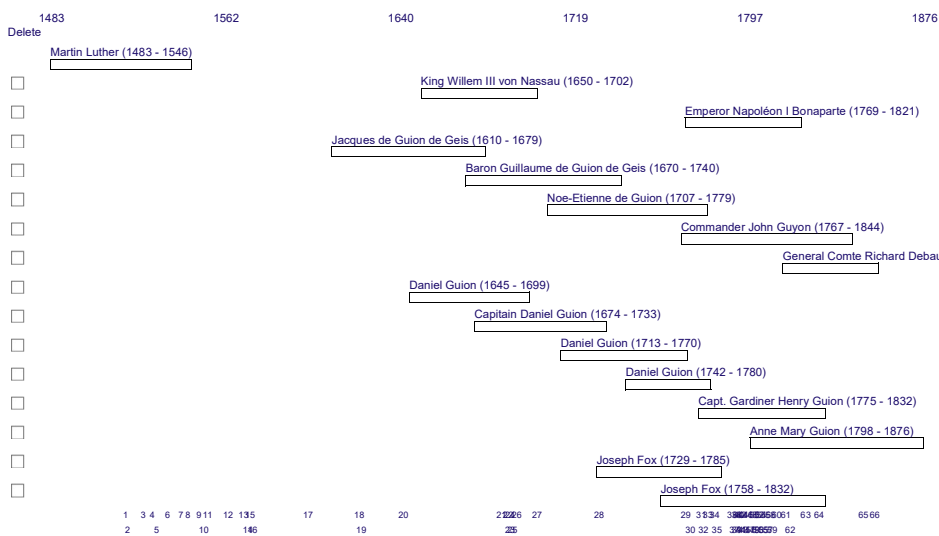


**Martin Luther**  
♁ 1483 - 1546 (62 years)

## Timeline



Toggle Lines

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Refresh

| Date    | Event(s)   |
|---------|--|
| 1 1517  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31 Oct 1517 : Reformation in Germany<br/>Wittenberg, Saxony: Luther sends his Ninety-Five Theses on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences to the Archbishop of Mainz.</li> </ul>  |
| 2 1518  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1518: Reformation in Switzerland<br/>Huldrych Zwingli became the pastor of the Grossmünster in Zurich where he began to preach ideas on reform the Catholic Church</li> </ul>   |
| 3 1525  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1525: Reformation in Denmark-Norway and Holstein<br/>Hans Tausen, a monk from the monastery of Antvorskov, had begun preaching Lutheran doctrines in Viborg</li> </ul>  |
| 4 1529  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1529—1537: English Reformation<br/>separation of the Church of England (or Anglican Church) from Rome under Henry VIII</li> </ul>   |
| 5 1531  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1531: Reformation in Sweden<br/>Gustav Vasa — although himself a proponent of "Renaissance Biblical Humanism", rather than being a Lutheran confessionalist — started to promote the Swedish Lutheran reformers Olaus, Laurentius Petri, and Laurentius Andreae. In 1531, Laurentius Petri was appointed by the Crown to become the first Lutheran primate of Sweden, and was ordained by five Catholic bishops without papal assent.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 1536  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mar 1536: Reformation in France<br/>Calvin published the first edition of his Institutio Christianae Religionis or Institutes of the Christian Religion</li> </ul>  |
| 7 1542  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1542: Crown of Ireland Act<br/>an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (33 Hen. 8 c. 1) which created the title of King of Ireland for King Henry VIII of England and his successors, who previously ruled the island as lords. An Act that the King of England, his Heirs and Successors, be Kings of Ireland. Among the 18th-century Irish Patriot Party it was called the Act of Annexation</li> </ul>   |
| 8 1545  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1545: Massacre of Mérindol<br/>Francis I ordered the punishment of the Waldensians of the city of Mérindol—who recently affiliated with the Reformed tradition of Protestantism—for dissident religious activities. Historians estimate that Provençal troops killed hundreds to thousands of residents there, and in the 22-28 nearby villages they destroyed. They captured hundreds of men and sent them to labor in the French galleys</li> </ul>   |
| 9 1550  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1550: Reformation in Iceland<br/>Two local men, Oddur Gottskálksson and Gissur Einarsson, became disciples of Martin Luther and soon secured followers, particularly after King Christian III of Denmark and Norway declared himself for Lutheranism and began to enforce the change in his kingdom. This led to resistance, which escalated nearly to the point of civil war. Opposition to the Reformation effectively ended in 1550 when Jón was captured after being defeated in the Battle of Sauðafell by loyalist forces under Daði Guðmundsson. Jón Jón Arason, the Catholic bishops of Skálholt, and his two sons were subsequently beheaded in Skálholt on November 7, 1550</li> </ul>  |
| 10 1551 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1551—1559: Italian War of 1551–59<br/>Henry II of France, who had succeeded Francis I to the throne, declared war against Holy Roman Emperor Charles V with the intent of recapturing Italy and ensuring French, rather than Habsburg, domination of European affairs. The war was the last of a series of wars between the same parties since 1521</li> </ul>  |
| 11 1553 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1553—1559: Invasion of Corsica (1553)<br/>French, Ottoman and Corsican exile forces combined to capture the island of Corsica from the Genoese.</li> </ul>  |
| 12 1562 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mar 1562—Apr 1598: Huguenot Wars<br/>disputes between the aristocratic houses of France, mainly the Reformed House of Condé (a branch of the House of Bourbon) and the Roman Catholic House of Guise (a branch of the House of Lorraine)</li> </ul>   |
| 13 1569 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 Mar 1569: Battle of Jarnac<br/>an encounter during the French Wars of Religion between the Catholic forces of Marshal Gaspard de Saux, sieur de Tavannes, and the Huguenots, near the nadir of their fortunes, financed by Reinhold von Krockow (who was wounded in the battle) and led by Louis I de Bourbon, prince de Condé, who was killed after his surrender and his body paraded on an ass in Jarnac, to Catholic jeers. The forces met outside Jarnac between the right bank of the Charente River and the high road between Angoulême and Cognac.</li> <li>25 Jun 1569: Battle of La Rochelle-Abeille<br/>between the Catholic forces of King Charles IX of France commanded by the Duke d'Anjou and the Huguenots commanded by the Admiral de Coligny during the "Third War" (1568–1570) of the French Wars of Religion.</li> <li>3 Oct 1569: Battle of Moncontour<br/>Coligny broke off the Siege of Poitou, and joined with German allies, moved south, after the French were reinforced with mercenaries. Henry, Duke of Anjou, attacked before Coligny could join with Gabriel, comte de Montgomery. The Swiss pikemen shattered the Huguenot landsknechts. 8,000 Huguenots surrendered</li> </ul>   |
