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calendar

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of international relations  
in the 18th century

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Institute for **Cultural Relations Policy**

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# calendar

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## of international relations

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### in the 18th century

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The notions of International Relations (IR) in capital letters and international relations (ir) in lowercase letters have two different meanings. The first refers to a scholarly discipline while the second one means a set of contemporary events with historical importance, which influences global-politics. In order to make observations, formulate theories and describe patterns within the framework of 'IR', one needs to fully comprehend specific events related to 'ir'. It is why the Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP) believes that a timeline on which all the significant events of international relations are identified might be beneficial for students, scholars or professors who deal with International Relations. In the following document all the momentous wars, treaties, pacts and other happenings are enlisted with a monthly division, which had considerable impact on world-politics.

# January

08

## 1745 | Treaty of Warsaw

The Treaty of Warsaw was a military pact among Great Britain, Austria, the Dutch Republic and Saxony. This alliance supported Maria Theresa during the War of the Austrian Succession. It was also an anti-France alliance.

09

## 1792 | Treaty of Jassy

The Treaty of Jassy was a peace agreement between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War. According to this agreement Russia received important territories and became dominant power at the area of the Black Sea.

10

## 1732 | Treaty of Ahmet Pasha

The Treaty of Ahmet Pasha was a peace agreement between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid Persia. The Ottomans and Persians fought between 1723 and 1730 both part was exhausted at the end of the war.

11

## 1790 | Treaty of Union

The Treaty of Union was a treaty that led to the creation of the United States of Belgium, a confederal republic of the territories of Brabant, Flanders, Hainaut, Namur, Limburg, Guelders, Mechelen, and Luxembourg.

13

## 1750 | Treaty of Madrid

The Treaty of Madrid was signed by the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Portugal. This agreement arranged both empires status in South America. This treaty created the territories of today's Brazil.

14

## 1739 | Convention of Pardo

Convention of Pardo was a treaty between Great Britain and Spain. It was a commercial pact against smuggling and for free seas. The two states also agreed the borders of Georgia in North America.

## 1790 | Treaty of Värälä

Treaty of Värälä was a peace agreement signed by Sweden and Russia after the Russo-Swedish War. The treaty guaranteed the borders between the two powers.

16

## 1756 | Treaty of Westminster

Treaty of Westminster was signed by Great Britain and Prussia. According to the agreement both countries prevent the intervention of any foreign powers in Germany. This time the British king George II was the Elector of Hannover too.

18

## 1701 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Prussia

The Kingdom of Prussia was a German kingdom that existed between 1701 and 1918 and included parts of present-day Germany, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Denmark, Belgium and the Czech Republic. It was the driving force behind the unification of Germany in 1871 and the creation of the German Empire. Although it took its name from the region called Prussia, it was based in Brandenburg, where its capital was Berlin.

19

## 1795 | Establishment of the Batavian Republic

The Batavian Republic was the successor of the Republic of the United Netherlands. It was ended on 5 June 1806, with the accession of Louis I to the throne of Holland.

21

## 1732 | Treaty of Rasht

Treaty of Rasht was signed by the Russian Empire and Persia. According to the agreement Russian forces would leave Persian territories.

31

## 1773 | Establishment of the Provinces of East and West Prussia

In the 1772 First Partition of Poland, the Prussian king Frederick the Great annexed neighbouring Royal Prussia, i.e. the Polish voivodeships of Pomerania (Gdańsk Pomerania or Pomerelia), Malbork, Chełmno and the Prince-Bishopric of Warmia, thereby bridging the "Polish Corridor" between his Prussian and Farther Pomeranian lands and cutting remaining Poland off the Baltic Coast.

# February

## 1710 | Disestablishment of Dutch Mauritius

Due to many problems, like cyclones, pest infestations, cattle illnesses and droughts the Dutch abandoned the island of Mauritius.

01

## 1742 | Convention of Turin

Convention of Turin was a military pact between Austria and Sardinia against Spain. It was signed by Marquis D'Omrea and Count Schulenburg.

06

## 1778 | Treaty of Alliance

The Treaty of Alliance was a defensive pact between France and the United States of America against Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. The agreement guaranteed French supports for the USA and it was opened for European countries to join. In 1800 the alliance ended.

## 1778 | Treaty of Amity and Commerce

Treaty of Amity and Commerce was a commercial treaty between the Kingdom of France and the United States of America during the American Revolutionary War when the Kingdom of France supplied the Americans against Great Britain. Later the Netherlands and Spain also joined to the alliance while Great Britain was alone. The alliance formally collapsed in 1800.

10

## 1763 | Treaty of Paris

Treaty of Paris was the peace agreement of the colonial wars of the Seven Years War. It was signed by Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal. France and Great Britain returned much of the territory that they had each captured during the war, but Britain gained much of France's possessions in North America. Additionally, Britain agreed to protect Roman Catholicism in the New World. Thanked for the victory and the treaty Great Britain became the dominant empire on the colonies out of Europe.

12

## 1761 | Treaty of El Pardo

The Treaty of El Pardo was an agreement between the Spanish Empire and the Portuguese Empire to normalise the borders of their territories in South America.

## 1793 | Nootka Claims Convention

The Nootka Claims Convention was a compensation for a British owner of a Spanish seizure of his ship.

13

## 1791 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Tahiti

The Kingdom of Tahiti was founded by paramount chief Pomare I, who, with the aid of English missionaries and traders, and European weaponry, unified the islands of Tahiti, Mo'orea, Tetiaroa, Mehetia and at its peak included the Tuamotus, Tubuai, Raivavae and other islands of eastern Polynesia. The kingdom existed until 29 June 1880, when King Pomare V. gave Tahiti and its dependencies to France.

15

## 1763 | Treaty of Hubertusburg

The Treaty of Hubertusburg was the peace agreement of the continental part of the Seven Years War. It was signed by Prussia, Austria and Saxony. According to the treaty the borders left as they had been before the war. Prussia could keep Silesia.

