ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15.
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.
1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
Charles X. becomes king.
1827 National Guard disbanded.
War with Algiers.
Serious riots in Paris.
Seventy-six new peers created.
1829 The Polignac administration organized.
1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.
Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26.
Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Phillipe I.
Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
1831 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15.
The hereditary peerage abolished.
1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20.
1835 Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.
1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the king, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.
Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.
The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Meunier attempts to kill the king.
1838 Death of Talleyrand, May 11.
War with Mexico.
1839 Insurrections in Paris.
1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.
Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.
1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d' Eu.
Extradition treaty with England.
1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.
Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.
1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years.
Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 24.
The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.
He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
Freedom of the press curtailed.
1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened.
The Coup d'Etat.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
Calls for an election of President for ten years.
Declares Paris in a state of siege.
Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 189 members of the Assembly.
The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.
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, 7,475,431; negative, 641,351.
1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.
The new constitution published, Jan. 14.
Banishment of 80 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8.
The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13.
The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."
The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16.
Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November.
The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,839,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montigo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.
Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.
Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
War declared with Russia, March 27.
1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
Bellemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.
1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3.
Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
1858 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 14.
Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
Trial of the Comte de Montalembert.
The Empire divided into five military departments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg.
Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.
1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.
The Empress declared Regent.
The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
1860 France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.
The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.
Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech.
The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.
1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France.
Troubles with the church about the Roman question.
Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.
The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified.
Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 15.
Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
Embarrassment in the Government finances.
Achille Fould made minister of finance.
1862 The Mexican expedition begun.
The French conquer the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
Six provinces in Cochin China conquered and ceded to France.
The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
War declared against Mexico.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
1863 Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
1864 Treaty between France and Japan.
Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.
1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.
Treaty with Sweden signed.
The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
Death of the Duke de Morny.
Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.
The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
Students' riot in Paris.
Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.
Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
His demand is refused.
Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.
1867 Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference.
The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.
1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.
1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
Great radical successes in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.
Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.
Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8.
Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
War with Prussia declared, July 15.
English mediation refused, July 29.
Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
The Emperor takes command of the army.
Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4.
Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
Strasburg invested, Aug. 10.
Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.
Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.
The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
1871 Toul surrendered, Jan. 6.
Alexandria surrendered, Jan. 12.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs.
Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation of a provisional government.
Prussians enter France, March 1.
Peace with Germany.
Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
1872 Reorganization of the government in France.
A large part of the war indemnity paid.
Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.
Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.
1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, England, Jan. 9.
New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.
M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.
War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.
Presidential term fixed at seven years.
Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.
1874 Execution of communists.
Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
Payment of the German debt, September.
1875 The legislative body reorganized, and two Chambers created.
Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.
1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25.
Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
1878 International Exposition at Paris opened May 1.
1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.
Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry.
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.
M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.
1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.
Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by national decree.
General amnesty bill passed, July 3.
New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 29.
1881 Elections favorable to the government.
$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.
France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual Suzerainty.
Ratification by Senate, May 23.
Great excitement produced in Italy.
Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cahors, May 25.
Rejection of scrutin de liste, May 9.
Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.
1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 30.
Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July 29.
Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 31.
1883 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.
Resignation of the Duclerc ministry.
M. Fallieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23.
Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.
Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.
Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.
Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso Sept. 30.
Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.
1884 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.
France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 6.
Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
1885 Langson, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12.
Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.
1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
1887 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25.
Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.
1889 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.
Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
1890 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.
1891 Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Carnot, March.
1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.
Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.
Marshal McMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.
1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist.
Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.
1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar.
1899 Dreyfus case creates great excitement. Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19.
Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18.
1900 Theatre Francais, Paris, burned, March 8.
1901 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, Nov.

Austria-Hungary.

1772 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.
1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano.
1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roveredo, and elsewhere.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.
1799 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.
1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Minsen.
1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.
1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.
1805 War with France declared by Francis.
General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.
Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.
1805 Treaty of Presburg.
Austria surrenders Dalmatia and Venice.
The French occupy Vienna.
The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
The Austrian King abdicates.
1806 Battle of Ahensberg; defeat of Austrians.
Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 21.
1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.
1811 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna.
1815 Treaty of Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.
The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.
1825 Hungarian Diet assembles.
1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.
1838 Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.
1848 Insurrection at Vienna.
Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.
Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.
Another insurrection at Vienna.
The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 15-17.
The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.
A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.
Third insurrection in Vienna.
Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.
War with Sardinia.
Revolution in Hungary.
Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at Szikszo and Mohr.
The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
1849 Sardinia forced to make peace.
Constitution granted.
Hungary declares independence, April 14.
Kossuth proclaimed Governor.
Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden.
The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.
Count Bathyany executed.
1850 Convention of Olmutz.
1851 The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.
1852 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.
1853 Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Emperor.
Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.
1856 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor.
1857 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.
The Danubian provinces evacuated.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.
1859 War with France and Sardinia.
Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont.
Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.
Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31.
Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
Death of Prince Metternich.
Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 8.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.
Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia.
Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.
The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.
1860 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.
The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.
Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.
The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.
The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.
1861 Amnesty granted for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, etc.
Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.
1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.
The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.
The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.
Military levy taxes in Hungary.
Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.
The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 22.
The magistrates at Pesth resign.
Military government established in Hungary, in December.
1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.
Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.
Ministry of Marine created.
The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted for the imperial government.
Great reduction of the army.
A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
Serious inundations throughout the empire.
1863 Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland.
Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.
German sovereigns meet at Frankfort.
Federal Constitution reformed.
1864 Gallicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.
War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 20.
Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.
1865 Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.
Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.
Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.
Austria renounces the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia.
Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution instead of granting independence to Hungary.
The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.
Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire.
1866 Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.
Nassau and Frankfort allied with Austria.
The German-Italian war between Austria enters Silesia.
The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custoza.
The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.
Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27.
Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.
Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.
Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.
An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nickolsburg, Aug. 26.
Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort gained by Prussia.
Austria retires from the German Confederation.
Baron Von Beust made prime minister.
The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.
1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted.
Hungary constituted an independent kingdom.
Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Diet.
The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.
1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.
Civil marriage authorized.
The State assumes the control of secular education.
1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.
1870 The Concordat repealed.
Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.
Bitter contest between national and federal parties.
1871 Further reforms in the government instituted.
Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.
Austria recognizes new German Confederation.
Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign affairs.
1872 Change in the Electoral Law.
Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.
1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.
International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.
The federalists defeated in the elections.
1874 Reforms in the empire.
Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.
Death of Ferdinand—, ex-Emperor.
1875 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.
Great financial crisis.
Change in the bed of the Danube.
1876 New marriage law proclaimed.
Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.
Neutrality declared in Servian war.
1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.
1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.
Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.
1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.
1881 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.
1883 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9.
1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.
1885 Meeting of the Emperor and Czar of Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.
Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.
1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12.
1890 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.
1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2.

SCANDINAVIA.

Most of Norway was united under Harold Haarfager about the end of the ninth century.
1365 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden.
1385 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, became Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412.

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