| 14 1571 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1571: Reformation Netherlands<br/>Foundation of the Dutch Reformed Church. It developed during the Protestant Reformation, being shaped theologically by John Calvin, but also other major Reformed theologians.</li> </ul>   |
| 15 1572 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 Aug 1572: St. Bartholomew's Day massacre<br/>two days after the attempted assassination of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, the military and political leader of the Huguenots. The king ordered the killing of a group of Huguenot leaders, including Coligny, and the slaughter spread throughout Paris. Lasting several weeks, the massacre expanded outward to other urban centres and the countryside. Modern estimates for the number of dead across France vary widely, from 5,000 to 30,000.</li> </ul>   |
| 16 1573 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 Feb 1573—6 Jul 1573: Siege of La Rochelle (1572–73)<br/>a massive military assault on the Huguenot-held city of La Rochelle by Catholic troops during the fourth phase of the French Wars of Religion, following the August 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day massacre. The conflict began in November 1572 when inhabitants of the city refused to receive Armand de Gontaut, baron de Biron as royal governor. Beginning 11 February 1573, the siege was led by the Duke of Anjou (the future Henry III). Political considerations following the duke's election to the throne of Poland in May 1573 resulted in negotiations, culminating on 24 June 1573, that lifted the siege on 6 July 1573.[2] The Edict of Boulogne signed shortly thereafter brought an end to this phase of the civil war. The siege of La Rochelle was contemporaneous with Catholic assaults on the cities of Sommières (led by Henri I de Montmorency) and Sancerre.</li> </ul>   |
| 17 1598 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 Apr 1598 : Edict of Nantes<br/>signed by King Henry IV of France, granted the Calvinist Protestants of France (also known as Huguenots) substantial rights in the nation, which was still considered essentially Catholic at the time. In the edict, Henry aimed primarily to promote civil unity.[1] The edict separated civil from religious unity, treated some Protestants for the first time as more than mere schismatics and heretics, and opened a path for secularism and tolerance</li> </ul>  |
| 18 1621 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1621—1622: Huguenot rebellions<br/>sometimes called the Rohan Wars after the Huguenot leader Henri de Rohan, were an event of the 1620s in which French Protestants (Huguenots), mainly located in southwestern France, revolted against royal authority. The uprising occurred a decade following the death of Henry IV, who, himself originally a Huguenot before converting to Catholicism, had protected Protestants through the Edict of Nantes. His successor Louis XIII, under the regency of his Italian Catholic mother Marie de' Medici, became more intolerant of Protestantism. The Huguenots tried to respond by defending themselves, establishing independent political and military structures, establishing diplomatic contacts with foreign powers, and openly revolting against central power. The Huguenot rebellions came after two decades of internal peace under Henry IV, following the intermittent French Wars of Religion of 1562–98.</li> </ul>  |
| 19 1622 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 Oct 1622 : Treaty of Montpellier<br/>between King Louis XIII of France and Duke Henry II of Rohan. The treaty followed the Siege of Montpellier and ended hostilities between French royalists and the Huguenots. Moreover, it confirmed the tenets of the Edict of Nantes, pardoned Henry II, and allowed the Huguenots to maintain their numerous forts and garrisons.</li> </ul>  |
| 20 1641 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct 1641—Apr 1653: Irish Confederate Wars<br/>Also called the Eleven Years' War The Irish Catholic gentry, tried to seize control of the English administration in Ireland to force concessions for Catholics. The coup failed and the rebellion developed into an ethnic conflict between native Irish Catholics on one side, and English and Scottish Protestant settlers on the other. The Irish Confederate Wars continued in Ireland until the 1650s, when Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army decisively defeated the Irish Catholics and Royalists, and re-conquered the country.</li> </ul>  |
| 21 1685 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 Oct 1685: Revocation of the Edict of Nantes<br/>also known as Edict of Fontainebleau was an edict issued by Louis XIV of France</li> </ul>   |
| 22 1688 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27 Sep 1688—20 Sep 1697: Nine Years' War<br/>often called the War of the Grand Alliance or the War of the League of Augsburg a major conflict between Louis XIV of France and a European-wide coalition of Austria and the Holy Roman Empire, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Britain, and Savoy. It was fought on the European continent and the surrounding seas, Ireland, and in North America. It also encompassed a theatre in Ireland and in Scotland, where William III and James II struggled for control of Britain and Ireland, and a campaign in colonial North America between French and English settlers and their respective Indian allies, today called King William's War by Americans. The main fighting took place around France's borders: in the Spanish Netherlands; the Rhineland; Duchy of Savoy; and Catalonia William III continued to be absent from the realm for extended periods during his Nine Years' War with France, leaving each spring and returning to England each autumn</li> <li>Nov 1688: Glorious Revolution<br/>the overthrow of King James II of England (James VII of Scotland) by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch stadtholder William III of Orange. William's successful invasion of England with a Dutch fleet and army led to his ascension of the English throne as William III of England jointly with his wife Mary II of England, James's daughter, in conjunction with the documentation of the Bill of Rights 1689.</li> </ul> |