16

## 1796 | Disestablishment of Dutch Ceylon

Dutch Ceylon was a governorate established in present-day Sri Lanka by the Dutch East India Company. It existed from 1640 until 1796.

17

## 1720 | Treaty of The Hague

The Treaty of The Hague was a peace agreement after the War of the Quadruple Alliance between the Kingdom of Spain and the coalition of Great Britain, France, Austrian and the Dutch Republic.

19

## 1794 | Whitehall Accord

The Whitehall Accord was a military pact between the British Empire and the counter-revolutionary colonists from French on Saint-Domingue, Martinique and Guadeloupe against the Revolutionary France.

19

**1797 | Treaty of Tolentino**

Treaty of Tolentino was a peace agreement between the French Republic and the Papal State after the Austrian defeat in North Italy. Papal State had to pay for France, Avignon and Romagna were ceded for France too.

20

**1702 | Establishment of Portuguese Timor**

Portuguese Timor was the name of East Timor when it was under Portuguese control. During this period, Portugal shared the island of Timor with the Dutch East Indies.

# March

## 1793 | War in the Vendée

The War in the Vendée was a Royalist rebellion and counterrevolution in the Vendée region of France during the French Revolution. During the war tens of thousands of civilians were massacred by the Republican armies. It is claimed that the actions of the French republican government during the War in the Vendée was the first modern genocide.

07

## 1714 | Treaty of Rastatt

The Treaty of Rastatt was signed in Germany with the aim to end conflict between France and Austria from the War of the Spanish Succession. The negotiations were led by France, Austria and Savoy. The Treaty had far reaching consequences in the form of changes in European politics towards the balance of power system. Austria managed to extend massively its original territory and thus gain much more than by the Treaty of Utrecht. On the other side, Rastatt and Utrecht Treaties marked an end to French intentions to become the most powerful state in Europe.

10

## 1735 | The Treaty of Ganja

The Treaty of Ganja was concluded between the Russian Empire and Iran near the city of Ganja in Azerbaijan. The treaty established a defensive alliance against the Ottoman Empire. The Russian government agreed to return most of the territory, including Derbend and Baku, conquered by Peter I in the 1720s.

## 1779 | Treaty of Aynalıkavak

Before the Treaty of Aynalıkavak the Ottomans lost the Crimea by the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca. According to this agreement Crimea became independent but the Ottomans accused the Russians with intervention. Thanked for French mediators peace could be kept between the two empires. Both Russia and the Ottoman Empire promised not to interfere in Crimea and the Ottomans let Russian commercial ships free passage to the Mediterranean Sea.

11

## 1728 | Treaty of El Pardo

Treaty of El Pardo was the peace agreement between Great Britain and Spain after the Anglo-Spanish War.

## 1778 | Treaty of El Pardo

Treaty of El Pardo was signed by Spain and Portugal. It normalized disputed territories after the Spanish-Portuguese wars. According to the treaty Spain received territories in Africa from Portugal. Spain recognized the Portuguese dominion in Brazil.

16

## 1731 | Treaty of Vienna

The Treaty of Vienna was the pact of Anglo-Austrian Alliance. It was a military pact against the Spain-France coalition. The Anglo-Austrian Alliance was a military alliance between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Habsburg Monarchy primarily against France. It was mostly processed by the Duke of Newcastle. The agreement was signed by Count Zinzedorf and the Earl of Chesterfield. According to the agreement Great Britain gave material support to Austria during the War of the Austrian Succession against Prussia. The alliance last until 1756, when both states found new allies.

## 1759 | Treaty of Versailles

The Third Treaty of Versailles confirmed the treaties signed at Versailles in 1756 and 1757 between Austria and France. However, it also revoked the 1757 treaty's agreement to create an independent state in the Southern Netherlands ruled by Philip, Duke of Parma - that area instead remained under Austrian rule. The Treaty was backdated to 31 December 1758.

29

## 1790 | Polish-Prussian Alliance

Polish-Prussian Alliance was a military pact between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Kingdom of Prussia against Austria and Russia. Thanked for the changing of international situations the pact became soon invaluable. When in 1792 Russia invaded Poland Prussia refused to help its ally.

# April

## 1707 | Establishment of the first Afghan state

Mir Wais Hotak successfully rebelled against the declining Persian Safavids in 1709. He overthrew and killed the Iranian Georgian governor over the region, Gurgin Khan, and made the Afghan region independent from Persia. The Hotaki dynasty lasted very briefly until 1738 when the Iranian military genius, Nader Shah, defeated Hussain Hotaki during the long siege of Kandahar.

## 1748 | Congress of Breda

The Congress of Breda is held between 1746 and 1748 in Breda, the Dutch city. The negotiations are also known as Breda peace talks between France and the UK, but they were not formally recognized, therefore not all the warring countries took part. The aim of the negotiations was to end the Austrian War of Succession and work out the final form of the Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty. The outcomes of the Treaty were not acceptable for Maria Theresa, as Austria was not invited to the peace talks and had lost its territory of Silesia.

03

## 1783 | Treaty of Amity and Commerce

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce was a commercial agreement between the Kingdom of Sweden and the United States of America during the American Revolutionary War.

05

## 1795 | Peace of Basel

The Peace of Basel was a series of peace agreement (April 5, July 22 and August 28) between French Republic and nations from the First Coalition. First was with Prussia, second was with Spain and the third was with Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel. With these agreements France could divide its enemies in the First Coalition against France and thereafter revolutionary France emerged as a major European power.

11

## 1713 | Treaty of Utrecht

The Treaty of Utrecht was not a single document, but consisted of more peace accords that ended the War of the Spanish Succession. The agreements were signed by the warring European parties, namely Spain, Britain, France, Portugal, Savoy and the Dutch Republic. The Peace Treaty finished French intentions to establish hegemony in Europe by Louis XIV and maintain the balance of power in Europe.

## 1758 | Anglo-Prussian Convention

This was the formally agreement of Anglo-Prussian Alliance between 1756 and 1762. The two states agreed not to make separate peace. Britain also promised to support Prussia by money.

