877 Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.

1877 The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.

1877 Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.

1877 Resignacy of the Crown Prince.

1877 The Emperor resumes the government.

1877 Protectionists' bill adopted, May 3.

1877 Meeting of Bismarck and Andrássy, at Vienna, Sept. 6.

1877 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.

1878 Saxony states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states vote "New Liberal" party formed, Aug. 6.

1878 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.

1878 The liberals successful in the October elections.

1878 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.

1878 Distrustful mood in Germany, Dec. 6.

1878 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess. The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uldan regiment, Sept. 27.

1878 Death of William I., Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.

1878 Conference of the Great Powers upon the Berlin finances.

1878 Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 29.

1878 Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.

1878 Convention between Prussia and Austria. Systematic army bill passed March 11. Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.

1878 Death of Emperor William, March 9.

1878 Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.

1878 Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.

1878 Samson Agreement signed, June 14.

1878 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, March 19.

1878 Heligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.

1878 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb. Rigid passport regulations enforced in Treaty between Prussia, Saxony and Wurttemberg, Feb. 27.

1878 Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 21.

1878 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.

1878 Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.

1878 Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.

1878 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Gravelotte, Sedan, etc.

1878 Celebration on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

1878 Prince Bismarck died, July 30.

PRUSSIA.

1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.

1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.

1792 Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.

1792 Defeat in favor of the Prussian army of invasion.

1793 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Posen.

1795 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.

1805 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.

1805 Prussia joins the alliance against France.

1805 Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.

1807 Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.

1808 Austria defeated at Wagram.

1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.

1812 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.

1812 The war of Liberation begun.

1812 Uprising of the people.

1812 "Landwehr" raised.

1812 Battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16.

1812 The allies invade France.

1812 Complete defeat of Napoleon.

1812 The Prussians occupy the French capital.

1812 Treaty of Paris.

1812 Congress of Vienna: Germanic Confederation formed.

1812 Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.

1812 Re-organization of the Ministry of Education.

1812 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.

1812 Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.

1812 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia, Oct. 16.

1812 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.

1818 Inundation of ISIS.

1818 Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.

1818 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 25. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.

1818 The German National Assembly offers the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it.

1818 Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.

1818 George IV. "Catherine" by the Prussians, June 23.

1818 The revolution in Baden completely crushed.

1818 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.

1818 Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.

1818 Treaty of peace with Denmark.

1818 Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfurt.

1818 Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.

1818 The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.

1818 The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 11.

1818 The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace.

1818 Germany visits the Emperor.

1818 Visit of the King to Russia.

1818 The King re-establishes the Council of Ministers, as it existed since 1806.

1818 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.

1818 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.

1818 Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.

1818 Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.

1818 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.

1818 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.

1818 Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.

1818 Quarrel with Switzerland about Neuchâtel.

1818 Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.

1818 Serious illness of the King.

1818 The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William made Regent.

1818 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess of England, April 10.

1818 Franco-Italian war.

1818 Prussia remains neutral, but threatens France.

1818 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

1818 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.

1818 National Association meets at Heidelberg.

1818 Becomes a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.

1818 The King and Queen crowned at Königsberg.

1818 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.

1818 The government defeated in the elections.

1818 Count Bismarck Schouhausen made Premier.

1818 The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1868.

1818 protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.

1818 The Emperor passes by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.

1818 The Chamber declares the act of the Emperor unconstitutional, Oct. 11.

1818 Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.

1818 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.

1818 Diet King closes the session a second time, and resolves to give without a Parliament, May 27.

1818 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.

1818 The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 3; decree recalled, Oct. 2.

1818 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.

1818 Denmark invaded by Prussia.

1818 Denmark ports blockaded.

1818 Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.

1818 Diet signed, Oct. 29.

1818 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.

1818 The budget being rejected the King proclaims the parliament, and declares with rule without a parliament.

1818 The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.

1818 Continuation of conflict between Bismarck and Napoleon III., at Paris.

1818 The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which he refuses.

1818 Prussian treaty with Belgium.

1818 Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.

1818 War with Austria and Prussia.

1818 Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austria.

1818 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.

1818 Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.

1818 Hanover annexed to Prussia.

1818 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.

1818 First meeting of the new German Parliament.

1818 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.

1818 France declares war against Prussia.

1818 Prussia receives the support of German States.

1818 France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.

1818 (See Germany and France.)

1818 The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.

1818 William proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

1818 Germany and Prussia.

1818 Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament.

1818 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The stamp tax.

1818 Conflicts with the Roman Catholic bishops. The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.

1818 Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 12.

1818 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.

1818 Religious agitation in Prussia.

1818 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

1818 New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.

1818 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.

1818 Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster.

1818 The German Diet, the Assembly of the Great Inundations in Prussia.

1818 (See Germany.)

