

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British. 1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali. 1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, Hyder Ali and Hyder Ali. 1782 Tipoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English. 1783 French troops arrive. 1784 Tipoo Saib captured. 1785 Pitt's India bill passes Parliament. 1786 Return of Warren Hastings to England. 1787 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General of India. 1788 Reform of the Company's Civil Service. 1789 Tipoo Saib attacks Travancore. 1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tipoo Saib. 1791 Tipoo routed at the battle of Arrikera. 1792 Peace concluded with Tipoo Saib. 1793 Warren Hastings begins his second term. 1794 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1795 Tipoo Saib killed. 1796 Restoration of the Mysore to the right of the Hindoo. 1797 Marquis of Wellesley surrenders his power to England. 1798 Surrender of Surat to the British. 1799 Pondicherry given to France at the Treaty of Amiens. 1800 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor of Madras. 1801 The third Marhatta war; the British under General Lake, defeat the Marhattas at the battle of Delhi. 1802 Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives. 1803 General Lake takes Agra. 1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi. 1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkund, and other territory. 1806 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1807 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1808 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1809 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1810 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1811 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1812 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1813 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1814 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1815 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1816 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1817 Marquis of 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1806 Bengal visited by a severe famine. 1807 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India. 1808 Battle between Hyder Ali and Bombay opened. 1809 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8. 1810 Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy. 1811 Terrible famine throughout Bengal. 1812 Tour of the Prince of Wales through the East Indies. 1813 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13. 1814 Lord Lytton appointed Governor-General. 1815 A terrible cyclone causes loss of 230,000 lives. 1816 Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1. 1817 Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year. 1818 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities. 1819 Masses at Calcutta. 1820 Marquis of Ripon made Governor-General of India. 1821 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras. 1822 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4. 1823 Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Marshall. 1824 Death of Keshub Chunder Sen, head of the reformed Hindu sect of Hindoos. 1825 Formal installation of Mir Bahadur Ali, King of the Marhattas, by Lord Ripon. The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10. 1826 Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 29. 1827 The Albert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25. 1828 End of the buffer state of Nepal to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10. 1829 Lord Royle appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 12. 1830 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated July 7. 1831 Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Bengal, Nov. 15. 1832 Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16. 1833 King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 20. 1834 India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war. 1835 India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy. 1836 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of India. 1837 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manipur, March 27. 1838 Death of the Marquis of Lansdowne by the English, May 5. 1839 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Emperor, Jan. 1. 1840 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor-General, Jan. 9.

1841 War declared against Russia by Turkey. 1842 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland. 1843 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed. 1844 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister. 1845 Army neutrality. 1846 Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships shall carry free goods." 1847 Acquisition of the Crimea. 1848 War with Turkey renewed. 1849 War with Sweden renewed. 1850 Treaty of Warsaw. 1851 Second partition of Poland. 1852 Alliance with Austria. 1853 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria. 1854 The partition of Poland completed. 1855 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France. 1856 Swallow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy. 1857 Russia forms an alliance with France. 1858 Insanity of the Emperor Paul. 1859 He is assassinated. 1860 Alexander becomes emperor; he makes peace with England. 1861 Russia joins the coalition against France. 1862 Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2. 1863 Peace with France. 1864 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria. 1865 War with France. 1866 Napoleon invades Russia. 1867 Battle of Stoenovka, Aug. 17; Russians defeated. 1868 Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated. 1869 Burning of Moscow by the Russians. 1870 Retreat of the French. 1871 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon. 1872 Downfall of Napoleon. 1873 The Emperor Alexander enters Paris with the allies in triumph. 1874 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia. 1875 Alexandria proclaimed King of Poland. 1876 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his rights to the throne. 1877 Death of the Emperor Alexander. 1878 Insurrection of troops at Moscow. 1879 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow. 1880 War with Persia. 1881 The Emperor Nicholas visits England. 1882 Peace with Persia. 1883 War with Turkey. 1884 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey. 1885 War of independence begins. 1886 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept. 10. 1887 The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth be an integral part of the Russian Empire. 1888 Failure of the Khivan Expedition. 1889 Russia demands that the Poles and Hungarians be expelled from Turkey. 1890 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected. 1891 Heritor of Sebastopol committed. 1892 Exiles sent to Kouliak, Asia Minor. 1893 Visit of the emperor to Vienna. 1894 Concomit of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places." 1895 Army sent to Turkish frontier. 1896 Alliance of the great powers. 1897 War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5. 1898 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus. 1899 Alliance of the great powers. 1840 Afloat enter the Black Sea. 1841 Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated. 1842 Utmost of France and England unopposed by Russia. 1843 Treaty between England, France and Austria, March 29. 1844 Bombardment of Odessa, April 22. 1845 Siege of Silistria, May 17. 1846 Russian demands that the Poles and Hungarians be expelled from Turkey. 1847 Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16. 1848 Russia evacuates the principalities. 1849 Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies. 1850 Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.