## 1764 | Russo-Prussian Alliance

The treaty was made by the Kingdom of Prussia and the Russian Empire. It was a defensive pact and it also allowed for both countries to intervene to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The alliance was mostly against the Habsburg Empire. The end of the alliance was in 1788.

12

## 1779 | Treaty of Aranjuez

The Treaty of Aranjuez was a military pact between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of France. France promised Spain Gibraltar, Florida and Minorca if Spain had joined France in the war against Great Britain. With this agreement Spain joined the American War of Independence against the English. By the end of the war Spain got back Minorca and the western part of Florida.

15

## 1755 | Congress of Alexandria

The Congress of Alexandria is held on 15 April 1755 at the residence of John Carlyle in Virginia. The main objective of the organized meeting was to increase budget which was needed for the approaching French and Indian War in order to be capable to defeat France. The Congress was initiated by Major-General Edward Braddock. The meeting was attended by commander-in-chief in North America and representatives of five British colonies in America, namely Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. The Congress decided to work out the war plan against France.

17

## 1797 | Treaty of Leoben

The Treaty of Leoben was a preliminary peace agreement between Napoleon and Austria before the Treaty of Campo Formio. According to the agreement Austria would lose Austrian Netherlands and Lombardy in exchange for the Venetian territories of Istria and Dalmatia. This meant the end of the Republic of Venice, which existed for over a millennium, from the late 7th century until 1797. Despite its long history of war and conquest, the Republic's modern reputation is chiefly based on its status as an economic and trading power.

19

### 1775 | American Revolutionary War begins

The American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was the violent overthrow of the Kingdom of Great Britain's control of thirteen of its American colonies which joined together as the United States of America in July 1776. Originally limited to fighting in those colonies, after 1778 it also became a world war between Britain and France, Netherlands, Spain, and Mysore.

20

### 1792 | War of the First Coalition

The War of the First Coalition was the first war between the united European states and the Revolutionary France. It started between France and the Habsburg Monarchy, Prussia joined to Austria after a few weeks, Spain and Great Britain also attacked the Republic of France. In 1793 Republic of France made a new army and they managed to capture territories from the states of the Coalition. French created satellite states around the border of France. First Spain made a peace agreement with France in 1796. In 1797 by the Treaty of Campo Fornio the Coalition collapsed, the European monarchies finished the war against France except for Great Britain.

22

### 1745 | Treaty of Füssen

The Treaty of Füssen was a peace agreement between Bavaria and Austria during the War of the Austrian Succession. According to the agreement Austria recognised the legitimacy of previous emperor of the Holy Roman Empire Charles VII. Bavaria promised they would accept the Pragmatic Sanction and they would support Maria Theresa's husband at the election of emperor.

24

### 1748 | Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen)

The Congress of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle in French) is organized to end the War of Austrian Succession. The preliminary conclusions were agreed between the UK, France and the Dutch Republic already before the Congress took place in Aachen. Leaders of several other concerned unions accepted the agreed conditions, except for the king of Sardinia, who refused to consent. The reason of Sardinia's refusal was that the Treaty of Worms was not entirely guaranteed. The outcome of the Congress was the Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty.

28

### 1715 | Treaty of Stettin

Treaty of Stettin was a military pact between Hannover and Prussia against the Swedish Empire during the Great Northern War.

30

### 1711 | Treaty of Szatmár

The Treaty of Szatmár was the peace agreement between Charles VI and the Kuruc Rebellion led by Ferenc II Rákóczi. Charles VI promised integrity for Hungary and Transylvania.

### 1725 | Treaty of Vienna

Treaty of Vienna was signed by the Kingdom of Spain and the Habsburg Empire. The agreement guaranteed the Spanish throne for the Habsburgs and Spain gave commercial rights for Austrian companies.



# May

01

## 1707 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Great Britain

The Kingdom of Great Britain was a sovereign state in north-west Europe that existed from 1 May 1707 to 31 December 1800. The state came into being with the union of the kingdoms of England (which included Wales) and Scotland. With the Treaty of Union of 1706, ratified by the Acts of Union 1707, it was agreed to create a single, united kingdom, encompassing the island of Great Britain and its minor outlying islands. It did not include Ireland, which remained a separate realm under the newly created British crown. A single parliament and government, based at Westminster, controlled the new kingdom.

## 1756 | Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles (also known as the First Treaty of Versailles) was a diplomatic agreement between Austria and France signed at the Palace of Versailles in which the two countries offered each other mutual assistance if attacked by other powers (broadly interpreted as meaning Britain or Prussia).

## 1757 | Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was a military pact between France and Austria during the Seven Years War. According to the treaty France would help Austria to capture Silesia and Austria would give Austrian Netherlands to France.

02

## 1715 | Treaty of Berlin

The Treaty of Berlin was an agreement between Hannover and Denmark-Norway during the Great Northern War. Denmark had occupied Bremen-Verden from Sweden and according to the treaty this territory was given to Hannover. The two states joined to the Russo-Prussian alliance against Sweden.

05

## 1762 | Treaty of Saint Petersburg

The Treaty of Saint Petersburg was a peace agreement between Prussia and Russia during the Seven Years War. After the treaty Prussia could concentrate its other enemies.

09

## 1769 | Battle of Ponte Novu

In November 1755, Pasquale Paoli proclaimed Corsica a sovereign nation, the Corsican Republic, independent from the Republic of Genoa. He created the Corsican Constitution, which was the first constitution written in Italian under Enlightenment principles, including the first implementation of female suffrage, later revoked by the French when they took over the island in 1769. The republic created an administration and justice system, and founded an army.

13

## 1779 | Treaty of Teschen

The Treaty of Teschen was a peace agreement between Prussia and Austria after the War of the Bavarian Succession. During the war Austria didn't manage to capture Bavaria.

15

## 1768 | Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was signed by the Republic of Genoa and France. Genoa promised France the rebellious island of Corsica. Later France started military control on the island.

