



icrp

---

calendar

---

of international relations  
in the 19th century

---



Institute for **Cultural Relations Policy**

---

# calendar

---

## of international relations

---

### in the 19th century

---

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

01

## 1800 | Nationalisation of the Dutch East Indies

The Dutch East Indies was a Dutch colony that became modern Indonesia following World War II. It was formed from the nationalised colonies of the Dutch East India Company, which came under the administration of the Dutch government in 1800.

## 1801 | Establishment of the United Kingdom

On 1 January 1801, the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland united to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Most of Ireland left the union as the Irish Free State in 1922, leading to the remaining state being renamed as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1927.

## 1804 | Haiti independence declared

The independence of Haiti was recognized by France on 17 April 1825.

## 1834 | Zollverein Treaties enter into force

The Zollverein, or German Customs Union, was a coalition of German states formed to manage tariffs and economic policies within their territories.

## 1890 | Establishment of Italian Eritrea

Italian Eritrea was the first colony of the Kingdom of Italy. It was created in 1890 and lasted officially until 1947.

03

## 1868 | Meiji Restoration

On February 3, 1867, Emperor Meiji ascended the Japanese throne. On January 3, 1868, the Emperor made a formal declaration of the restoration of his power. Meiji's period saw Japan change from being a feudal society to having a market economy and left the Japanese with a lingering Western influence.

04

## 1894 | Franco-Russian Alliance

The Franco-Russian Alliance was a military alliance between the French Third Republic and the Russian Empire that ran from 1892 to 1917. The alliance ended the diplomatic isolation of France and undermined the supremacy of the German Empire in Europe. France would remain the principal ally of Russia until 1917, from an economical, financial and military point of view.

05

## 1809 | Treaty of the Dardanelles

The Treaty of the Dardanelles was concluded between the Ottoman Empire and the United Kingdom at Çanak, Ottoman Empire. The treaty ended the Anglo-Turkish War. The Porte restored extensive British commercial and legal privileges in the empire. The United Kingdom promised to protect the integrity of the Ottoman Empire against the French threat.

08

## 1801 | Georgia's incorporation into the Russian Empire

On January 8, 1801 Tsar Paul I of Russia signed a decree on the incorporation of Georgia (Kartli-Kakheti) within the Russian Empire which was confirmed by Tsar Alexander I on September 12, 1801. During the first decades of Russian rule, Georgia was placed under military governorship.

## 1820 | General Maritime Treaty

The General Maritime Treaty of 1820 was a treaty initially signed between the rulers of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman and Umm al-Quwain and the United Kingdom with the nearby island state of Bahrain acceding to the treaty in the following February. The treaty prohibited piracy in the Persian Gulf, banned slavery and required all useable ships to be registered with British forces. The treaty was part of the UK's strategic policy of ensuring an open line of communication between the British Raj and the United Kingdom, by excluding rival European powers from the Gulf region, notably the Russian empire and France.

11

## 1851 | Jintian Uprising

The Jintian Uprising, an armed revolt formally declared by Hong Xiuquan was the beginning of the Taiping Rebellion. At least 20 million people died, mainly civilians, in one of the deadliest military conflicts in history. Hong Xiuquan established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom which existed until 1864.

## 1879 | Anglo-Zulu War begins

The Anglo-Zulu War was fought between the British Empire and the Zulu Kingdom. The war is notable for several particularly bloody battles, including a stunning opening victory by the Zulu at Isandlwana, as well as for being a landmark in the timeline of imperialism in the region. The war ended on 4 July 1879, eventually resulted in a

British victory and the end of the Zulu nation's independence.

13

### 1830 | Independence of Venezuela

President José Antonio Páez declares Venezuela independent from Gran Colombia.

17

### 1852 | Sand River Convention

The Sand River Convention was a convention whereby Great Britain formally recognised the independence of the Transvaal Boer republic that had been established beyond the Vaal River in South Africa. In return, the Boers promised that slavery would be outlawed in the Transvaal and that they would not interfere in the Orange River Sovereignty's affairs. One of the causes of the First Boer War was the breach by the British of this convention on 12 April 1877.

### 1893 | Coup d'état in Hawaii

The overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii refers to a coup d'état, in which anti-monarchical insurgents within the Kingdom of Hawaii, composed largely of American citizens, engineered the overthrow of its native monarch, Queen Lili'uokalani. Hawaii was annexed by the United States in 1898.