| 23 1689 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 Apr 1689—8 Mar 1702: William III of England<br/>William of Orange)[1] was sovereign Prince of Orange from birth, Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Overijssel in the Dutch Republic from 1672, and King of England, Ireland, and Scotland from 1689 until his death</li> </ul>   |

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|----|------|---|
| 24 | 1689 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aug 1689: Siege of Carrickfergus<br/>a force of Williamite troops under Marshal Schomberg landed and laid siege to the Jacobite garrison of Carrickfergus in Ireland. After a week the Jacobites surrendered, and were allowed to march out with the honours of war June 1690 William of Orange landed at Carrickfergus, shortly before beginning the campaign that would lead to his victory at the Battle of the Boyne the following month</li> </ul>  |
| 25 | 1690 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Jul 1690: Battle of the Boyne<br/>a battle in 1690 between the English King James II, and the Dutch Prince William of Orange, who, with his wife, Mary II (his cousin and James's daughter), had overthrown James in England in 1688. The battle took place across the River Boyne near the town of Drogheda on the east coast of Ireland, and resulted in a victory for William. This turned the tide in James's failed attempt to regain the British crown and ultimately aided in ensuring the continued Protestant ascendancy in Ireland.</li> </ul>   |
| 26 | 1692 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 May 1692–4 Jun 1692: Battles of Barfleur and La Hogue<br/>The French fleet of 44 ships of the line under the command of Admiral Anne Hilarion de Costentin, Comte de Tourville (by virtue of his title, widely known in English sources as "Tourville"), was preparing to transport an invading army of Franco-Irish troops to restore James II to the English throne. Despite Tourville being in command of the fleet, strategic decisions were to be taken by James II, François d'Usson de Bonnepeus and Bernardin Gigault de Bellefonds. The French victory at the Battle of Beachy Head two years earlier, in June 1690, had opened up the possibility of destroying the allied fleet and landing an invading army. Tourville boldly engaged the 82-vessel Anglo-Dutch fleet at Barfleur. After a fierce but indecisive clash that left many ships on both sides damaged, Tourville disengaged. He slipped off into light fog and for several days tried to escape the superior forces. The French fleet was scattered, and fifteen were lost—three at Cherbourg and a further twelve at La Hougue. The threat of invasion of England was lifted.</li> </ul>   |
| 27 | 1701 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1701: Act of Settlement<br/>to settle the succession to the English and Irish crowns and thrones on the person, and lawful descendants of the Electress Sophia of Hanover (a granddaughter of James VI of Scotland and I of England) and her non-Roman Catholic heirs. Under the Act of Settlement anyone who became a Roman Catholic, or who married one, became disqualified to inherit the throne</li> </ul>  |
| 28 | 1729 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1729—1755: Corsican Revolution for independence<br/>first led by Luigi Giuffari and Giacinto Paoli, and later by Paoli's son, Pasquale Paoli. After 26 years of struggle against the Republic of Genoa (plus an ephemeral attempt to proclaim in 1736 an independent Kingdom of Corsica under the German adventurer Theodor von Neuhoff), the independent Corsican Republic was proclaimed in 1755 under the leadership of Pasquale Paoli and remained sovereign until 1769</li> </ul>   |
| 29 | 1768 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 May 1768: Treaty of Versailles<br/>the republic Genoa ceded all its rights on the island. After an initial successful resistance culminating with the victory at Borgo, the Corsican republic was crushed by a large French army led by the Count of Vaux at the Battle of Ponte Novu.</li> </ul>   |
| 30 | 1770 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Jul 1770—7 Jul 1770: Battle of Chesma<br/>the first of a number of disastrous fleet battles for the Ottomans against Russia. Ottoman losses: 12 ships of the line, 12 frigates and escort vessels, 13 galleys, 32 smaller vessels, at least 8,000 men killed</li> </ul>  |
| 31 | 1775 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 Apr 1775—3 Sep 1783: American Revolutionary War<br/>armed conflict between the British Empire and thirteen of its North American colonies, which later declared its independence as the United States of America</li> </ul>   |
| 32 | 1776 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 Jun 1776: Virginia Declaration of Rights<br/>The Declaration was adopted unanimously by the Fifth Virginia Convention at Williamsburg, Virginia</li> <li>• 4 Jul 1776: US Declaration of Independence<br/>the statement adopted by the Second Continental Congress meeting at the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia which announced that the thirteen American colonies, then at war with the Kingdom of Great Britain, regarded themselves as thirteen newly independent sovereign states, and no longer under British rule. Instead they formed a new nation—the United States of America.</li> </ul>  |
| 33 | 1778 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 Feb 1778: Treaty of Alliance<br/>a defensive alliance between France and the United States of America, formed in the midst of the American Revolutionary War, which promised mutual military support in case fighting should break out between French and British forces, as the result signing the previously concluded Treaty of Amity and Commerce</li> </ul>   |