## 1796 | Treaty of Paris

The Treaty of Paris was a peace agreement between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia after the defeat of the Piedmontese army against Napoleon. According to the treaty Piedmont-Sardinia left the First Coalition, ceded Duchy of Savoy and Nice to France and gave free passage for French army on its territory.

16

## 1795 | Treaty of The Hague

The Treaty of The Hague was a defensive pact between the French Republic and the Batavian Republic. Furthermore France received Maastricht, Venlo and Flanders from its ally and the Batavian Republic paid money for France because it had joined for the First Coalition against France.

22

## 1762 | Treaty of Hamburg

The Treaty of Hamburg was a peace agreement between Prussia and Sweden during the Seven Years War. After Russia had joined to the war Sweden couldn't continue fights in Pomerania.

# 24

## 1798 | Outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1798

The Irish Rebellion of 1798 also known as the United Irishmen was an uprising against British rule in Ireland lasting from May to September 1798. 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.

# June

## **June-October 1752 | Congress of Hanover**

The Congress of Hanover is organized by Britain, which intends to decide on the election of the next Holy Roman Emperor. The British authorities had its own preferable candidate, who was Joseph, the Austrian Duke of Lorraine. The discussions took from June until October 1752 and at last ended with the decision to appoint candidate from Austria. Austria and Britain however did not agree on the candidate for the throne and this fact gradually led to the end of the Anglo-Austrian Alliance in 1756. In 1765, Joseph became the Holy Roman Emperor.

**03**

## **1777 | Treaty of Aranjuez**

The Treaty of Aranjuez was signed by Spain and France. It normalized the border between the colonies on the island of Santo Domingo.

**11**

## **1742 | Treaty of Breslau**

The Treaty of Breslau was a preliminary peace agreement during the First Silesian War between Austria and Prussia. Prussia received most of the territories of Silesia. The formal agreement was the Treaty of Berlin.

## **1798 | French occupation of Malta begins**

Malta was under French occupation from 1798 to 1800. It was established when the Order of Saint John surrendered to Napoleon following the French landing on Malta in June 1798.

**12**

## **1724 | Treaty of Constantinople**

The Treaty of Constantinople was signed by the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire. With the agreement the two empires divided territories in Persia.

**14**

## **1728 | Congress of Soissons**

The Congress of Soissons was a series of diplomatic discussions that were held in France between European countries, particularly Britain and Spain. It was designed to bring an end to the war between these two rival European powers, especially to solve territorial and commercial disputes between them. The territorial disagreements were referring to Gibraltar and Minorca, that were recognized by Spain as British territories. On the other side, Britain recognized rights of Spain in Italy. The British diplomacy aimed to avoid Spanish-Austrian alliance against the Great Britain. The Conference supported the idea of a final treaty that was signed in the Spanish town of Seville. In the next period, however, disputed issues between two sides were boosted and the disagreements led to the War of Jenkins's Ear in 1739, where Britain and Spain were fighting against each other.

## **1752 | Treaty of Aranjuez**

The Treaty of Aranjuez was an agreement between Austria, Spain and the Kingdom of Sardinia. These countries normalised their relations and their situation in Italy.

**17**

## **1794 | Establishment of the Anglo-Corsican Kingdom**

The Anglo-Corsican Kingdom was an independent state on the island of Corsica during the mid-1790s. On October 19, 1796, the French reconquered Bastia and Corsica became a French département.

**23**

## **1757 | The British took control over the Principality of Bengal**

The Principality of Bengal was an independent Mughal dominion ruled by the Nawabs of Bengal. The state existed from 1717. The Battle of Plassey established the Company rule in Bengal which expanded over much of India for the next hundred years.

## **1786 | Moroccan-American Treaty of Friendship**

Morocco was one of the first states which recognized to United States of America as an independent country. Their friendly relation was formalised with this agreement. Morocco opened its ports for American ships.

**28**

## **1709 | Treaty of Dresden**

The Treaty of Dresden was a military pact between Denmark-Norway and the loyalists of Augustus the Strong of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth against the Swedish Empire during the Great Northern War.

# July

03

## 1710 | Treaty of Hannover

The Treaty of Hannover was a military pact between Brunswick-Lübeck and the Russian Empire during the Great Northern War.

04

## 1776 | Establishment of the United States of America

The United States emerged from 13 British colonies located along the Atlantic seaboard. Disputes between Great Britain and these colonies led to the American Revolution. On July 4, 1776, as the colonies were fighting Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War, delegates from the 13 colonies unanimously issued the Declaration of Independence. The war ended in 1783 with the recognition of independence of the United States from the Kingdom of Great Britain, and was the first successful war of independence against a European colonial empire.

14

## 1720 | Treaty of Frederiksborg

The Treaty of Frederiksborg was a peace agreement between the Swedish Empire and Denmark-Norway at the end of the Great Northern War. Sweden paid for Denmark and broke its alliance with Holstein. Sweden guaranteed the duty-free passage of Øresund. Denmark received Schleswig and gave back territories from Swedish Pomerania to Sweden.

## 1786 | Convention of London

The Convention of London was a geopolitical agreement between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Spain. According to the treaty Great Britain gave the island of Mosquito to Spain and Spain gave rights for English loggers on Yucatan Peninsula.

## 1789 | French Revolution

The French Revolution was a period of radical social and political upheaval in France from 1789 to 1799 that profoundly affected French and modern history, marking the decline of powerful monarchies and churches and the rise of democracy and nationalism.

21

## 1711 | Treaty of Pruth

The Treaty of Pruth was the peace agreement between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire after the Russo-Turkish War. According to the treaty the Ottomans got back Azov.

## 1718 | Treaty of Passarowitz

The Treaty of Passarowitz was a peace agreement between the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Empire after the Austro-Turkish War. Habsburgs received the Banat, South-east Syrmia, central part of Serbia, Northern part of Bosnia and Lesser Wallachia.

