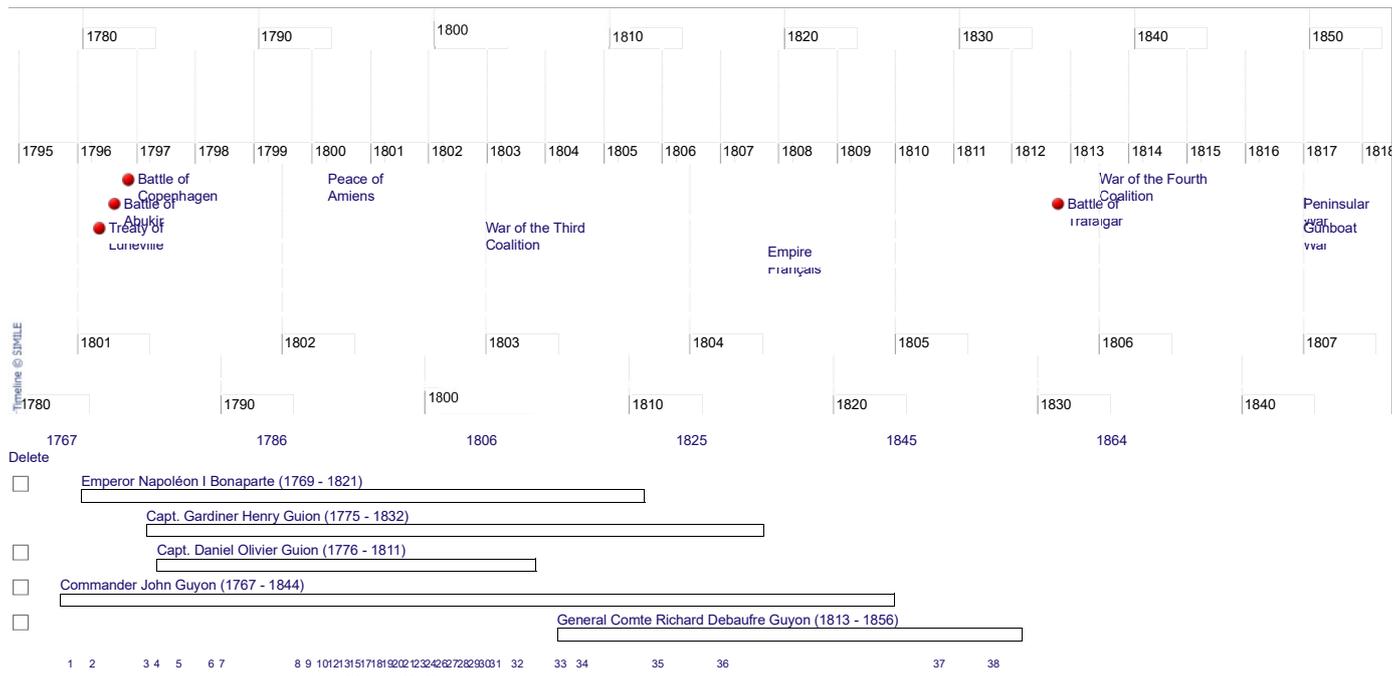




Capt. Gardiner Henry Guion

♂ 1775 - 1832 (57 years)

Timeline



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Date	Event(s)
1 1768	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 May 1768: Treaty of Versailles 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.
2 1770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Jul 1770—7 Jul 1770: Battle of Chesma 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
3 1775	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 Apr 1775—3 Sep 1783: American Revolutionary War armed conflict between the British Empire and thirteen of its North American colonies, which later declared its independence as the United States of America
4 1776	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Jun 1776: Virginia Declaration of Rights The Declaration was adopted unanimously by the Fifth Virginia Convention at Williamsburg, Virginia 4 Jul 1776: US Declaration of Independence 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.
5 1778	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Feb 1778: Treaty of Alliance 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
6 1781	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Sep 1781: Battle of the Chesapeake a crucial naval battle between a British fleet led by Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Graves and a French fleet led by Rear Admiral Francois 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. 29 Sep 1781—19 Oct 1781: Siege of Yorktown 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
7 1782	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Apr 1782—12 Apr 1782: Battle of the Saintes 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
8 1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1789—Jun 1789: Les États-Généraux de 1789 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. 13 Jun 1789—9 Jul 1789: Assemblée nationale 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 9 Jul 1789: Assemblée nationale constituante 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. 9 Jul 1789—30 Sep 1791: Assemblée nationale constituante 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. 14 Jul 1789: Storming of the Bastille 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. Aug 1789: Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen 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
9 1790	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Jul 1790: Battle of Svenskund 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)

10	1791	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 Aug 1791 : Declaration of Pillnitz 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
11	1791	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Oct 1791—20 Sep 1792: Assemblée législative 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. 15 Dec 1791: US Bill of Rights 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)
12	1792	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1792—1797: War of the First Coalition the first attempt by the European monarchies to defeat the French First Republic. 20 Sep 1792—26 Oct 1795: Convention nationale 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 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. 3 Dec 1792—14 Jan 1793: Trial of Louis XVI 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.
13	1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Jan 1793: Execution of Louis XVI (guillotined) 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 Apr 1793—22 Aug 1795: Comité de salut public the de facto executive government in France during the Reign of Terror (1793–94) 9-12 members, Robespierre included (guillotined 1794) 8 Sep 1793—19 Dec 1793: Siege of Toulon 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 16 Oct 1793: Marie Antoinette guillotined 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
14	1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Sep 1793 —28 Jul 1794: Reign of Terror 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
15	1794	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 May 1794 —1 Jun 1794: Atlantic campaign of May 1794 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.
16	1794	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Jun 1794: Glorious First of June 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 10 Aug 1794—19 Oct 1796: Anglo-Corsican Kingdom 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
17	1795	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 Oct 1795: 13 Vendémiaire 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 there 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" 2 Nov 1795—10 Nov 1799: Directoire exécutif 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 Révellère-Lépeaux Jean-François Rewbell Étienne-François Le Tourneur Lazare Nicolas Marguerite Camot
18	1796	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 1796—Jan 1797: Italian campaign Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign in Italy against Austria and several Italian states Aug 1796—Jul 1808: Anglo-Spanish War 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. 17 Aug 1796: Capitulation of Saldanha Bay 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 Dec 1796—Dec 1796: Expédition d'Irlande 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
19	1797	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 Feb 1797: Battle of Cape St Vincent 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. 18 Apr 1797: Treaty of Leoben 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. 11 Oct 1797: Battle of Camperdown Zeeslag bij Kamperduin victory for the British, who captured eleven Dutch ships without losing any of their own 18 Oct 1797: Treaty of Campo Formio 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 Genovese territories, as independent powers.
20	1798	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 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 1 Aug 1798—3 Aug 1798: Battle of the Nile the climax of a naval campaign that had ranged 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.
21	1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
22	1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 10 Nov 1799—18 May 1804: Consulat three Consuls: Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès, 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
23	1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
24	1801	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
25	1801	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

26	1802	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
27	1803	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1803 —1806: War of the Third Coalition the Third Coalition, made up of the Holy Roman Empire, Russia, and others
28	1804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
29	1805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
30	1806	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
31	1807	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1807—1814: Gunboat War the naval conflict between Denmark–Norway and the British Navy during the Napoleonic Wars.
32	1809	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
33	1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
34	1815	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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". 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) 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. 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. 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
35	1822	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Sep 1822: Independence of Brazil regent Prince Dom Pedro declared Brazil's independence from Portugal
36	1828	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
37	1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
38	1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.