| 34 | 1781 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Sep 1781: Battle of the Chesapeake<br/>a crucial naval battle between a British fleet led by Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Graves and a French fleet led by Rear Admiral François Joseph Paul, the Comte de Grasse. Although tactically indecisive, the battle was strategically decisive [6] since it prevented the Royal Navy from reinforcing or evacuating the forces of Lieutenant General Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. When the French were able to achieve control of the sea lanes against the British, the result was the reinforcement of the Franco-American army with siege artillery and French reinforcements—all of which proved decisive in the Siege of Yorktown, effectively securing independence for the Thirteen Colonies.</li> <li>• 29 Sep 1781—19 Oct 1781: Siege of Yorktown<br/>a decisive victory by a combined force of American Continental Army troops led by General George Washington and French Army troops led by the Comte de Rochambeau over a British Army commanded by British lord and Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis. The culmination of the Yorktown campaign, the siege proved to be the last major land battle of the American Revolutionary War in the North American theater, as the surrender by Cornwallis, and the capture of both him and his army, prompted the British government to negotiate an end to the conflict</li> </ul>   |
| 35 | 1782 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 Apr 1782—12 Apr 1782: Battle of the Saintes<br/>victory of a British fleet under Admiral Sir George Rodney over a French fleet under the Comte de Grasse, forcing the French and Spanish to abandon a planned invasion of Jamaica</li> </ul>   |
| 36 | 1789 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1789—Jun 1789: Les États-Généraux de 1789<br/>the first meeting since 1614 of the French Estates-General, a general assembly representing the French estates of the realm: the clergy (First Estate), the nobles (Second Estate), and the common people (Third Estate). Summoned by King Louis XVI to propose solutions to his government's financial problems, the Estates-General sat for several weeks in May and June 1789 but came to an impasse over the first item on the agenda: whether they should vote by estate, giving the first two estates an advantage, which was the King's choice, or vote all together, giving the Third Estate the advantage. It was brought to an end when the Third Estate formed into a National Assembly, inviting the other two to join, against the wishes of the King, signaling the outbreak of the French Revolution.</li> <li>• 13 Jun 1789—9 Jul 1789: Assemblée nationale<br/>a revolutionary assembly formed by the representatives of the Third Estate (the common people) of the Estates-General; thereafter (until replaced by the Legislative Assembly on Sept. 30, 1791) it was known as the National Constituent Assembly</li> <li>• 9 Jul 1789: Assemblée nationale constituante<br/>Locked out of its chamber by Louis XIV, the new assembly, led by its president Jean-Sylvain Bailly, was forced to relocate to a nearby tennis court, on 20 June; there, it swore the Tennis Court Oath, promising "not to separate, and to reassemble wherever circumstances require, until the constitution of the kingdom is established and consolidated upon solid foundations"; [3] Failing to disperse the delegates, Louis started to recognize their validity on 27 June.</li> <li>• 9 Jul 1789—30 Sep 1791: Assemblée nationale constituante<br/>The Estates-General of 1789, made up of representatives of the three estates (clergy, aristocracy, and commoners), which had not been convoked since 1614, convened on 5 May 1789. The Estates-General reached a deadlock in its deliberations by 6 May. The representatives of the Third Estate attempted to make the whole body more effective and so met separately from 11 May as the Communes. On 12 June, the Communes invited the other Estates to join them: some members of the First Estate did so the following day. On 17 June 1789, the Communes approved the motion made by Sieyès that declared themselves the National Assembly [2] by a vote of 490 to 90. The Third Estate now believed themselves to be a legitimate authority equal to that of the King. Elements of the First Estate, primarily parish priests who were closer in wealth to the Third Estate compared to the bishops who were closer in wealth to the Second Estate, joined the assembly from 13 June onwards and, on 19 June, the whole of the clergy voted to join the National Assembly. A legislative and political agenda unfolded.</li> <li>• 14 Jul 1789: Storming of the Bastille<br/>The medieval fortress, armory, and political prison in Paris known as the Bastille represented royal authority in the center of Paris. The prison contained just seven inmates at the time of its storming but was a symbol of abuses by the monarchy; its fall was the flashpoint of the French Revolution.</li> <li>• Aug 1789: Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen<br/>The key drafts were prepared by Lafayette, working at times with his close friend Thomas Jefferson, who drew heavily upon the Virginia Declaration of Rights, drafted in May 1776 by George Mason (which was based in part on the English Bill of Rights 1689), as well as Jefferson's own drafts for the American Declaration of Independence. In August 1789, Honoré Mirabeau played a central role in conceptualizing and drafting the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen</li> </ul> |
| 37 | 1790 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 Jul 1790: Battle of Svenskund<br/>The Swedish naval forces dealt the Russian fleet a devastating defeat that resulted in an end to the Russo-Swedish War of 1788–90. The Russians lost sixty-four ships and over a thousand men. The Swedes lost four ships and had few casualties. (Sidney Smith)</li> </ul>  |