## 1718 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Serbia

The Kingdom of Serbia was a province of the Habsburg monarchy from 1718 to 1739. It was formed from the territories to the south of the rivers Sava and Danube, corresponding to the paşalık of Belgrade, conquered by the Habsburg armies from the Ottoman Empire in 1718. It was abolished and returned to the Ottoman Empire in 1739. Although Habsburg rule was more oppressive than Ottoman and exploited the local Serb majority, the latter did benefit from self-government, including an autonomous militia, and economic integration with the Habsburg monarchy - reforms that contributed to the growth of the Serb middle class and were continued by the Ottomans "in the interest of law and order". Serbia's population increased rapidly from 270,000 to 400,000, but the decline of Habsburg power in the region provoked the second Great Serb Migration (1737-39).

## 1774 | Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca

The Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca was a peace agreement between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire after the Russo-Turkish War. According to the treaty the Ottomans could keep Wallachia and Moldavia but the Russian Empire got the rights to protect the Eastern Orthodox Christians who lived there. Crimea became formally independent but the Turkish Sultan remained the religious leader of the Tatars. Russia received territories in the Caucasus and important ports of Azov.

22

## 1706 | Treaty of Union

The Treaty of Union is the agreement of political union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland. According to this agreement the name of the new state became Great Britain.

24

## 1783 | Treaty of Georgievsk

The Treaty of Georgievsk was signed by the Russian Empire and the East Georgian Kingdom. This agreement established Georgia as a protectorate of Russia.

27

**1790 | Treaty of Reichenbach**

The Treaty of Reichenbach was signed by Austria and Prussia. The two powers tried to normalise their relations after Austria had conquered territories from the Ottomans.

28

**1742 | Treaty of Berlin**

The Treaty of Berlin was the peace agreement between Austria and Prussia in the First Silesian War. Prussia received most of the territories of Silesia. Prussia left the anti-Habsburg coalition.

# August

## 1786 | Jay-Gardoqui Treaty

The Jay-Gardoqui Treaty was signed by Spain and the United and guaranteed Spain's exclusive right to navigate the Mississippi River for 25 years. It also opened Spain's European and West Indian seaports to American shipping.

04

## 1701 | Great Peace of Montreal

The Great Peace of Montreal was a peace treaty between New France and 40 First Nations of North America. It was signed by Louis-Hector de Callière, governor of New France, and 1300 representatives of 40 aboriginal nations.

## 1791 | Treaty of Sistova

The Treaty of Sistova was a peace agreement between Austria and the Ottoman Empire after the Austro-Turkish War. Austria only received small territory in spite of Austria and its ally, Russia were really successful during the war. The reason is Prussia attacked Austria as ally of Turkey and another reason is the outbreak of the French Revolution.

05

## 1772 | The First Partition of Poland

The partition was conducted by the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and Habsburg Austria. By this partition the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth lost about 30% of its territory and half of its population, (four million people), of which a large portion had not been ethnically Polish. By seizing northwestern Poland, Prussia instantly gained control over 80% of the Commonwealth's total foreign trade. Through levying enormous customs duties, Prussia accelerated the collapse of the Commonwealth.

13

## 1788 | Anglo-Prussian Alliance

Anglo-Prussian Alliance was a military alliance between Great Britain and Prussia against the Austro-Russian Coalition. The two allied states fought at the part of the Ottoman Empire during the Austro-Turkish War and the Russo-Turkish War.

18

## 1743 | Treaty of Åbo

The Treaty of Åbo was a peace agreement between the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Sweden after the Russo-Swedish War. During the war Russian forces captured huge territories from Finland they wanted to push the borders far from the Russian capital, Saint Petersburg. According to the treaty Russia received the southern part of Karelia but they guaranteed special rights for the people who lived there.

19

## 1796 | Second Treaty of San Ildefonso

The Second Treaty of San Ildefonso was a military pact between the Spanish Empire and the First French Republic against the British Empire.

20

## 1739 | Disestablishment of the New Kingdom of Granada

The New Kingdom of Granada was the name given to a group of 16th-century Spanish colonial provinces in northern South America governed by the president of the Audiencia of Bogotá, an area corresponding mainly to modern-day Colombia and parts of Venezuela. The conquistadors originally organized it as a captaincy general within the Viceroyalty of Peru. The crown established the audiencia in 1549. Ultimately the kingdom became part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada first in 1717 and permanently in 1739. After several attempts to set up independent states in the 1810s, the kingdom and the viceroyalty ceased to exist altogether in 1819 with the establishment of Gran Colombia.

23

## 1727 | Treaty of Kyakhta

The Treaty of Kyakhta was signed by the Russian Empire and the Qing Empire of China. This agreement regulated the relations between the two empires. It was a military and commercial pact. They also accepted the border between Russia and China.

30

## 1704 | Treaty of Narva

The Treaty of Narva was a military pact among the loyalists of August II The Strong of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Saxon electorate and the Russian Empire during the Great Northern War. This was a military alliance against the Kingdom of Sweden.

# 31

## 1707 | Treaty of Altranstädt

The Treaty of Altranstädt was signed by Charles XII the King of Sweden and Joseph I the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Thanks for the convention the Protestants of Silesia received rights. With this agreement Charles XII promised Sweden wouldn't join on the side of France to the War of Spanish Succession.

# September

## 1715 | Establishment of the Isle of France (Mauritius)

Isle de France (or Île de France) was the name of the island of Mauritius and its territories between 1715 to 1810, when the area was under the French East India Company and part of the France's empire. Under the French, the island witnessed major changes. The increasing importance of agriculture led to the importation of slaves and the undertaking of vast infrastructural works that transformed Port Louis into a major capital, port, warehousing, and commercial centre.

03

## 1725 | Treaty of Hanover

The Treaty of Hanover was a military pact among Great Britain, France and Prussia. Netherlands later joined too. The agreement was against Spain after they had allied with the Habsburg Empire.