20

### 1841 | British administration established in Hong Kong

On 29 August 1842, the cession from China was formally ratified in the Treaty of Nanking, which ceded Hong Kong "in perpetuity" to Britain.

### 1890 | First International Conference of American States

The First International Conference of American States was held in Washington, D.C., United States, from 20 January to 27 April 1890. The Conferences of American States, commonly referred to as the Pan-American Conferences, were meetings of the Pan-American Union, an international organization for cooperation on trade and other issues.

24

### 1857 | Vienna Monetary Treaty

The Vienna Monetary Treaty of 1857 was a treaty that set a currency standard for use across the German Zollverein states, Austria, and Liechtenstein.

### 1893 | Dissolution of Bornu

Rabih az-Zubayr, a Sudanese warlord and his army, sacks much of Bornu and its capital Kukawa. Bornu was a central Sahelian empire centered around Lake Chad, which occupied northern Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. Bornu is distinguished as having the longest serving dynasty in human history.

28

### 1870 | Siege of Paris

The Siege of Paris, lasting from September 19, 1870 - January 28, 1871, and the consequent capture of the city by Prussian forces led to French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War and the establishment of the German Empire as well as the Paris Commune.

30

### 1875 | Reciprocity Treaty of 1875

The Treaty of reciprocity between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom was a free trade agreement signed and ratified in 1875.

# February

- 02** **1848 | Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**  
The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is the peace treaty signed between the US and Mexico that ended the Mexican-American War (1846-48). The treaty simply described the new US-Mexico border. The land that the Treaty brought into the United States became, between 1850 and 1912, all or part of ten states.
- 1861 | Franco-Monegasque Treaty**  
The Franco-Monegasque Treaty confirms Monaco's sovereignty. Monaco formerly was a protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia.
- 05** **1859 | United Principalities**  
The Principality of Moldavia and the Principality of Wallachia formally united to create the United Principalities. Alongside Transylvania, the principalities became the core of the Romanian nation state.
- 06** **1840 | The Treaty of Waitangi**  
The Treaty established a British Governor of New Zealand, recognised Māori ownership of their lands and other properties, and gave the Māori the rights of British subjects. The English and Māori versions of the Treaty differed significantly. From the British point of view, the Treaty gave Britain sovereignty over New Zealand, and gave the Governor the right to govern the country. Māori believed they ceded to the Crown a right of governance in return for protection, without giving up their authority to manage their own affairs.
- 07** **1855 | Treaty of Shimoda**  
The Treaty of Shimoda of 1855, formally Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia marked the start of official relations between Russia and Japan.
- 09** **1884 | Establishment of British Somaliland**  
British take over former Egyptian Somaliland from February 1884.
- 12** **1818 | Independence of Chile**  
Independence declared from Spain. Spain recognises independence on April 25, 1844.
- 1899 | German-Spanish Treaty**  
The German-Spanish Treaty of 1899 was a treaty between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Spain, with the latter selling the remainder of its Pacific Ocean islands to Germany.
- 13** **1817 | End of the Crossing of the Andes**  
The Crossing of the Andes was one of the most important feats in the Argentine and Chilean wars of independence, in which an Argentine army invaded Chile leading to Chile's liberation from Spanish rule. The crossing of the Andes was a major step in the strategy devised by José de San Martín to defeat the royalist forces at their stronghold of Lima, Viceroyalty of Perú, and secure the Spanish American independence movements.
- 14** **1804 | First Serbian Uprising**  
The First Serbian Uprising was the first stage of the Serbian Revolution (Српска револуција), the successful wars of independence that lasted for 9 years and approximately 9 months (1804-1813), during which Serbia perceived itself as an independent state for the first time after more than three centuries of Ottoman rule and short-lasting Austrian occupations.
- 1879 | War of the Pacific erupts**  
The War of the Pacific (1879-83) was a conflict involving Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, which resulted in Chilean annexation of valuable disputed territory on the Pacific coast. It grew out of a dispute between Chile and Bolivia over control of a part of the Atacama Desert that lies between the 23rd and 26th parallels on the Pacific coast of South America. The territory contained valuable mineral resources, particularly sodium nitrate.