Great Britain and Ireland

1705 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.

1705 Birth of the first Emperor, at Rome.

1705 Pope's Jubilee proclaimed.

1705 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1881.

1705 Russia's 100th anniversary.

1705 Academy of arts founded.

1705 Letters of Junius.

1705 Carlyle's essays.

1705 Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.

1705 Lord North's ministry.

1705 Cook's voyages in the South Sea.

1705 English debates reported.

1705 Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.

1705 Lord Castlereagh in India.

1705 Suicide of Lord Clive.

1705 Commencement of the American revolution.

1705 United States of America.

1705 Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835.

1705 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.

1705 Birth of T. Campbell; died 1841.

1705 Death of the Earl of Chatham.

1705 Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.

1705 Robber's victories.

1705 Riot at Gibraltar.

1705 The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 11.

1705 The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace.

1705 Germany visits the Emperor.

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1705 (See Germany.)

1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.

1817 Specie payments resumed.

1817 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.

1817 Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.

1817 Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.

1818 Birth of Anthony Froude.

1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.

1819 Peel's Currency Act.

1819 Death of George III., Jan. 29.

1819 Cat Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 26.

1819 Trial of Queen Caroline.

1819 Birth of Herbert Spencer.

1819 Birth of George McDonald.

1819 Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.

1819 Great outrages in Ireland.

1820 George IV. crowned, July 19.

1820 George IV. visits Scotland.

1820 "Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.

1820 Suicide of Castleberg.

1820 Priest Mechanics' Institute held.

1820 Agitation about tests and corporation acts.

1820 Anti-Burmese war.

1820 Death of Lord Byron in Greece.

1820 The great commercial crisis.

1820 Death of Queen Caroline.

1820 Thames tunnel commenced.

1820 Birth of Wilkie Collins.

1820 Death of John Lubbock.

1820 Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.

1820 Battle of Navarino.

1820 The first defeat of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

1820 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 6.

1820 Great Riots in London.

1820 Death of George IV.

1820 William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.

1820 Death of the Duke of Wellington.

1820 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

1821 The new London bridge opened.

1821 The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.

1821 Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.

1821 Earl Grey's ministry.

1821 Passage of the English Reform Bill.

1821 Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.

1821 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.

1821 Charles's voyages in the colonies.

1821 Trades union and repeal riots.

1821 Lord Melbourne's ministry.

1821 Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.

1821 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.

1821 Death of William IV.

1821 Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.

1821 Hanover separated from Great Britain.

1821 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.

1821 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.

1821 Viscount Melbourne's ministry.

1821 England at war with China.

1821 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.

1821 Penny postage inaugurated.

1821 The Queen's marriage, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Aug. 10.

1821 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.

1821 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9.

1821 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.

1821 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, England at war with Persia, Aug. 21.

1821 Income tax established, Aug. 7.

1821 Queen Victoria visits France.

1821 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.

1821 Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept. 2.

1821 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.

1821 Lord Shaftesbury's petition.

1821 Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.

1821 Anti-corn law agitation.

1821 Great railway speculations.

1821 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.

1821 Great commercial panic.

1821 Food riots in Tipperary.

1821 Hesse forms an army, May 15.

1821 Death of O'Connell, May 25.

1821 \$500,000 expended by the government for the relief of Irish sufferers.

1821 Chartist demonstrations in London.

1821 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, Meade, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 3.

1821 Ireland in a state of anarchy.

1821 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.

1821 The Queen's Estates Act passed.

1821 Cholera reappears in England.

1821 The Queen visits Ireland.

1821 Assassination of Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.

1821 Date assaults the Queen.

1821 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.

1821 First gold arrives from Australia.

1821 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.

1821 Great Riots in London.

1821 Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.

1821 English and French fleets enter the Baltic, Oct. 22.

1821 Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.

1821 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.

1821 War declared against Russia, March 28.

1821 Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.

1821 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.

1821 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.

1821 Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister, Feb. 20.

1821 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.

1821 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.

1821 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.

1821 War with China (p. 5).

1821 Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.

1821 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.

1821 Repeal of the Indian mutiny (see India).

1821 Great commercial panic: it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

1821 Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran, Feb. 24.

1821 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.

1821 Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.

1821 Jewish disabilities removed, July 25.

1821 The Conspiracy and Volunteer Bills passed.

1821 The Corn Bill passed, Aug. 2.

1821 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.

1821 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.

1821 Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.

1821 Organization of volunteer forces.

1821 Palmerston-Russell ministry formed, June 1.

1821 Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.

1821 Lord Stanley Secretary for India.

1821 Commercial treaty with France.

1821 Disraeli from a British mail steamer, the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8.

1821 They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.

1821 Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.

1821 The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.