## 1783 | Peace of Paris

The Peace of Paris or the Treaty of Paris consisted of the series of agreements that concluded the Revolutionary War in America, in which Britain was defeated by American colonies. This meant that the First British Empire lost its thirteen colonies and collapsed. Britain signed a treaty with the US and other two accords known as Treaties of Versailles were signed at Versailles with France and Spain. One day before, another treaty was signed with officials of the Dutch Republic, but only the treaty signed one year later marked the end of the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War.

## 1791 | Establishment of the Kingdom of France

The Kingdom of France was a short-lived constitutional monarchy that governed France from 3 September 1791 to 21 September 1792. This regime was France's first constitutional monarchy. The Legislative Assembly suspended the monarchy on 11 August after the Storming of the Tuileries Palace. The freshly elected National Constituent Assembly abolished the monarchy on 21 September 1792 ending 203 years of consecutive Bourbon rule over France.

04

## 1746 | Treaty of Kerden

The Treaty of Kerden was signed by the Ottoman Empire and Iran. The agreement guaranteed the borders of the treaty of Zuhab in 1639. The ottomans recognised the Afsaharid dynasty, they also allowed the Iranian hajis to visit Mecca. Persia gave up its plan of forcing the Ottomans to declare Shia as the fifth legal sect of Islam. Both sides created diplomacy relations with each other and liberated the prisoners of war.

07

## 1701 | Treaty of The Hague

The agreement was signed by England, the Holy Roman Empire and the United Provinces. According to the treaty Philip V was accepted as the King of Spain, Netherland and England could keep their commercial rights in Spain and Austria got Spanish territories in Italy and Spanish Netherlands. This agreement was also an alliance against France.

## 1714 | Treaty of Baden

The Treaty of Baden was a part of Peace of Utrecht. It guaranteed the peace between the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire. There was also a secret agreement of supporting the Catholic cantons in Switzerland.

08

## 1757 | Convention of Klosterzeven

The Convention of Klosterzeven was an agreement signed during the Seven Years' War between France and Hanover. The result of the accord was Hanover's withdrawal from the armed conflict and the subsequent occupation of Hanover's territory by France. Prussia, which acted as Hanover's ally in the clash, was considerably weakened along its Western frontier because of the Convention, which was therefore highly unpopular among Prussian authorities.

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## 1721 | Treaty of Nystad

The Treaty of Nystad was the last peace agreement of the Great Northern War. It was signed by the Swedish Empire and the Russian Empire. Russia received Ingria, Estonia, Livonia and South-Finland from Sweden. The treaty guaranteed rights for the German nobility in Estonia and Livonia. Nystad manifested the decisive shift in the European balance of power which the war had brought about: the Swedish imperial era was over; Sweden entered the Age of Liberty, while Russia had emerged as a new empire.

## 1785 | Treaty of Amity and Commerce

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed by Prussia and the United States of America. It was a commercial alliance between the two nations. It was the first treaty with a European power of the United States after the end of the American War of Independence.



- 11** **1776 | Staten Island Peace Conference**  
The Staten Island Peace Conference was held during the American Revolutionary War in the home of Christopher Billop on Staten Island in New York. Its organizers ambitiously intended to negotiate an end of the mentioned turbulent colonial conflict and manage to gain British recognition of American independence. Negotiators that took part at the Conference were the British Admiral Lord Richard Howe, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Edward Rutledge, of whom the last three were members of the Second Continental Congress. The discussions were very brief and ended with a failure, as Britain continued in its efforts to fight colonies and gain military control over New York City.
- 12** **1723 | End of Russo-Persian War**  
The Persian campaign of Peter the Great was a war between Russia and Persia (Safavid Iran), triggered by the tsar's attempt to expand Russian influence in the Caspian and Caucasus regions and to prevent its rival, Ottoman Empire, from territorial gains in the region at the expense of the declining Safavid Persia. As a result of the war, the Safavids ceded many of their territories in the North Caucasus, South Caucasus, and northern Persia to Russia.
- 13** **1732 | Treaty of the Three Black Eagles**  
Black eagle symbols the contrast of Polish national symbol white eagle. The agreement was signed by the Habsburg Empire and the Russian Empire and later Prussia joined too. It was an agreement of the succession of the Polish throne. These powers didn't want the French-linked Stanisław Leszczyński as the King of Poland.
- 1743 | Treaty of Worms**  
The Treaty of Worms was a political alliance among Great Britain, Austria and the Kingdom of Sardinia against France. Austria gave Italian territories to Sardinia. Great Britain supported both state by money.
- 18** **1739 | Treaty of Belgrade**  
The Treaty of Belgrade was a peace agreement after the Austro-Turkish War. The Habsburg Monarchy fought against the Ottomans allied with the Russian Empire. According to the treaty the Ottomans received the Kingdom of Serbia, the southern part of Banat, northern Bosnia and Oltenia.
- 21** **1733 | Treaty of Turin**  
The Treaty of Turin was a secret pact between the Kingdom of France and Savoy. According to the agreement France supported Savoy at the war against the Duchy of Milan and Savoy allowed French troopers to use its territory for the conquest of Tuscany and the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily. This was the beginning of French military activity in Italy.
- 22** **1792 | Establishment of the French First Republic**  
The First Republic lasted until the declaration of the First French Empire in 1804 under Napoleon I. This period was characterized by the fall of the monarchy, the establishment of the National Convention and the infamous Reign of Terror, the founding of the Directory and the Thermidorian Reaction, and finally, the creation of the Consulate and Napoleon's rise to power.
- 24** **1736 | Treaty of Constantinople**  
Persian leader Nader dethroned the previous Shah who signed the Treaty of Ahmet Pasha. Nader did not accept this agreement and attacked the Ottomans. After a short conflict the sides made a peace agreement. According to the treaty the Ottoman Empire recognized Nader as the leader of Persia, Caucasus was given to Persia and the Ottomans allowed the Iranian hajis to visit Mecca.
- 25** **1768 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Nepal**  
The Kingdom of Nepal was formed in 1768 by the unification of Nepal. Founded by King Prithvi Narayan Shah, a Gorkhali monarch, it existed for 240 years until the abolition of the Nepalese monarchy in 2008. During this period, Nepal was formally under the rule of the Shah dynasty, which exercised varying degrees of power during the kingdom's existence.
- 26** **1786 | Eden Agreement**  
The Eden Agreement was a commercial treaty between France and Great Britain which ended for a short time the economic war between the two nations.