- 21** **1808 | The Finnish War erupts**  
The Finnish War erupts. The Finnish War was fought between the Sweden and the Russian Empire from February 1808 to September 1809. As a result of the war, the eastern third of Sweden was established as the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland within the Russian Empire. Other notable effects were the Swedish parliament's adoption of a new constitution and the establishment of the House of Bernadotte, the new Swedish royal house, in 1818.
- 22** **1819 | Adams-Onís Treaty**  
The Adams-Onís Treaty, also known as the Transcontinental Treaty or the Purchase of Florida was a treaty between the United States and Spain in 1819 that gave Florida to the U.S. and set out a boundary between the U.S. and New Spain (now Mexico).
- 23** **1848 | Revolutions of 1848**  
The European revolutions of spring 1848 remain the most important wave of revolutions in European history despite the fact that they collapsed because authorities managed to regain control. The wave of revolutions began in France and it soon spread to German states, The Austrian Empire, the Italian states, Denmark, Poland and other areas. It brought an overall (but not monumental) political change, and a rather significant change in social and cultural aspects.
- 24** **1826 | Treaty of Yandabo**  
The Treaty of Yandabo was the peace treaty that ended the First Anglo-Burmese War. The treaty was signed nearly two years after the war formally broke out on 5 March 1824. According to the treaty, the Burmese agreed to cede to the British Assam, Manipur, Rakhine (Arakan), and Taninthayi (Tenasserim) coast south of Salween river, cease all interference in Cachar and Jaintia, pay an indemnity of one million pounds sterling in four installments, allow for an exchange of diplomatic representatives between Ava and Calcutta, and sign a commercial treaty in due course. The treaty ended the longest and most expensive war in British Indian history.
- 25** **1843 | Provisional Cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands**  
The Provisional Cession was an occupational government formed by Lord George Paulet while attempting to annex Hawaii to the United Kingdom. The Provisional Cession lasted only five months and ended on July 31, 1843.
- 26** **1885 | Berlin Conference**  
The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 regulated European colonization and trade in Africa during the New Imperialism period, and coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power. Organized by Otto von Bismarck, first Chancellor of Germany, its outcome, the General Act of the Berlin Conference, can be seen as the formalization of the Scramble for Africa. The conference ushered in a period of heightened colonial activity by European powers, while simultaneously eliminating most existing forms of African autonomy and self-governance.
- 27** **1884 | London Convention**  
The London Convention was a treaty made in 1884 between the United Kingdom, as the paramount power in South Africa, and the South African Republic (otherwise known as the Transvaal).
- 1885 | Establishment of German East Africa**  
German East Africa was a German colony in East Africa, which included what are now Burundi, Rwanda and Tanganyika (the mainland part of present Tanzania). Its area was nearly three times the area of Germany today. The colony ended with Imperial Germany's defeat in World War I.
- 28** **1897 | Establishment of French Madagascar**  
The Colony of Madagascar and Dependencies was a French colony in Southeast Africa between 1897 and 1958.

# March

- 01** **1870 | End of the Paraguayan War**  
The Paraguayan War was an international military conflict in South America fought from 1864 to 1870 between Paraguay and the Triple Alliance of Argentina, the Brazil, and Uruguay. It caused approximately 390,000 deaths, more proportionally to the number of actual combatants than any other war in modern history, and particularly devastated Paraguay, killing most of its male population.
- 03** **1865 | Independence of the Dominican Republic**  
Independence regained from Spain following the Dominican Restoration War.
- 1878 | Treaty of San Stefano**  
The Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano was a treaty between Russia and the Ottoman Empire signed at the end of the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78. This preliminary treaty almost immediately became the central point of Bulgarian foreign policy, lasting until 1944 and leading to the Second Balkan War and Bulgaria's participation in World War I. The treaty provided the creation of a Principality of Bulgaria as autonomous, after almost 500 years of Ottoman domination.
- 04** **1832 | Independence of Greece**  
Greece gains independence from the Ottoman Empire as it is recognised in the Treaty of Constantinople.
- 05** **1824 | British rule in Burma**  
British rule in Burma lasted from 1824 to 1948, from the Anglo-Burmese wars through the creation of Burma as a Province of British India to the establishment of an independently administered colony, and finally independence.
- 06** **1882 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Serbia**  
The Principality of Serbia is transformed into Kingdom of Serbia.
- 09** **1841 | United States v. the Amistad**  
The Amistad refers to a US Supreme Court case that was argued in 1841, resulting from the rebellion of Africans on board the Spanish schooner La Amistad in 1839. The African captives, who had been kidnapped in Sierra Leone and illegally sold into slavery and transported to Cuba, unchained themselves and took over the ship. According to the Court's decision they were „unlawfully kidnapped” and had to be released.
- 1846 | Treaty of Lahore**  
The Treaty of Lahore was a peace treaty marking the end of the First Anglo-Sikh War. The terms of the Treaty were punitive. Sikh territory was reduced to a fraction of its former size.
- 10** **1893 | Establishment of French Guinea**
- 11** **1879 | Ryukyu Kingdom annexed by Japan**  
Despite its small size, the kingdom played a central role in the maritime trade networks of medieval East and Southeast Asia.
- 13** **1852 | Establishment of the Principality of Montenegro**  
The Principality was formed by Danilo I Petrović-Njegoš, when the latter, formerly known as Vladika Danilo II, decided to renounce to his ecclesiastical position as prince-bishop and got married. After centuries of theocratic rule, this turned Montenegro into a secular principality.
- 14** **1884 | Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables**  
The Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables was signed in 1884. It made it a "punishable offence" to damage submarine communications cables.
- 15** **1848 | Hungarian Revolution**  
The Hungarian Revolution of 1848 broke out on March 15th and it grew into a war for independence from the Austrian Empire, ruled by the Habsburg monarchy. Even though it resulted in an Austro-Russian victory, the

