



CHRONOLOGY

The chronology is arranged by year from 1789 to 1914 and is organized under seven major headings that cover the encyclopedia's scope both thematically and over time. Most items listed below are discussed in the encyclopedia's articles and can be found by referring to the table of contents and the index. Because the section headings are not always mutually exclusive, certain events may be listed under more than one heading.

DATE	POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	ECONOMY AND SOCIETY
1789	France: Estates-Général opened; National Assembly declared; Bastille stormed; “Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen”; October Days; Selim III (Ottoman Empire), 1789–1807	Antoine Lavoisier, <i>Traité élémentaire de chimie</i>	Jeremy Bentham, <i>Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation</i>
1790	Joseph II (Holy Roman Empire) dies; Leopold II (Holy Roman Empire), 1790–1792	William Cullen dies; French scientists develop metric system	Adam Smith dies
1791	3 May Constitution in Poland promoted by King Stanislaw; Louis XVI captured at Varennes; adoption of constitutional monarchy in France	Luigi Galvani, <i>De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius</i>	Olympe de Gouges, <i>Rights of Women</i> ; Chaplier Law
1792	Poland: Conservative Confederation of Targowica; Francis II (Holy Roman Empire), 1792–1806 (emperor of Austria, 1804–1835); French Republic declared		Mary Wollstonecraft, <i>Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i>
1793	Reign of Terror, 1793–1794; Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette guillotined; Second Partition of Poland		France: Maximum prices set

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS	INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND RELIGION	WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT	EUROPE AND THE WORLD	DATE
Jacques-Louis David, <i>Lictors Bringing to Brutus the Bodies of His Sons</i> ; William Blake, <i>Songs of Innocence</i>	Baron d'Holbach dies			1789
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, <i>Così fan tutte</i>	Immanuel Kant, <i>Kritik der Urteilkraft</i> ; Edmund Burke, <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i> ; Civil Constitution of the Clergy			1790
Franz Joseph Haydn's first visit to England; Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, <i>Die Zauberflöte</i> ; Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart dies; Marquis de Sade, <i>Justine</i>	James Boswell, <i>Life of Samuel Johnson</i> ; John Wesley dies; Johann Herder, <i>Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit</i> completed, 1784–1791; citizenship granted to French Jews		St. Domingue slave revolt	1791
		France declares war on Austria; Battle of Valmy		1792
Jacques-Louis David, <i>À Marat</i>	France: Cult of Reason declared; Marie-Jean Caritat, marquis de Condorcet, <i>Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humaine</i>	First Coalition against France, 1793–1797; <i>Levée en masse</i> in France	Macartney embassy in China	1793

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1794	Thermidor in France	Antoine Lavoisier dies	Prussian Civil Code
1795	Third Partition of Poland; French annexation of Belgium; Directory in France, 1795–1799; Treaty of Basel; Batavian Republic, 1795–1801	Nicolas Appert develops canned food	
1796	Catherine II “the Great” (Russia) dies; Paul I (Russia), 1796–1801		France: Babeuf conspiracy
1797	Treaty of Campoformio; Frederick William II (Prussia) dies; Frederick William III (Prussia), 1797–1840; John Wilkes dies		
1798	Roman Republic, 1798–1799; Helvetic Republic, 1798–1803	Pierre Simon de Laplace postulates theory of black holes	Thomas Malthus, <i>First Essay on Population</i>
1799	Coup of 18 Brumaire in France; Napoleon becomes First Consul, 1799–1804		
1800		Water chlorination developed	

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William Blake, <i>Songs of Experience</i>	France: Cult of Supreme Being declared; Cesare Beccaria dies; Marie-Jean Caritat, marquis de Condorcet dies; Camille Desmoulins dies; Edward Gibbon dies	Poland: Kosciuszko uprising	Emancipation of slaves of St. Domingue	1794
William Blake, <i>Newton</i> ; Josiah Wedgwood dies	James Boswell dies; Friedrich von Schiller, <i>Briefe über die ästhetische Erziehung des Menschen</i>		British take Cape of Good Hope from Dutch	1795
Robert Burns dies		France invades Italy		1796
				1797
Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth, <i>Lyrical Ballads</i>		Irish uprising; Second Coalition against France, 1798–1801	Napoleon's expedition to Egypt	1798
				1799
	Friedrich Schleiermacher, <i>Über die Religion: Reden an die Gebildeten unter ihren Verächtern</i> ; Novalis, <i>Die Christenheit oder Europa</i> ; Rosetta Stone discovered			
Novalis, <i>Hymnen an die Nacht</i> ; Friedrich von Schiller, <i>Wallenstein</i> trilogy, 1800–1801				1800