1851 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25. 1852 Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2. 1853 Alexander II, Emperor. 1854 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22. 1855 Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5. 1856 Kars invested, July 15. 1857 Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8. 1858 Death of Lord Raglan. 1859 The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retreat to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept. 25. 1860 Russian assault on Kars fails. 1861 Battle of the Ingor; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6. 1862 Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26. 1863 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11. 1864 Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders in Russia, June 13. 1865 Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29. 1866 Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30. 1867 Close of the war. 1868 Crimea evacuated July 9. 1869 Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2. 1870 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains, April 19. 1871 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar. 1872 Russia ceases the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war. 1873 Treaty with Great Britain. 1874 Commercial treaty with China. 1875 Insurrection in Poland begins. 1876 The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 25,000,000 serfs freed. 1877 Russian riots throughout the empire. 1878 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity. 1879 The jury granted. 1880 Increased privileges granted to the Jews. 1881 Serfdom in the empire ended. 1882 War with Austria. 1883 The war in the Caucasus ended. 1884 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Berlin, April 14. 1885 New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created. 1886 Assassination of Karakoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15. 1887 Diplomatic quarrel with Rome. 1888 Marriage of Prince Alexander to the Princess America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000. 1889 Attempted Assassination of the Czar, in India, by a Pole. 1890 Amnesty granted for political offenses. 1891 Poland disappears from map of empire. 1892 Socialist conspiracies among Prussian students. 1893 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared. 1894 Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea. 1895 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses. 1896 Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire. 1897 Expedition against Kizil; which surrenders June 10. 1898 Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia. 1899 Treaty with the Khan of Bokhara. 1840 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh. 1841 Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England. 1842 The Duke of Saghellen declared to Russia by James G. Thompson. 1843 Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia. 1844 War with Kholand. 1845 Baltic provinces incorporated into the Empire. 1846 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Serbia and Bulgaria. 1847 Capture of Khokan. 1848 Conquest of Khiva completed. 1849 Russian declares war against Turkey, April 21. 1850 Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4. 1851 Melikoff storms Ardahan, May 17. 1852 Russian declares war against Persia, June 20. 1853 Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27. 1854 Alliance with England and France. 1855 Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turkey, July 20; again defeated by Russians, July 25. 1856 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 15. 1857 The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19. 1858 Russian attack on Plevna partly successful, Sept. 7-11. 1859 Great Russian victory at Altda Dagh. 1860 Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18. 1861 Capture of Kars by the Russians. 1862 Capture of Erzurum and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10. 1863 Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 21. 1864 Erzerum invested, Dec. 21. 1865 Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 21. 1866 Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9. 1867 Batoum attacked without success by the Russians. 1868 Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. 1869 Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 25. 1870 Russian fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25. 1871 Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano. 1872 Skobelev and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor, Feb. 29. 1873 Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13. 1874 Treaty of Berlin signed, July 15. 1875 Final result of the Treaty signed Feb. 3, April 14. 1876 Nihilists at Kiev and Odessa convicted. 1877 Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1. 1878 Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12. 1879 Explosion under dining-room of Winter Palace. 1880 Russian soldiers killed and wounded. 1881 Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20. 1882 Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24. 1883 France refuses extradition of Hartmann, Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Kiev. 1884 Assassination of Alexander II, by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized. 1885 Accession of Alexander III, who was not crowned until 1887, on account of fear of assassination. 1886 Trial of Nihilists, April 8. 1887 Release of the Serbians at Alexinatz. 1888 Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs. 1889 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Gen. Gordon, Ignatieff, May 23. 1890 Counter manifesto of Nihilists. 1891 New nihilist plot discovered, November. 1892 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff. 1893 Anti-Jewish riots. 1894 Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobelev, at St. Petersburg, Dec. 1. 1895 Death of Gen. Skobelev, July 6.