anniversary of the Revolution is one of Hungary's three national holidays.

### **1874 | France assumes a protectorate over Annam**

Annam was seized by the French by 1874 and became part of French Indochina in 1887. The region had a dual system of French and Vietnamese administration.

### **1893 | Establishment of British Solomon Islands**

A British Solomon Islands Protectorate over the southern islands was proclaimed. German interests were transferred to the United Kingdom under the Samoa Tripartite Convention of 1899, in exchange for recognition of the German claim to Western Samoa.

# 17

### **1824 | Anglo-Dutch Treaty**

The Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824 established the Straits Settlement of Malacca, which was a colony within the British Empire from 1825 to 1946 when it joined the Malayan Union.

### **1861 | Italian unification**

The Italian Parliament proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II King of Italy, and on 27 March 1861 Rome was declared Capital of Italy, even though it was not actually in the new Kingdom.

# 18

### **1839 | First Opium War**

The First Anglo-Chinese War (1839-42), or the Opium War, was fought between the United Kingdom and the Qing Dynasty of China over their conflicting viewpoints on diplomatic relations, trade, and the administration of justice. The war broke out because Chinese officials wished to end the spread of opium, and confiscated supplies of opium from British traders. In 1842, the Treaty of Nanking (it is called Unequal Treaty by the Chinese) compensated Britain by opening five treaty ports, and the cession of Hong Kong Island, thereby ending the trade monopoly of the Canton System.

### **1848 | Five Days of Milan**

The Five Days of Milan were the start of the First Italian War of Independence. On March 18, 1848 a rebellion arose in the city of Milan, and five days of street fightings resulted in Marshal Radetzky and his Austrian soldiers retreating from Milan thus the victory of Milan.

# 20

### **1815 | The Hundred Days**

The Hundred Days is counted from the return of Napoleon I of France (from the exile on Elba) to Paris, and includes the Waterloo campaign, the Neapolitan War, and the War of the Seventh Coalition. After his return to Paris, the (at that time) sitting Congress of Vienna declared Napoleon an outlaw, and started to organize a formidable force to remove him from power. The great clash of Waterloo took place during this period of time, which eventually ended the reign of Napoleon I and later on the European powers exiled him to the Isle of Saint Helena.

### **1848 | Greater Poland Uprising**

The uprising against the Kingdom of Prussia started in Poznań on 20th March, 1848, inspired by the events in Berlin. After about 2 months of fightings it resulted in Prussian victory.

### **1883 | Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property**

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was one of the first intellectual property treaties. It established a Union for the protection of industrial property.

# 22

### **1832 | London Protocol**

The London Protocol was an agreement between the three Great Powers (Great Britain, France and Russia), which established the creation of an internally autonomous, but tributary Greek state under Ottoman suzerainty. It formulates the boundaries of modern Greece.

# 24

### **1812 | Treaty of Saint Petersburg**

The Treaty of Saint Petersburg was signed in Saint Petersburg between Sweden and the Russian Empire. The treaty established an alliance between Russia and Sweden against the French Empire of Napoleon.