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1801	Act of Union creates United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Alexander I (Russia), 1801–1825; Treaty of Lunéville		
1802	Treaty of Amiens		Germaine Necker, Mme. de Staël, <i>Delphine</i>
1803			Jean-Baptiste Say, <i>Treatise of Political Economy</i>
1804	Napoleon crowned emperor, 1804–1814, 1815		Napoleonic Code
1805		Alexander von Humboldt, <i>Essai sur la géographie des plantes</i>	
1806	Francis II abdicates; Holy Roman Empire abolished		Continental System established
1807	Treaty of Tilsit; Mustafa IV (Ottoman Empire), 1807–1808		Prussia: Serfs declared emancipated
1808	Mahmud II (Ottoman Empire), 1808–1839	Étienne-Louis Malus discovers light polarization	Charles Fourier, <i>Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales</i>

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS	INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND RELIGION	WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT	EUROPE AND THE WORLD	DATE
	Concordat			1801
	François René de Chateaubriand, <i>Genius of Christianity</i> ; William Paley, <i>Natural Theology</i>			1802
			Napoleon sells Louisiana Territory to United States	1803
Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, <i>Napoleon on his Imperial Throne</i> ; Friedrich von Schiller, <i>Wilhelm Tell</i>		Serbian revolt against Ottoman Empire, 1804–1813	Haiti gains independence from France	1804
Philipp Otto Runge, <i>The Hülsenbeck Children</i>		Third Coalition against France; Battle of Trafalgar; Battle of Austerlitz		1805
		Polish uprising against Russia; Battle of Jena		1806
	G. W. F. Hegel, <i>Phänomenologie des Geistes</i>		Britain abolishes slave trade	1807
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, <i>Faust</i> Part I; Caspar David Friedrich, <i>Cross in the Mountains</i>		Peninsular War, 1808–1814		1808

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1809		Jean-Baptiste Lamarck describes first scientific theory of evolution	
1810			
1811	George III (UK) declared insane; George IV (UK), regent 1811–1820, king 1820–1830		
1812		German-Russian Gottlieb Kirchoff discovers glucose	
1813			Robert Owen reorganizes New Lanark community
1814	Napoleon exiled; Louis XVIII (France), 1814–1824; Congress of Vienna, 1814–1815; Treaty of Kiel, Norway becomes independent of Denmark, union of Norway and Sweden; Kingdom of the Netherlands established		
1815	Hundred Days of Napoleon's return; Holy Alliance formed; Quadruple Alliance renewed; Peace of Paris; Kingdom of Poland established within Russian Empire		

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	Friedrich Wilhelm University founded in Berlin; J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi, <i>Histoire des républiques italiennes du moyen âge</i> , 1809–1818			1809
				1810
Jane Austen, <i>Sense and Sensibility</i>				1811
J. M. W. Turner, <i>Snow Storm: Hannibal and Army Crossing the Alps</i> ; Jakob Grimm and Wilhelm Grimm, <i>Kinder- und Hausmärchen</i>		France invades Russia; Battle of Borodino		1812
		Battle of Leipzig		1813
Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, <i>Grande Odalisque</i> ; Francisco de Goya, <i>Third of May 1808</i>		Napoleon defeated	Cape Colony founded	1814
		Napoleon definitively defeated at Waterloo; Serbian revolt against Ottoman Empire, 1815–1817		1815