1888 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 18. 1889 Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28. 1890 Coronation of Alexander III, Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27. 1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19. 1885 Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15. 1886 Attack on the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghab. 1887 Russian assault on the Asiatic provinces. 1888 Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, dies, April 28. 1889 Alexander III, Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II. 1890 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnities to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast. 1891 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt. 1892 Ahmed Hamid becomes Sultan. 1893 Turkey declares war on Russia. 1894 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of Turkey, June 29. 1895 Selim III, Sultan of Turkey. 1896 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt. 1897 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious. 1898 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat. 1899 Mehmet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt. 1880 Mehmet Ali with England and Russia, British annexes the Dardanelles, Mustapha IV., Sultan. 1881 Mahmud II., Sultan. 1882 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruthi made frontier of Prussia and Russia. 1883 Discoveries of Helzonia, in Egypt. 1884 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. 1885 Turks defeated at Mihlyne. 1886 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed. 1887 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 22. 1888 Baku taken, Sept. 9. 1889 Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11. 1890 Battle of Shumla. 1891 Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople. 1892 Treaty of peace, Sept. 14. 1893 Revolt of Mehmet Ali. 1894 Battle of Koniah; Egyptians defeat Egypt invades Syria. 1895 Disastrous defeat of the Khedive. 1896 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia. 1897 Treaty of Kutayah signed. 1898 Rebellion in Egypt suppressed. 1899 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan. 1880 Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mehmet Ali, battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehmet Ali's son, defeats the Turks, and Prussia invades Russia. 1881 Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated. 1882 Mehmet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria. 1883 New system of education introduced. 1884 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sanctioned by England. 1885 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places." 1886 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth. 1887 Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia. 1888 Christian allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4. 1889 Russia refuses intervention, March 19. 1890 Alliance with England and France. 1891 The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity. 1892 Allies bombad Odessa, and blockade the Danube. 1893 Allies overcome Russians at Gutzergo. 1894 Turkey revolts against Russia. 1895 Battle at Kars. 1896 Under Omar Pasha, with a great victory at the Ingor, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26. 1897 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for a victory at Altda Dagh. 1898 Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29. 1899 The Crimea evacuated, July 9. 1880 Independence of Turkey guaranteed. 1881 Conflict with Montenegro. 1882 Christian massacres in Crete. 1883 Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps. 1884 Great fire at Constantinople. 1885 Revolt against the Sultan. 1886 Druse and Maronite War. 1887 Massacre of Christians at Damascus. 1888 Abdul-Aziz Sultan. 1889 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro. 1890 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro. 1891 Servians demand their independence. 1892 Death of Said Pasha; small Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt. 1893 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt. 1894 Suez Canal opened in part. 1895 Revolt in Candia. 1896 Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks. 1897 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits Crete. 1898 Suez Canal inaugurated. 1899 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade. 1880 Baker returns, after considerable success. 1881 By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points. 1882 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries. 1883 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. 1884 Bosnian victories at the battle of Gatschko. 1885 Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition. 1886 British government purchases Suez Canal stock. 1887 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated. 1888 Treaty of Trebigne, decisive. 1889 Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries. 1890 Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. 1891 Montenegro and Servia declare war. 1892 Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II. 1893 Release of the Serbians at Alexinatz. 1894 Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs. 1895 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Gen. Gordon, Ignatieff, May 23. 1896 Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers. 1897 Mehmet Pasha banished. 1898 War with Russia declared. 1899 Hostilities with Montenegro. 1880 Russians cross the Danube, June 23. 