### **1860 | Treaty of Turin**

The Treaty of Turin is the instrument by which the Duchy of Savoy and the County of Nice were annexed to France.

# 26

### **1881 | Establishment of the Kingdom of Romania**

In 1881, the country's parliament proclaimed Romania a kingdom.



29

**1809 | Establishment of the Grand Duchy of Finland**

The Grand Duchy of Finland existed from 1809 to 1917 and was an autonomous part of the Russian Empire, ruled by the Grand Prince, who was the prevailing Emperor of Russia. The territory of the former Grand Duchy of Finland was more or less the same as the current territory of Finland.

30

**1856 | Treaty of Paris**

The Treaty of Paris of 1856 settled the Crimean War between Russia and an alliance of the Ottoman Empire, the British Empire, Second French Empire, and the Kingdom of Sardinia. The treaty made the Black Sea neutral territory, closing it to all warships, and prohibiting fortifications and the presence of armaments on its shores. The treaty marked a severe setback to Russian influence in the region.

**1867 | Alaska Purchase**

The United States of America purchases Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000.

31

**1885 | Bechuanaland Protectorate**

The Bechuanaland Protectorate was a protectorate established by the United Kingdom in southern Africa. It became the Republic of Botswana on 30 September 1966.

# April

- 01** **1833 | Establishment of the British Leeward Islands and Windward Islands colonies**  
The British Leeward Islands and the British Windward Islands were British colonies existing between 1833 and 1960, the former consisting of Antigua, Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Saint Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and (to 1940) Dominica, while the latter consisting of the islands of Grenada, St Lucia, Saint Vincent, the Grenadines, Barbados, Tobago (until 1889), and (from 1940) Dominica.
- 02** **1800 | Septinsular Republic**  
The Septinsular Republic was an island republic that existed from 1800 to 1807 under nominal Ottoman sovereignty in the Ionian Islands. It was the first time Greeks had been granted even limited self-government since the fall of the last remnants of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottomans in the mid-15th century.
- 03** **1856 | Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation**  
The Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of 1856 between Chile and Argentina was the first boundary treaty between Argentina and Chile. It established that the boundaries should be based on the *uti possidetis* principle based on what each country possessed before independence in 1810. It also postponed the solution of disputes into the future. This treaty was later declared null and void in the Boundary treaty of 1881 between Chile and Argentina, but the mechanism for solving disputes were inherited by the 1881 treaty.
- 06** **1872 | Dissolution of Dutch Gold Coast**  
The Dutch Gold Coast (Dutch Guinea) was, in accordance with the Anglo-Dutch Treaties of 1870-1871, ceremonially ceded to the United Kingdom.
- 11** **1814 | Treaty of Fontainebleau**  
The Treaty of Fontainebleau was an agreement established in Fontainebleau, France, between Napoleon Bonaparte and representatives from the Austrian Empire, Russia, and Prussia. The treaty was signed at Paris by the plenipotentiaries of both sides, and ratified by Napoleon on 13 April. With this treaty, the allies ended Napoleon's rule as emperor of France and sent him into exile on Elba.
- 1894 | Establishment of the British Protectorate of Uganda**  
The British Protectorate of Uganda was a protectorate of the British Empire from 1894 to 1962.
- 12** **1861 | American Civil War outbrakes**  
In the spring of 1861, decades of simmering tensions between the northern and southern United States over issues including states' rights versus federal authority, westward expansion and slavery exploded into the American Civil War (1861-65). The election of the anti-slavery Republican Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 caused seven southern states to secede from the Union to form the Confederate States of America; four more joined them after the first shots of the Civil War were fired. Four years of brutal conflict were marked by historic battles at Bull Run (Manassas), Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Vicksburg, among others. By the time the war ended in Confederate surrender in 1865, the Civil War proved to be the costliest war ever fought on American soil, with some 620,000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed, millions more injured and the population and territory of the South devastated.
- 14** **1863 | Treaty of Huế**  
The Treaty of Huế was signed between representatives of Vietnam and the French Empire. Based on the terms of the accord, three Vietnamese ports were opened. Moreover, freedom of missionary activity was permitted and Vietnam's foreign affairs were under French imperial protection. Saigon, seized by the French in 1862, was declared the capital of French Indochina.
- 1894 | Treaty of Madrid**  
The Madrid system is the primary international system for facilitating the registration of trademarks in multiple jurisdictions around the world. Its legal basis is the multilateral treaty Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of 1891, as well as the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement (1989).
- 16** **1856 | Paris Declaration Respecting Maritime Law**  
The Paris Declaration Respecting Maritime Law was issued to abolish privateering. It regulated the relationship between neutral and belligerent and shipping on the high seas introducing new prize rules.