# 30

## **1800 Convention of 1800**

The Convention of 1800 was a peace agreement between the United States and the French Republic after the Quasi-War. The Quasi-War was in the Caribbean after an incident between the two nations. France was in war with Great Britain and didn't want USA to join on the part of the English. United States guaranteed neutrality during the French wars in this treaty.

# October

**01** **1777 | First Treaty of San Ildefonso**  
The Treaty of San Ildefonso was signed by the Spanish Empire and Portuguese Empire. According to the agreement Portugal received territories in Brazil and Spain received Uruguay from Portugal.

**1800 | Third Treaty of San Ildefonso**  
The Third Treaty of San Ildefonso was a political pact between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic. According to the treaty France would get back the colony of Louisiana in exchange Spain would receive Tuscany.

**03** **1739 | Treaty of Niš**  
The Treaty of Niš was a peace agreement between the Ottoman Empire and Russian Empire after the Russo-Turkish War. During the war Russians wanted to capture Azov and Crimea. According to the agreement Russians had to give up their claims of these territories but they could build a port in Azov.

**06** **1713 | Treaty of Schwedt**  
The Treaty of Schwedt was a pact between Brandenburg-Prussia and the Russian Empire during the Great Northern War. According to the agreement the southern part of Swedish Pomerania was given to Prussia, and Prussia accepted Russia's annexation of Ingria, Estonia and Karelia and paid money for Russia.

**07** **1763 | Establishment of the Indian Reserve**  
The Indian Reserve is a historical term for a largely uncolonized area in North America ceded by France to Britain following the French and Indian War, set aside in the Royal Proclamation of 1763 for use by American Indians, who already inhabited it.

**09** **1709 | Treaty of Thorn**  
The Treaty of Thorn was the renovation of the alliance between the Russian Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth against Sweden after Swedish king, Charles XII had destroyed the Treaty of Altranstädt. According to the new pact Augustus was restored as the King of Poland.

**1740 | Batavia massacre**  
The 1740 Batavia massacre was a pogrom of ethnic Chinese in the port city of Batavia (present-day Jakarta) in the Dutch East Indies. The violence inside the city lasted from 9 October 1740 until 22 October, with minor skirmishes outside the walls continuing late into November that year. Historians have estimated that at least 10,000 ethnic Chinese were massacred; just 600 to 3,000 are believed to have survived.

**13** **1706 | Treaty of Altranstädt**  
The Treaty of Altranstädt was a peace agreement between Charles XII the King of Sweden and Augustus the Strong during the Great Northern War. According to the treaty Augustus renounced his claims to the throne and accepted Stanisław as the King of Poland. This was also the end of the alliance between the loyalists of August of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Russian Empire.

**18** **1797 | Treaty of Campo Formio**  
The Treaty of Campo Formio was a peace agreement between the French Republic and Austria. This was the collapse of the First Coalition against France. Austria ceded important territories to France such as Austrian Netherlands and islands. Austria also had to recognize the new created French-ally states.

**1799 | Convention of Alkmaar**  
The Convention of Alkmaar was a peace agreement among Great Britain, the Russian Empire, the French Republic and the Batavian Republic after the failure of the Anglo-Russian Invasion of Holland. According to the treaty the English and Russian forces left the Batavian Republic.

**22** **1709 | Treaty of Copenhagen**  
The Treaty of Copenhagen was a renewed anti-Sweden pact between the Russian Empire and Denmark-Norway during the Great Northern War after the first alliance had been destroyed by Charles XII the King of Sweden.

**1721 | Establishment of the Russian Empire**  
The Russian Empire was a state that existed from 1721 until overthrown by the short-lived liberal February Revolution in 1917. One of the largest empires in world history, stretching over three continents, the Russian Empire was surpassed in landmass only by the British and Mongol empires.

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**1745 | Treaty of Fontainebleau**

The Treaty of Fontainebleau was a military alliance between France and the pretender to the British throne Charles Edward Stuart. The pact was against British king George II.

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**1795 | Pickney's Treaty**

Pickney's Treaty was signed by Kingdom of Spain and the United States of America. It guaranteed friendship between the two nations. United States and Spain normalized its borders in America and the United States received navigation rights on the Mississippi River.

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**1715 | Treaty of Greifswald**

The Treaty of Greifswald was an agreement between Hannover and the Russian Empire. Russia accepted the annexation of Bremen-Verden by Hannover and Hannover accepted the annexation of Ingria, Estonia, Reval and Karelia by Russia.

**1790 | Nootka Sound Convention**

The Nootka Sound Convention was one of the series of Nootka agreements between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Great Britain. It guaranteed free shipping for both countries at the Pacific Northwest coast of North America.

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**1762 | Attempted British colonization of the Philippines**

The British occupation of Manila between 1762 and 1764 was an episode in Philippine colonial history when the Kingdom of Great Britain occupied the Spanish colonial capital of Manila and the nearby principal port of Cavite.