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1816

1817

David Ricardo, *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*

1818

Prussia: Simplified tariffs introduced

1819

UK: Peterloo massacre and Six Acts; German Carlsbad Decrees

First transatlantic steamboat voyage ends in Liverpool

1820

1821

Napoleon dies

Briton Michael Faraday describes electromagnetism as a force field

1822

1823

Briton William Sturgeon invents eletromagnet

1824

Charles X (France), 1824–1830

Nicolas-Léonard-Sadi Carnot, *Reflections on the Motive Power of Fire*

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Benjamin Constant, <i>Adolphe</i>			United Provinces of La Plata (Argentina) gains independence from Spain; Dutch regain control of Java	1816
John Keats, <i>Poems</i>				1817
Théodore Géricault, <i>Raft of the Medusa, 1818–1819</i> ; Caspar David Friedrich, <i>Wanderer above a Sea of Fog</i> ; Mary Shelley, <i>Frankenstein</i>			Chile gains independence from Spain	1818
Lord Byron, <i>Don Juan</i> ; Sir Walter Scott, <i>Ivanhoe</i>	Arthur Schopenhauer, <i>Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung</i>			1819
		Liberal revolts in Spain, Portugal		1820
	Joseph de Maistre, <i>Les Soirées de Saint-Petersbourg</i>	Greek revolution begins	Peru, Mexico, Venezuela gain independence from Spain	1821
	Roman Catholic Church lifts ban on Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler; Frenchman Jean-François Champollion deciphers Egyptian hieroglyphics		Brazil gains independence from Portugal	1822
				1823
Lord Byron dies; Ludwig van Beethoven, <i>Ninth Symphony</i>	Leopold von Ranke, <i>Towards a Critique of Modern Historiography</i>		Battle of Ayacucho	1824

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1825	Nicholas I (Russia), 1825–1855	UK: First railroad	Count Claude Henri de Saint-Simon dies; Robert Owen’s New Harmony community founded
1826		Cholera pandemic begins, 1826–1837	
1827			
1828			Police forces created in London, Paris
1829	UK: Catholic Emancipation Act		
1830	Louis-Philippe (France), 1830–1848; Belgium becomes independent of Netherlands; Greece becomes independent of Ottoman Empire; Serbia becomes autonomous of Ottoman Empire; William IV (UK), 1830–1837	UK: First passenger railroad opens; Charles Lyell, <i>Principles of Geology</i>	
1831		Voyage of <i>The Beagle</i> with Charles Darwin begins	
1832	UK: Great Reform Bill	British Medical Association founded	

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Alexander Pushkin, <i>Eugene Onegin</i>	France: Sacrilege Law	Russia: Decembrist Revolt		1825
				1826
Eugène Delacroix, <i>Death of Sardanapalus</i> ; Heinrich Heine, <i>Buch der Lieder</i>				1827
Franz Schubert dies		Russo-Turkish War, 1828–1829		1828
Gioacchino Rossini, <i>Guillaume Tell</i>				1829
Hector Berlioz, <i>Symphonie Fantastique</i>		French revolution; Belgian revolution; Polish uprising against Russia	France acquires Algeria	1830
John Constable, <i>Salisbury Cathedral, from the Meadows</i> ; Stendhal, <i>Le Rouge et le Noir</i> ; Victor Hugo, <i>Notre-Dame de Paris</i> ; Eugène Delacroix, <i>Liberty Leading the People</i> ; Alexander Pushkin, <i>Boris Godunov</i>		Italian rebellions		1831
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, <i>Faust</i> Part II; George Sand, <i>Indiana</i>				1832

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1833			UK: Factory Act
1834	UK: Peel's first government	Louis Braille develops Braille	Zollverein (Customs Union) founded
1835	Ferdinand I (Austria), 1835–1848	c.1835 Charles Babbage designs "analytical machine," the first computer	
1836			
1837	Victoria (UK), 1837–1901	Auguste Comte, <i>System of Positive Philosophy</i>	
1838			
1839	UK: Chartist petition rejected; Abdülmecid I (Ottoman Empire), 1839–1861; Tanzimat Era opens	Daguerrotype invented; Kirkpatrick MacMillan develops first bicycle	Louis Blanc, <i>The Organization of Labor</i>
1840	Frederick William IV (Prussia), 1840–1861		Pierre-Joseph Prouhon, <i>What is Property?</i> ; Étienne Cabet, <i>Voyage to Icaria</i>
1841			
1842	UK: Chartist petition rejected second time		Sir Edwin Chadwick, <i>Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population</i>
1843		Frenchman Marie-Jean-Pierre Flourens disproves phrenology assumptions	