| 38 | 1791 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27 Aug 1791 : Declaration of Pillnitz<br/>Frederick William II of Prussia and the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor Leopold II who was Marie Antoinette's brother declared the joint support of the Holy Roman Empire and of Prussia for King Louis XVI of France against the French Revolution. The National Assembly of France interpreted the declaration to mean that Leopold was going to declare war. Radical Frenchmen who called for war, such as Jacques Pierre Brissot, used it as a pretext to gain influence and declare war on 20 April 1792, leading to the campaigns of 1792 in the French Revolutionary Wars</li> </ul>  |
| 39 | 1791 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Oct 1791—20 Sep 1792: Assemblée législative<br/>The National Constituent Assembly dissolved itself on 30 September 1791. Upon Robespierre's motion it had decreed that none of its members would be eligible to the next legislature. Its successor body, the Legislative Assembly, operating under the liberal French Constitution of 1791, lasted until 20 September 1792, when the National Convention was established after the insurrection of 10 August just the month before. The Legislative Assembly entrenched the perceived left-right political spectrum that is still commonly used today. There were 746 members.</li> <li>• 15 Dec 1791: US Bill of Rights<br/>the Bill of Rights amendments add to the Constitution specific guarantees of personal freedoms and rights, clear limitations on the government's power in judicial and other proceedings, and explicit declarations that all powers not specifically delegated to Congress by the Constitution are reserved for the states or the people. The concepts codified in these amendments are built upon those found in several earlier documents, including the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the English Bill of Rights 1689, along with earlier documents such as Magna Carta (1215)</li> </ul>  |
| 40 | 1792 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1792—1797: War of the First Coalition<br/>the first attempt by the European monarchies to defeat the French First Republic.</li> <li>• 20 Sep 1792—26 Oct 1795: Convention nationale<br/>It succeeded the Legislative Assembly and founded the First Republic after the insurrection of 10 August 1792. The Legislative Assembly decreed the provisional suspension of King Louis XVI and the convocation of a National Convention which was to draw up a constitution. At the same time it was decided that deputies to that convention should be elected by that convention should be elected by all Frenchmen twenty-five years old or more, domiciled for a year and living by the product of their labor. The National Convention was therefore the first French assembly elected by universal male suffrage, without distinctions of class.</li> <li>• 3 Dec 1792—14 Jan 1793: Trial of Louis XVI<br/>Louis XVI heard the 33 charges sitting in the armchair in which he had accepted the Constitution. After the secretary had read him the accusation act, Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac repeated each charge and questioned Louis XVI.</li> </ul>  |
| 41 | 1793 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 Jan 1793: Execution of Louis XVI (guillotined)<br/>Louis XVI was beheaded by guillotine on the Place de la Révolution. As Louis XVI mounted the scaffold, he appeared dignified and resigned. He delivered a short speech in which he pardoned "...those who are the cause of my death....". He then declared himself innocent of the crimes of which he was accused, praying that his blood would not fall back on France</li> <li>• Apr 1793—22 Aug 1795: Comité de salut public<br/>the de facto executive government in France during the Reign of Terror (1793–94) 9-12 members, Robespierre included (guillotined 1794)</li> <li>• 8 Sep 1793—19 Dec 1793: Siege of Toulon<br/>a military siege of Republican forces over a Royalist rebellion in the southern French city of Toulon. France: about 32,000 men, 14 French ships of the line sunk in harbor, 15 captured, 27 saved Coalition: about 22,000 men, 37 British ships, 32 Spanish ships, 5 Neapolitan ships of the line</li> <li>• 16 Oct 1793: Marie Antoinette guillotined<br/>Early on 16 October, Marie Antoinette was declared guilty of the three main charges against her: depletion of the national treasury, conspiracy against the internal and external security of the State, intelligence with the enemy, this one alone being enough to condemn her to death</li> </ul>   |
| 42 | 1793 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Sep 1793 —28 Jul 1794: Reign of Terror<br/>mass executions of "enemies of the revolution". The death toll ranged in the tens of thousands, with 16,594 executed by guillotine (2639 in Paris), and another 25,000 in summary executions across France</li> </ul>   |
| 43 | 1794 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 May 1794 —1 Jun 1794: Atlantic campaign of May 1794<br/>a series of operations conducted by the British Royal Navy's Channel Fleet against the French Navy's Atlantic Fleet, with the aim of preventing the passage of a strategically important French grain convoy travelling from the United States to France.</li> </ul>   |
| 44 | 1794 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Jun 1794: Glorious First of June<br/>he first and largest fleet action of the naval conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the First French Republic during the French Revolutionary Wars. British tactical victory - French strategic victory</li> <li>• 10 Aug 1794—19 Oct 1796: Anglo-Corsican Kingdom<br/>Following the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, Pasquale Paoli was able to return to Corsica from exile in Britain. In 1794 he invited British forces under Lord Hood to intervene to free Corsica from French rule. Anglo-Corsican forces drove the French from the island and established an Anglo-Corsican Kingdom</li> </ul>   |