# November

- 04** **1796 | Treaty of Tripoli**  
The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary was the first treaty concluded between the United States of America and Tripolitania, signed at Tripoli. The treaty was a routine diplomatic agreement but has attracted later attention because the English version included a clause about religion in the United States.
- 07** **1704 | Treaty of Ilbersheim**  
The Treaty of Ilbersheim was signed by Bavaria and Austria. According to this agreement Bavaria finished fights in the War of Spanish Succession. Bavaria was kept under military occupation by Austria until 1714.
- 1733 | Pacte de Famille**  
Pacte de Famille was alliance between the French and Spanish Bourbon kings. They fought together during the War of the Polish Succession. They couldn't keep the throne of Poland but they got territories in Italy, exactly the Duchy of Lorraine and the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily. Pact was reformed in 1743 during the War of the Austrian Succession. In this war they managed to get Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla. Pact was reformed again in 1761 during the Seven Year's War. Naples and Tuscany also joined to the alliance.
- 1794 | Establishment of the Cherokee Nation**  
The Cherokee Nation of the 19th century was a legal, autonomous, tribal government in North America existing from 1794 to 1907. It was created with the Treaty of Tellico Blockhouse.
- 08** **1705 | Treaty of Warsaw**  
The Treaty of Warsaw was a peace and military agreement between the loyalists of Stanisław Leszczyński of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Kingdom of Sweden.
- 1785 | Treaty of Fontainebleau**  
The Treaty of Fontainebleau was signed by the Habsburg Monarchy and the United Provinces. According to the agreement the Netherlands received Scheldt Estuary.
- 09** **1719-1720 | Treaties of Stockholm**  
The Treaties of Stockholm concluded two peace agreements between the Swedish Empire and the Hannover-Prussia coalition of the end of the Great Northern War. Hannover received Bremen-Verden, Prussia received the southern part of Swedish Pomerania, the islands of Usedom and Wollin and the cities of Stettin, Damm and Gollnow.
- 1729 | Treaty of Seville**  
The Treaty of Seville was a peace agreement after the Anglo-Spanish War. Treaty of El Pardo was only signed by Great Britain and Spain, at the Treaty of Seville France also signed the agreement.
- 11** **1794 | Treaty of Canandaigua**  
The Treaty of Canandaigua is a treaty signed after the American Revolutionary War between the Grand Council of the Six Nations and President George Washington representing the United States of America.
- 13** **1762 Treaty of Fontainebleau**  
The Treaty of Fontainebleau was a secret agreement between France and Spain. According to the treaty France would give its North American colony Louisiana to the Kingdom of Spain.
- 18** **1738 | Treaty of Vienna**  
The Treaty of Vienna was the end of the War of the Polish Succession. Stanisław Leszczyński gave up his claims for the Polish throne and Augustus III became the King of Poland.
- 19** **1794 | Jay Treaty**  
The Jay Treaty was signed by the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America. The agreement guaranteed peace and trade for ten years between the two nations. The treaty got its name from one of its signatures John Jay.

# December

25

## 1745 | Treaty of Dresden

The Treaty of Dresden was the peace agreement after the Second Silesian War. It was signed by Austria, Saxony and Prussia. During the war Austria was supported by Great Britain, the Dutch Republic and Saxony. According to the agreement Maria Theresa's husband was recognised as the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and Prussia received the whole Silesia.

## 1780 | Treaty of Aranjuez

The Treaty of Aranjuez was signed by Spain and Morocco. According to the agreement Morocco received territories from Spain and Morocco recognized Spanish dominion over Melilla.

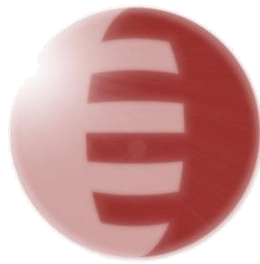
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## 1703 | Methuen Treaty

The Methuen Treaty was a military and commercial agreement between Great Britain and Portugal during the War of the Spanish Succession. Thanks for this agreement Portugal could keep a strong political position.

# Alliances in the 18th century

- 1716** **Anglo-French Alliance**  
The Anglo-French Alliance was a military alliance between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of France. This agreement was made to stop the Spanish and Russian expansions. France and Great Britain were connected during the War of the Quadruple Alliance against Spain, and they managed to stop the Russians across the Baltic. The end of the alliance was in 1731 when Great Britain made an agreement with Austria.
- 1717** **Triple Alliance**  
The Triple Alliance was a military treaty between Great Britain, the Dutch Republic and France against Spain. After the joining of the Holy Roman Empire and other states this coalition became the Quadruple Alliance.
- 1740** **Iron Confederacy**  
The Iron Confederacy was a political and military alliance among Plains Indian groups at the territory of Western Canada and northern part of the United States. It included several tribes mostly Cree, Saulteaux, Assinibonine, Nakoda, Iroquois and Métis. They started as commercial organisation controlling the European companies in the fur-trade.
- 1756** **Franco-Austrian Alliance**  
The Franco-Austrian Alliance was a diplomatic and military alliance between France and the Habsburg Monarchy. France and Austria fought together against the British and Prussian coalition during the Seven Year's War. The alliance collapsed by the revolution of France.
- Anglo-Prussian Alliance**  
The Anglo-Prussian Alliance was a military alliance between Great Britain and Prussia during the Seven Year's War, after the collapse of Anglo-Austrian Alliance. Thanked for the agreement England could concentrate its army to the territory of colonies while the Prussian army fought in Europe against the France-led coalition. The alliance last until 1762.
- 1780** **First League of Armed Neutrality**  
It was an alliance between European naval powers against the British Royal Navy. British many times searched neutral ships for French contraband. The Russian Empire began the league, first Denmark-Norway and Sweden joined to the Russians. Later Prussia, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Kingdom of the two Sicilies and the Ottoman Empire also became members.
- 1788** **Triple Alliance**  
The Triple Alliance was a military treaty among Great Britain, Prussia and the United Provinces. The pact was mostly against the Russian Empire, but it was also against the Russian-ally Austria and France. The alliance was on the part of the Ottoman Empire during Russo-Turkish War. Finally in 1791 by the British-Netherlands-Prussian-Russian Treaty the Triple Alliance capitulated and the accepted the Russian territorial demands against Turkey.
- 1798** **War of the Second Coalition**  
The War of the Second Coalition was the second war between the united European monarchies and France. The Coalition was led by the Habsburg Monarchy and the Russian Empire. The war started when Napoleon Bonaparte was in Egypt. Most of the battles were in Italy. The war was ended by the Treaty of Lunéville and the Treaty of Amiens which guaranteed the longest break of war between Great Britain and France after the French Revolution.



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