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	Thomas Carlyle, <i>Sartor Resartus</i> , 1833–1834; Jules Michelet, <i>Histoire de France</i> , 1833–1867	Carlist War, 1833–1839	Britain abolishes slavery	1833
Honoré de Balzac, <i>Le Père Goriot</i>				1834
	David Friedrich Strauss, <i>Das Leben Jesu kritisch bearbeitet</i> ; Alexis de Tocqueville, <i>De la démocratie en Amérique</i> , 1835–1840			1835
				1836
				1837
				1838
Daguerrotype invented				1839
			Opium War, 1840–1842	1840
	Ludwig Feuerbach, <i>Das Wesen des Christentums</i>			1841
Nikolai Gogol, <i>Dead Souls</i> , Part I			Treaty of Nanking	1842
John Ruskin, <i>Modern Painters</i> , 1843–1860	Thomas Carlyle, <i>Past and Present</i> ; Søren Kierkegaard, <i>Fear and Trembling</i>			1843

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1844		Robert Chambers, <i>Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation</i>	
1845			Irish famine begins; Friedrich Engels, <i>The Condition of the Working Class in England</i> (in German)
1846	UK: Repeal of Corn Laws		
1847		German Hermann von Helmholtz develops first law of thermodynamics; Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwann, <i>Beiträge zur Phylogenesis</i> ; Ignaz P. Semmelweis discovers link between childbed fever and handwashing	UK: Ten Hour Act
1848	French Second Republic declared; Frankfurt Parliament, 1848–1849; Pan-Slavic Congress; Francis Joseph (Austria), 1848–1916; Swiss constitution; Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte elected French president	William Thomson, Lord Kelvin develops theory of absolute zero	Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> ; workshops briefly created in France; Austria fully emancipates serfs; UK: Public Health Act
1849	Roman Republic declared; Prussian Frederick William IV declines German imperial crown		
1850	Prussian constitution decreed	German Rudolf Clausius develops second law of thermodynamics	
1851	France: Louis-Napoleon's coup		Great Exhibition in London; Karl Marx, <i>Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon</i>

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Alexandre Dumas, <i>père, Les Trois Mousquetaires</i>				1844
				1845
	George Grote, <i>History of Greece</i> , 1846–1856	Polish uprising against Russia		1846
Vuk Stefanović Karadžić translates New Testament into Serbian; Petar Petrović Njegoš' <i>The Mountain Wreath</i> ; Felix Mendelssohn dies	Jules Michelet, <i>Histoire de la révolution française</i> , 1847–1853			1847
		Revolutions in France, Habsburg Empire, German states, Italian states; Polish uprising against Russia; French June Days	France abolishes slavery	1848
Juliusz Slowacki dies; Frédéric Chopin dies; Gustave Courbet, <i>Burial at Ornans and Stonebreakers</i>	Thomas Babington Macaulay, <i>The History of England from the Accession of James II</i> , 1849–1861	Hungary declares independence from Austria; revolutionaries crushed in Livorno, Rome, Prussia, Hungary		1849
				1850
Giuseppe Verdi, <i>Rigoletto</i>				1851

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1852	Louis-Napoleon declared Emperor Napoleon III, 1852–1870	Chloroform used in Queen Victoria's childbirth	
1853			Hausmannization begins; Count Arthur de Gobineau, <i>Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races</i>
1854			
1855	UK: Palmerston's first government; Alexander I (Russia), 1855–1881	Scot James Clerk Maxwell describes lines of force mathematically	
1856	Treaty of Paris	Neanderthal fossils discovered near Düsseldorf; Briton Henry Bessemer develops steelmaking process	
1857			Zollverein economic crash
1858	William I (Prussia), regent 1858–1861, king 1861–1871, emperor 1871–1888	First transatlantic cable message sent; Alfred Russel Wallace essay describing natural selection; Rudolf Virchow, <i>Die Cellularpathologie</i> ; Henry Gray, <i>Gray's Anatomy</i>	
1859	Wallachia and Moldavia elect same ruling prince, creating Romanian state	Charles Darwin, <i>On the Origin of the Species by the Means of Natural Selection</i>	John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i>
1860			Cobden-Chevalier Treaty; Samuel Smiles, <i>Self-Help</i>