| 45 | 1795 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 Oct 1795: 13 Vendémiaire<br/>On 3 October, royalists in Paris declared a rebellion against the National Convention. Paul Barras, a leader of the Thermidorian Reaction, knew of Bonaparte's military exploits at Toulon and gave him command of the improvised forces in defence of the Convention in the Tuileries Palace. Napoleon had seen the massacre of the King's Swiss Guard three years earlier and realised that artillery would be the key to its defence. He ordered a young cavalry officer named Joachim Murat to seize large cannons and used them to repel the attackers. He cleared the streets with "a whiff of grapeshot"</li> <li>• 2 Nov 1795—10 Nov 1799: Directoire exécutif<br/>a five-member committee which governed France from November 1795, when it replaced the Committee of Public Safety, until it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte Paul François Jean Nicolas, vicomte de Barras, Louis Marie de La Révellière-Lépeaux Jean-François Rewbell Étienne-François Le Tourneur Lazare Nicolas Marguerite Carnot</li> </ul>   |
| 46 | 1796 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mar 1796—Jan 1797: Italian campaign<br/>Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign in Italy against Austria and several Italian states</li> <li>• Aug 1796—Jul 1808: Anglo-Spanish War<br/>a conflict fought between 1796 and 1802, and again from 1804 to 1808, as part of the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars. The war ended when an alliance was signed between the UK and Kingdom of Spain, which was now under French invasion.</li> <li>• 17 Aug 1796: Capitulation of Saldanha Bay<br/>the surrender to the British Royal Navy of a Dutch expeditionary force sent to recapture the Dutch Cape Colony in 1796 during the French Revolutionary Wars</li> <li>• Dec 1796—Dec 1796: Expédition d'Irlande<br/>Encouraged by representatives of the Society of United Irishmen, an Irish republican organisation, the French Directory decided that the best strategy for eliminating Britain from the war was to invade Ireland, then under British control</li> </ul>   |
| 47 | 1797 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Feb 1797: Battle of Cape St Vincent<br/>one of the opening battles of the Anglo-Spanish War (1796–1808), as part of the French Revolutionary Wars, where a British fleet under Admiral Sir John Jervis defeated a larger Spanish fleet under Admiral Don José de Córdoba y Ramos near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal.</li> <li>• 18 Apr 1797: Treaty of Leoben<br/>general armistice and preliminary peace agreement between the Holy Roman Empire and the First French Republic that ended the War of the First Coalition In the public articles, the Emperor ceded his "Belgian Provinces" (the Austrian Netherlands), and in the secret articles, he ceded his Italian states (Lombardy) in exchange for the eastern part of the Republic of Venice, which was not yet conquered.</li> <li>• 11 Oct 1797: Battle of Camperdown<br/>Zeeslag bij Camperduin victory for the British, who captured eleven Dutch ships without losing any of their own</li> <li>• 18 Oct 1797: Treaty of Campo Formio</li> </ul>   |

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|    |      | igned by Napoleon Bonaparte and Count Philipp von Cobenzl as representatives of the French Republic and the Austrian monarchy, respectively the treaty transferred a number of Austrian territories into French hands. Lands ceded included the Austrian Netherlands (most of Belgium) and certain islands in the Mediterranean, including Corfu and other Venetian islands in the Adriatic Sea. Venice and its territories (Venetia) were divided between the two states: Venice, Istria and Dalmatia were turned over to the Austrian emperor. Austria recognized the Cisalpine Republic and the newly created Ligurian Republic, formed of Genoese territories, as independent powers.   |
| 48 | 1798 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1798—1802: War of the Second Coalition war on revolutionary France by the European monarchies, led by Britain, Austria and Russia, and including the Ottoman Empire, Portugal and Naples. Their goal was to contain the spread of chaos from France, which was bankrupt after its expenditures in support of the American War of Independence.</li> <li>1798—1800: The Quasi-War an undeclared war fought almost entirely at sea between the United States of America and the French Republic from 1798 to 1800. After the toppling of the French crown during the French Revolutionary Wars, the United States refused to continue repaying its debt to France on the grounds that it had been owed to a previous regime</li> <li>May 1798—Sep 1798: Irish Rebellion an uprising against British rule in Ireland. The United Irishmen, a republican revolutionary group influenced by the ideas of the American and French revolutions, were the main organising force behind the rebellion</li> <li>1 Aug 1798—3 Aug 1798: Battle of the Nile the climax of a naval campaign that had raged across the Mediterranean during the previous three months, as a large French convoy sailed from Toulon to Alexandria carrying an expeditionary force under General Napoleon Bonaparte. The British fleet was led in the battle by Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson; they decisively defeated the French under Vice-Admiral François-Paul Brueys d'Aigalliers.</li> </ul>  |