1881 Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned; Kars recaptured, July 28; terrific battle in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22 by Cheket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-Chief; Sultan appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Altda Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Nov. 28. 1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty signed March 3. 1879 Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish questions. 1880 Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3. 1881 Great Britain, July 2nd. 1882 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8. 1883 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople. 1884 The Khedive deposed by the Sultan. 1885 His son Tewfik succeeds him. 1886 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of the Berlin Treaty. 1887 Great naval demonstration. 1888 Concession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26. 1889 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople. 1890 Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz, and sentenced to death. 1891 Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt. 1892 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently agrees to do so. 1893 Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria. 1894 British fleet sent as a trophy to Egypt. 1895 Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but after the bombardment, consents. 1896 Turkey offers to send troops to banishment to Ceylon for life. 1897 Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice." 1898 Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, declines opposition to the Khedive. 1899 Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha. 1880 Minister of War, leads to international complications. 1881 French fleets appear at Alexandria, May. 1882 On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria; the natives killing 349 Europeans. 1883 The Powers called upon to aid the Khedive. 1884 Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal. 1885 Advice of Sevastopol; command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses. 1886 Bombardment of Alexandria forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets. 1887 Arabi retreats into the country. 1888 Under cover of a flag of truce, the Khedive declares him a rebel. 1889 Gen. Garnet Wolsey arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 22, with English troops. 1890 Ramleh fortified. 1891 Strife between Egyptians and the British. 1892 The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Fort Mena, and reaches the Suez Canal. 1893 The English occupy the Suez Canal. 1894 Arabs attack the British at Kassassin. 1895 Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 28. 1896 Zaazig occupied. 1897 Kair-el-Dwar surrenders. 1898 Arabi opens fire on the British. 1899 Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally. 1880 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Sudan, Nov. 3. 1881 British ministry of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 1. 1882 Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Khartoum, Jan. 29. 1883 Defeat of Baker Pasha at Tokar, Feb. 4. 1884 Gen. Gordon arrives at Khartoum, Feb. 18. 1885 Defeat of Tokar by the rebels under Osman Digma, Feb. 22. 1886 Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, March 13. 1887 Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Khartoum, March 16. 1888 Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2. 1889 General Stewart's forces reach Gaddah, Egypt, Jan. 12. 1890 Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17. 1891 British victory near Metemneh. 1892 Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19. 1893 Fall of Khartoum, Jan. 25. 1894 Defeat of Gen. Graham, Jan. 25, produces intense excitement in London. 1895 The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Kassassin, Feb. 4. 1896 British victory near Dukka Island, Dec. of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10. 1897 The Murder of Donogia decorated by Lord Wolsey. 1898 Terrific fighting near Suakin, March 22. 1899 Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, April 22. 1880 Revolution in Eastern Roumelia. 1881 Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Feb. 18. 1882 Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4. 1883 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3. 1884 Egyptian Turkish army routed, Aug. 2. 1885 Turkish rebels occupy Crete. 1886 Turkish mar-of-war Ergostou founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19. 1887 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Constantinople. 1888 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. 1889 Great numbers of European demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects. 1890 Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.

GREECE.

1870 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia. 1871 Rebels are evoked against Turkish rule. 1872 Defeat of Sultan suppressed. 1873 Turks put down second Sulist rebellion, which was instigated by the French. 1874 Revolt of the Ionians; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks. 1875 Independence of Greece. 1876 National Congress at Argos. 1877 Death of Marco Bozzaris. 1878 Defeat of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. 1879 Ipsara destroyed by the Turks. 1880 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the British. 1881 Turkish army takes Athens. 1882 Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey. 1883 Battle of Navarino; the allied British,