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				1852
Giuseppe Verdi, <i>La Traviata</i>		Crimean War, 1853–1856		1853
Nadar's first photographs; Charles Dickens, <i>Hard Times</i>	Pius IX, <i>Ineffabilis Deus</i> , doctrine of the Immaculate Conception		British recognizes Boer republics	1854
Adam Mickiewicz dies				1855
	Alexis de Tocqueville, <i>L'Ancien Régime et la révolution</i>			1856
Jean-François Millet, <i>The Gleaners</i> ; Gustave Flaubert, <i>Madame Bovary</i> ; Charles Baudelaire, <i>Les Fleurs du mal</i>			Indian (Sepoy) Mutiny	1857
	Marian apparitions at Lourdes		Queen Victoria crowned empress of India	1858
Zygmunt Krasinski dies		Franco-Piedmontese alliance against Austria		1859
Charles Dickens, <i>Great Expectations</i> , 1860–1861	Jakob Burckhardt, <i>Die Kultur der Renaissance in Italien</i>	Giuseppe Garibaldi lands at Marsala and marches up Italian peninsula		1860

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1861	Kingdom of Italy declared under Victor Emmanuel II, 1861–1878; Abdülaziz (Ottoman Empire), 1861–1876		Russia emancipates serfs
1862	Prussia: Bismarck becomes prime minister		
1863		London Underground opens; Louis Pasteur develops pasteurization	
1864	First International founded	Herbert Spencer coins phrase “survival of the fittest”	
1865		Englishman Joseph Lister uses antiseptic; German August Ferdinand Möbius invents Möbius strip	
1866	Italy acquires Venetia	Alfred Nobel develops dynamite; Gregor Mendel develops laws of inheritance	Michael Bakunin, <i>Revolutionary Catechism</i>
1867	Austrians share rule with Magyar minority, forming dual-monarchy Austro-Hungarian Empire; UK: Second Reform Act; North German Confederation founded		Karl Marx, <i>Das Kapital</i>

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Design firm Morris, Marshall, Faulkner				1861
Honoré Daumier, <i>Third-Class Carriage</i> ; Victor Hugo, <i>Les Misérables</i> ; Ivan Turgenev, <i>Fathers and Sons</i>				1862
Salon des Refusés; Édouard Manet, <i>Olympia and Déjeuner sur l'Herbe</i>	Ernest Renan, <i>La Vie de Jésus</i>	Polish uprising against Russia; International Committee of the Red Cross founded		1863
Camille Corot, <i>Souvenir de Mortefontaine</i>	Pope Pius IX, <i>Syllabus of Errors</i>	Danish War; Geneva Convention signed	Habsburg Maximilian made emperor of Mexico	1864
Leo Tolstoy, <i>War and Peace</i> , 1865–1869; Lewis Carroll, <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>				1865
Fyodor Dostoyevsky, <i>Crime and Punishment</i>		Austro-Prussian War		1866
			Canada gains independence from UK; Maximilian executed in Mexico; British annex Republic of Transvaal	1867

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1868	UK: Disraeli and Gladstone's first governments		
1869		Dmitri Mendeleev develops period law and periodic table of the elements	Suez Canal opens; John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor, <i>The Subjection of Women</i>
1870	French Third Republic declared; Italy acquires Papal States		English Education Act
1871	German Empire declared under Emperor William I; Treaty of Frankfurt	Charles Darwin, <i>Descent of Man</i>	
1872			
1873	Three Emperors' League formed (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia); Spanish Republic declared	Cell mitosis recognized; Charles Hermite describes number e (= 2.718...)	Worldwide depression
1874		London School of Medicine for Women founded	
1875			English Public Health Act; German Social Democratic Party founded