| 49 | 1799 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27 Aug 1799—19 Nov 1799: Anglo-Russian invasion of Holland an expeditionary force of British and Russian troops invaded the North Holland peninsula in the Batavian Republic. The campaign had two strategic objectives: to neutralize the Batavian fleet and to promote an uprising by followers of the former stadtholder William V against the Batavian government.</li> </ul>  |
| 50 | 1799 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 Nov 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire This bloodless coup d'état overthrew the Directory, replacing it with the French Consulate. This occurred on 9 November 1799, which was 18 Brumaire, Year VIII under the French Republican Calendar.</li> <li>10 Nov 1799—18 May 1804: Consulat three Consuls: Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérés, Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles-François Lebrun During this period, Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul, established himself as the head of a more liberal, authoritarian, autocratic, and centralized republican government in France while not declaring himself head of state. Due to the long-lasting institutions established during these years, Robert B. Holtman has called the Consulate "one of the most important periods of all French history"[1] Napoleon brought authoritarian personal rule which has been viewed as military dictatorship</li> </ul>  |
| 51 | 1800 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1800—1807: Septinsular Republic an island republic that existed from 1800 to 1807 under nominal Russian and Ottoman sovereignty in the Ionian Islands. It succeeded the previous French departments of Greece. It was the first time Greeks had been granted even limited self-government since the fall of the last remnants[citation needed] of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottomans in the mid-15th century. In 1807, the republic was ceded to Napoleon's First French Empire, but the islands were not annexed by France, keeping their institutions of government (known in French as République Septinsulaire or République des Sept-Îles). The British gradually took control of the islands, and following the Treaty of Paris, the islands were formally organised into the United States of the Ionian Islands under British protection.</li> </ul>   |
| 52 | 1801 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 Feb 1801: Treaty of Lunéville The signatory parties were the French Republic and Holy Roman Emperor Francis II, who was negotiating on his own behalf as ruler of the hereditary domains of the Habsburg Monarchy and also on behalf of the other rulers who controlled territories within the Holy Roman Empire. Joseph Bonaparte signed for France, whereas Count Ludwig von Cobenzl, the Austrian foreign minister, signed for the Emperor. The Austrian army had been defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte at the Battle of Marengo on 14 June 1800 and then by Jean Victor Moreau at the Battle of Hohenlinden on 3 December. Forced to sue for peace, the Austrians signed another in a series of humiliating treaties. This treaty (along with the Treaty of Amiens of 1802) marked the end of the Second Coalition against Napoleon. After this treaty, Great Britain was the sole nation still at war with France, but only for another year.</li> <li>2 Apr 1801: Battle of Copenhagen a British naval fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker defeated a Danish fleet anchored just off Copenhagen. Vice Admiral Horatio Nelson led the main attack.</li> </ul>  |
| 53 | 1801 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 Mar 1801 - Battle of Abukir The landing of the British expeditionary force under Sir Ralph Abercromby was intended to defeat or drive out an estimated 21,000 remaining troops of Napoleon's ill-fated invasion of Egypt.</li> </ul>   |
| 54 | 1802 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 Mar 1802—18 May 1803: Peace of Amiens Under the treaty, Britain recognised the French Republic; the British parliament had dropped England's historical claim to the now-defunct French Kingdom only two years previously. Together with the Treaty of Lunéville (1801), the Treaty of Amiens marked the end of the Second Coalition, which had waged war against Revolutionary France since 1798. Britain ended the uneasy truce created by the Treaty of Amiens when it declared war on France in May 1803. The British were increasingly angered by Napoleon's re-ordering of the international system in Western Europe, especially in Switzerland, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.</li> </ul>  |
| 55 | 1803 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1803—1806: War of the Third Coalition the Third Coalition, made up of the Holy Roman Empire, Russia, and others</li> </ul>   |
| 56 | 1804 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 May 1804—11 Apr 1814: Empire Français the empire of Napoleon Bonaparte of France and the dominant power in much of continental Europe at the beginning of the 19th century. Its name was a misnomer, as France already had colonies overseas and was short lived compared to the Colonial Empire. On 18 May 1804, Napoleon was granted the title Emperor of the French (L'Empereur des Français by the French Sénat and was crowned on 2 December 1804</li> </ul>   |
| 57 | 1805 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 Oct 1805: Battle of Trafalgar 27 British ships of the line led by Admiral Lord Nelson aboard HMS Victory defeated 33 French and Spanish ships of the line under the French Admiral Villeneuve in the Atlantic off the southwest coast of Spain, just west of Cape Trafalgar, in Caños de Meca. The Franco-Spanish fleet lost twenty-two ships, without a single British vessel being lost. It was the most decisive naval battle of the war, conclusively ending French plans to invade England</li> </ul>  |
| 58 | 1806 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1806—1807: War of the Fourth Coalition Coalition partners included Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and Great Britain. Several members of the coalition had previously been fighting France as part of the Third Coalition, and there was no intervening period of general peace. On 9 October 1806, Prussia joined a renewed coalition, fearing the rise in French power after the defeat of Austria and establishment of the French-sponsored Confederation of the Rhine. Prussia and Russia mobilized for a fresh campaign, and Prussian troops massed in Saxony.</li> </ul>  |
| 59 | 1807 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1807—1814: Peninsular War a military conflict between Napoleon's empire and the allied powers of Spain, Britain and Portugal for control of the Iberian Peninsula during the Napoleonic Wars</li> <li>1807—1814: Gunboat War the naval conflict between Denmark–Norway and the British Navy during the Napoleonic Wars.</li> </ul>   |
| 60 | 1809 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Apr 1809—14 Oct 1809: War of the Fifth Coalition the Austrian Empire and the United Kingdom against Napoleon's French Empire and Bavaria</li> </ul>   |
| 61 | 1813 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mar 1813—May 1814: War of the Sixth Coalition a coalition of Austria, Prussia, Russia, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Sweden, Spain and a number of German states finally defeated France and drove Napoleon into exile on Elba. After the disastrous French invasion of Russia of 1812, the continental powers joined Russia, the United Kingdom, Portugal and the rebels in Spain who were already at war with France.</li> </ul>   |
| 62 | 1815 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1815—1864: US of the Ionian Islands Before the French Revolutionary Wars, the Ionian Islands had been part of the Republic of Venice. When the 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio dissolved the Republic of Venice, it was annexed into the French Republic, created into the French departments of Greece. Between 1798 and 1799, the French were driven out by a joint Russo-Ottoman force. The occupying forces founded the Septinsular Republic, which enjoyed relative independence under nominal Ottoman suzerainty and Russian control from 1800 until 1807. The Ionian Islands were then occupied by the French after the treaty of Tilsit. In 1809, the United Kingdom defeated the French fleet off Zakynthos island on 2 October, and captured Kefalonia, Kythira, and Zakynthos. The British took Lefkada in 1810. The island of Corfu remained occupied by the French until 1814. The Congress of Vienna agreed to place the Ionian Islands under the exclusive "amical protection" of the United Kingdom. Despite British military administration, the Austrian Empire was guaranteed commercial status equal to the UK. The arrangement was formalised with the ratification of the "Maitland constitution" on 26 August 1817, which created a federation of the seven islands, with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland its first "Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands".</li> <li>20 Mar 1815—8 Jul 1815: Hundred Days the period between Napoleon's return from exile on the island of Elba to Paris on 20 March 1815 and the second restoration of King Louis XVIII on 8 July 1815 (a period of 111 days)</li> <li>15 Jun 1815—8 Jul 1815: Waterloo Campaign fought between the French Army of the North and two Seventh Coalition armies, an Anglo-allied army and a Prussian army.</li> <li>18 Jun 1815: Battle of Waterloo A French army under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated by two of the armies of the Seventh Coalition: an Anglo-led Allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, Prince of Wahlstatt.</li> <li>20 Nov 1815: Treaty of Paris Four days after France's defeat in the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was persuaded to abdicate again, on 22 June. King Louis XVIII, who had fled the country when Napoleon arrived in Paris, took the throne for a second time on 8 July. The 1815 treaty had stronger punitive terms than the treaty of the previous year. France was ordered to pay 700 million francs in indemnities, and the country's borders were reduced to their 1790 level. France was to pay additional money to cover the cost of providing additional defensive fortifications to be built by neighbouring Coalition countries. Under the terms of the treaty parts of France were to be occupied by up to 150,000 soldiers for five years, with France footing the bill—however the Coalition occupation, under the command of the Duke of Wellington was only deemed necessary for three years and the foreign troops pulled out in 1818</li> </ul> |
| 63 | 1822 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 Sep 1822: Independence of Brazil regent Prince Dom Pedro declared Brazil's independence from Portugal</li> </ul>   |
| 64 | 1828 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1828—1834: Portuguese Civil War the War of the Two Brothers, or Miguelite War, was a war between progressive constitutionalists and authoritarian absolutists in Portugal over royal succession</li> </ul>   |
| 65 | 1848 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 Mar 1848—4 Oct 1849: Hungarian War of Independence In 1848 and 1849, the Hungarian people or Magyars, who wanted independence, formed a majority only in about a third of the total country known as "Hungary and Transylvania," since Transylvania had many Romanian people in it and the Magyars were surrounded by other nationalities.</li> </ul>   |
| 66 | 1853 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct 1853—Mar 1856: Crimean War a military conflict in which the Russian Empire lost to an alliance of France, Britain, the Ottoman Empire, and Sardinia. The immediate cause involved the rights of Christian minorities in the Holy Land, which was a part of the Ottoman Empire.</li> </ul>  |