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Wilkie Collins, <i>The Moonstone</i>		Spanish revolution	Cuban revolt against Spain, 1868–1878; Meiji Restoration	1868
Modest Mussorgsky, <i>Boris Godunov</i> ; Jules Verne, <i>Vingt mille lieues sous les mers</i> , 1869–1870	First Vatican Council, 1869–1870			1869
Edgar Degas, <i>Orchestra at the Opéra</i>	Papal infallibility declared	Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871		1870
George Eliot, <i>Middlemarch</i> , 1871–1872	Law of Guarantees concerning papal power; Kulturkampf in Germany; Oxford and Cambridge abolish religious tests	Paris Commune		1871
	Friedrich Nietzsche, <i>Die Geburt der Tragödie aus dem Geiste der Musik</i>			1872
Claude Monet, <i>Impression: Sunrise</i> ; Jules Verne, <i>Le Tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours</i> ; Arthur Rimbaud, <i>Une Saison en enfer</i>	John Henry Newman, <i>The Idea of a University Defined</i> ; Matthew Arnold, <i>Literature and Dogma</i> ; Heinrich Schliemann discovers Troy			1873
Bedřich Smetana, <i>Ma vlast</i> (My country), 1874–1879; first impressionist exhibit		Brussels peace conference		1874
Leo Tolstoy, <i>Anna Karenina</i> , 1875–1877			British control Suez Canal	1875

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1876	Murad V (Ottoman Empire), 1876; Abdul-Hamid II (Ottoman Empire), 1876–1909; first Ottoman constitution	Telephone invented; Cesare Lombroso, <i>The Criminal Man</i> ; UK: women allowed to take qualifying medical exams	
1877	France: 16 May crisis	Ivan Pavlov begins conditioned response experiments	
1878	Treaty of San Stefano; Berlin Congress; Romania, Bulgaria, Montenegro recognized independent of Ottoman Empire; Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina		
1879	Dual Alliance formed (Germany, Austria-Hungary)	German Wilhelm Wundt establishes first psychology lab	
1880		Alphonse Laveran describes malaria parasite	
1881	Alexander II (Russia) assassinated; Alexander III (Russia), 1881–1894; first Italian socialist party founded	UK: First public power plant opens	France: First Ferry Law on education
1882	Triple Alliance Formed (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy); first Polish Socialist party founded, Proletariat; Italian suffrage expanded		

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Pierre-Auguste Renoir, <i>Le Moulin de la Galette</i> ; Bayreuth opera house founded; Richard Wagner's <i>Ring</i> cycle completed				1876
Peter Tchaikovsky, <i>Swan Lake</i>		Russo-Turkish War, 1877–1878		1877
W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, <i>HMS Pinafore</i>				1878
Henrik Ibsen, <i>A Doll's House</i> ; Berthe Morisot, <i>Summer's Day</i> ; Fyodor Dostoyevsky, <i>Brothers Karamazov</i> , 1879–1880				1879
Émile Zola, <i>Nana</i>				1880
Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, <i>The Poor Fisherman</i> ; Edgar Degas, <i>Little Fourteen-Year-Old Dancer</i>			France occupies Tunisia	1881
				1882

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1883			Germany: Sickness Insurance Law
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1884	UK: Third Reform Act; UK: Fabian Society founded		
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1885		Sir Francis Galton develops fingerprinting; Louis Pasteur tests rabies vaccination; Galileo Ferraris and Nikola Tesla both develop the rotating magnetic field; German Carl Friedrich Benz invents gasoline internal combustion engine	Germany raises tariffs
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1886	UK: Liberal Party split over Irish Home Rule		UK: Contagious Diseases Act repealed
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1887	Italy: Crispi's first government	Gottlieb Daimler invents automobile	Germany and Italy raise tariffs
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1888	Frederick III (Germany), 1888; William II (Germany), 1888–1918		UK: Jack the Ripper murders
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1889	France: Height of Boulanger crisis	Eiffel Tower constructed	
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1890	Bismarck dismissed; Germany: Social Democrats plurality; Wilhelmina (Netherlands), 1890–1948		
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LITERATURE AND THE ARTS	INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND RELIGION	WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT	EUROPE AND THE WORLD	DATE
Serbian Stevan Stojanovic Mokranjac begins <i>Fifteen Songs</i>	Friedrich Nietzsche, <i>Also sprach Zarathustra</i> ; Wilhelm Dilthey, <i>Einleitung in die Geisteswissenschaften</i> , vol. 1		French protectorate of Annam founded	1883
Georges Seurat, <i>Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte</i> , 1884–1886; Belgian art nouveau group Les XX founded			Congo placed under Belgian king Leopold; the Mahdi besiege General Charles Gordon at Khartoum, 1884–1885	1884
Émile Zola, <i>Germinal</i>			Italy takes Red Sea port of Massawa; German protectorates in East Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland, Southwest Africa; Indian National Congress founded	1885
Franz Liszt dies; <i>neoimpressionism</i> coined				1886
Arthur Conan Doyle, <i>A Study in Scarlet</i>			French Union of Indochina founded; India: Muslim League founded	1887
	Mrs. Humphry Ward, <i>Robert Elsmere</i>			1888
Vincent van Gogh, <i>Starry Night</i>				1889
Claude Monet, <i>Haystacks</i> series, 1890–1891		The Hague peace conference		1890

CHRONOLOGY

DATE	POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	ECONOMY AND SOCIETY
1891			French strikers killed at Fourmies
1892	Polish Socialist Party founded, soon led by Józef Pilsudski		Peter Kropotkin, <i>Conquest of Bread</i>
1893			
1894	Franco-Russian defensive alliance; Nicholas II (Russia), 1894–1917; French president Sadi Carnot assassinated	German Rudolf Diesel invents diesel engine	Italian strikes crushed
1895		Moving pictures invented; Gustave Le Bon, <i>Psychology of Crowds</i> ; German Wilhelm Röntgen discovers x-rays	
1896		Radioactivity discovered; Nobel Prizes established	Theodor Herzl, <i>The Jewish State</i> ; first modern Olympic Games
1897	Karl Lueger confirmed mayor of Vienna	Émile Durkheim, <i>Suicide</i>	

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Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, <i>Moulin Rouge, La Goulue</i> ; Paul Gauguin's first visit to Tahiti; Thomas Hardy, <i>Tess of the d'Urbervilles</i>	Leo XIII, <i>Rerum Novarum</i>			1891
Claude Debussy, <i>Prelude à L'Après-midi d'un faune</i> , 1892–1894				1892
George Bernard Shaw, <i>Mrs. Warren's Profession</i> ; Giuseppe Verdi, <i>Falstaff</i> ; Mary Cassatt, <i>The Bath</i>				1893
				1894
Auguste Rodin, <i>Burgbers of Calais</i> ; Oscar Wilde, <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i>			UK claims Sudan	1895
Giacomo Puccini, <i>La Bohème</i> ; Alfred Jarry, <i>Ubu Roi</i>			Abyssinia defeats Italy	1896
Gustav Mahler directs Vienna Court Opera, 1897–1907; Johannes Brahms dies; Vienna Secession founded; Anton Chekhov, <i>Uncle Vanya</i>			German <i>Weltpolitik</i> policy launched	1897

CHRONOLOGY

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1898	France: Height of Dreyfus Affair, 1898–1899; anarchist assassination of Austrian consort Elizabeth	Marie Curie and Pierre Curie discover radium and polonium	Italian bread riots; Russian Social Democratic Party founded
1899	France: First socialist joins a European cabinet		H. S. Chamberlain, <i>Foundations of the Nineteenth Century</i>
1900	Anarchist assassination of Italian king Umberto I	Max Planck develops quantum theory; Sigmund Freud, <i>The Interpretation of Dreams</i> ; Trans-Siberian Railway opens	
1901	British Labour Party founded in 1900 as Labour Representation Committee; Edward VII (UK), 1901–1910; Catalan Regionalist League founded	Italian Guglielmo Marconi transmits radio waves	
1902			Vladimir Lenin, <i>What Is to Be Done?</i>
1903	Italy: Giolitti's first government; Bolshevik-Menshevik split	Marie and Pierre Curie share Nobel Prize	
1904	Franco-British Entente (agreements) signed		
1905	Russian Revolution; Bloody Sunday; Nicholas II issues October Manifesto; Norway and Sweden separate	Albert Einstein develops special theory of relativity; Frenchman Alfred Binet develops IQ tests	Russian pogroms intensify

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS	INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND RELIGION	WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT	EUROPE AND THE WORLD	DATE
Camille Pissarro, <i>La Place du Théâtre Français, Paris</i> ; Henry James, <i>The Turn of the Screw</i>			Fashoda Crisis; Spanish-American War	1898
Johann Strauss dies; Joseph Conrad, <i>Heart of Darkness</i> and <i>Lord Jim</i>	Kazimierz Twardowski, <i>On the Content and Object of Presentations</i>		Anglo-Boer War, 1899–1902	1899
Beatrix Potter, <i>The Tale of Peter Rabbit</i> ; Maurice Denis, <i>Homage to Cézanne</i> ; Arthur Schnitzler, <i>Leutnant Gustl</i>	Sir Arthur Evans begins to excavate Crete		Boxer Rebellion	1900
Thomas Mann, <i>Buddenbrooks</i>			Australia gains independence from UK	1901
Rudyard Kipling, <i>Just So Stories</i> ; André Gide, <i>L'Immoraliste</i>				1902
Edvard Munch, <i>The Scream</i> ; George Bernard Shaw, <i>Man and Superman</i>				1903
Paul Cézanne, <i>Mont Sainte-Victoire</i> ; Antonín Dvořák dies			Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905	1904
Die Brücke founded	France: Separation of church and state; Max Weber, <i>The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism</i>	Russian revolution	First Moroccan Crisis	1905

CHRONOLOGY

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1906	Russian Duma meets	German Walther H. Nernst develops third law of thermodynamics	Russian serfdom redemption payments cancelled
1907	Russo-British agreements signed		Norway: Women vote in national elections
1908	Young Turk Revolution; Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; UK: Asquith's government		Britain: Robert Baden-Powell founds Boy Scouts
1909	Mehmed V (Ottoman Empire), 1909–1918; Spain: Tragic Week	Dutchman Wilhelm L. Johannsen coins the term <i>genes</i> ; German Paul Ehrlich develops treatment for syphilis; Leo Hendrik Baekeland develops plastic; Robert. E. Peary reaches the North Pole	
1910	George V (UK), 1910–1936; First Republic of Portugal		Radicalization of British women's suffrage movement
1911		Marie Curie awarded Nobel Prize; Briton Ernest Rutherford develops model of atom	
1912			

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Claude Monet, <i>Water Lilies</i> series, 1906–1926			German extermination of the Hereros in Southern Africa	1906
Henri Rousseau, <i>Snake-Charmer</i> ; Pablo Picasso, <i>Demoiselles d'Avignon</i>	Edmund Gosse, <i>Father and Son</i>	The Hague peace conference	New Zealand gains independence from UK	1907
Gustav Klimt, <i>The Kiss</i>	Georges Sorel, <i>Reflections on Violence</i>			1908
Arnold Schoenberg, <i>Five Orchestral Pieces</i> ; Filippo Marinetti, <i>Futurist Manifesto</i> ; Henri Matisse, <i>Danse II</i> , 1909–1910; Blaue Reiter founded				1909
Georges Braque, <i>Violon et Palette</i>	Pope Pius X's antimodernist oath		Union of South Africa gains independence from UK	1910
Richard Strauss, <i>Der Rosenkavalier</i> ; Franz Kafka, <i>Metamorphosis</i>			Second Moroccan Crisis; Italy conquers Libya	1911
Marc Chagall, <i>Self-Portrait with Seven Fingers</i> , 1912–1913; Marcel Duchamp, <i>Nude Descending a Staircase No. 2</i>		First Balkan War, 1912–1913	Spanish protectorate established in Morocco	1912

CHRONOLOGY

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<i>1913</i>	Albania gains independence from Ottoman Empire	Dane Niels Bohr describes atom; Swiss Carl Gustav Jung breaks with Sigmund Freud	
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<i>1914</i>	Assassination of Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo; Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; alliances, aggression lead to war between Allies and Central Powers		
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LITERATURE AND THE ARTS	INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND RELIGION	WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT	EUROPE AND THE WORLD	DATE
Igor Stravinsky, <i>Rite of Spring</i> ; Wassily Kandinsky, <i>Improvisation No. 30</i> ; Marcel Proust, <i>À la recherche du temps perdu, 1913–1927</i> ; Guillaume Apollinaire, <i>Calligrammes, 1913–1916</i> ; Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, <i>Street, Berlin</i> ; Kandinsky and Franz Marc edit <i>Die Blaue Reiter</i>		Second Balkan War		1913
James Joyce, <i>Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man</i> ; Henri Matisse, <i>Interior with Goldfish</i> ; Wyndham Lewis founds Vorticist movement; Charles Péguy dies		Great War begins; Schlieffen Plan; Plan XVII; Battle of the Marne; German victory at Tannenberg; Austria's first invasion of Serbia		1914