17

**1824 | Russo-American Treaty**

The Russo-American Treaty of 1824 gave Russian claims on the Pacific Northwest coast of North America south of parallel 54° 40' north over what Americans know as the Oregon Country to the United States.

**1839 | Independence of Guatemala**

Guatemala declares independence from the Federal Republic of Central America.

**1895 | Treaty of Shimonoseki**

The Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed between the Empire of Japan and the Qing Empire, ending the First Sino-Japanese War. Under the Treaty China recognized definitively the full and complete independence and autonomy of Korea. China ceded Taiwan and mainland territories to Japan.

18

**1855 | Bowring Treaty**

The Bowring Treaty is the name given to an agreement between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Siam that liberalized foreign trade in Siam.

19

**1839 | Treaty of London**

The Treaty of London was a treaty signed in 1839 between the European great powers, the United Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium in which the mentioned states recognized the neutrality of Belgium and guaranteed its independence. The province of Limburg was split into Belgian and Dutch parts.

**1850 | Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**

The United States and the United Kingdom agree not to colonize Central America.

25

**1839 | First Anglo-Afghan War**

The First Anglo-Afghan War was fought between British East India Company and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842. It was one of the first major conflicts during the Great Game, the 19th century competition for power and influence in Asia between the United Kingdom and Russia.

# May

- 01** **1842 | Establishment of the French Colony of Oceania**  
Chiefs of the Marquesas Islands cede sovereignty to France; other islands are annexed until 1900. The territories are presently known as French Polynesia.
- 02** **1889 | Establishment of Italian Somaliland**  
Italian Somaliland was a colony of the Kingdom of Italy from the 1880s until 1936 in the region of modern-day Somalia.
- 06** **1882 | North Sea Fishers Convention**  
The North Sea Fishers Convention was the result of a conference held for the purpose of regulating the policing of the fisheries in the North Sea. The convention was entered into by the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium and France for a period of five years. Afterward, it was to run until notice of intention to terminate was given.
- 07** **1875 | Treaty of Saint Petersburg**  
The Treaty of Saint Petersburg was signed between the Empire of Japan and Empire of Russia. Its terms stipulated that Japan give up all claims to Sakhalin island in exchange for undisputed sovereignty over all the Kuril islands up to the Kamchatka peninsula. The Treaty was ratified on 22 August 1875.
- 08** **1871 | Treaty of Washington**  
The Treaty of Washington was a treaty signed and ratified by the United Kingdom and the United States in 1871 that settled various disputes between the countries, in particular the Alabama Claims. Ratifications exchanged at London, June 17, 1871. The Treaty established the principle of international arbitration, and launched a movement to codify public international law with hopes for finding peaceful solutions to international disputes. The arbitration of the Alabama claims was thus a precursor to the Hague Convention, the League of Nations, the World Court, and the United Nations.
- 10** **1871 | Treaty of Frankfurt**  
The Treaty of Frankfurt was a peace treaty signed at the end of the Franco-Prussian War. The Treaty established the frontier between the French Third Republic and the German Empire, which involved the ceding of the most of Alsace and parts of Lorraine. The Treaty also recognized the acceptance of William I of Prussia as German Emperor.
- 12** **1862 | Establishment of British Honduras**  
The territory on the east coast of Central America, south of Mexico, became a British crown colony in 1862. In 1964, it became a self-governing colony. In 1981, the colony gained full independence, and is now the independent nation of Belize.
- 1881 | Establishment of the French protectorate of Tunisia**  
Tunisia officially became a French protectorate on May 12, 1881, when the ruling Sadik Bey (1859-1882) signed the Treaty of Bardo (Al Qasr as Sa'id).
- 14** **1811 | Independence of Paraguay**  
Paraguay declares independence from Spain.
- 17** **1814 | Dissolution of the union between Norway and Denmark**  
The dissolution of the union between Norway and Denmark brought the establishment of the Constitution of Norway. It was at the time considered to be one of the most liberal or radically democratic constitutions in the world.
- 1865 | Establishment of the International Telegraph Union**  
The International Telecommunication Union today is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies.
- 20** **1875 | Metre Convention**  
It is an international treaty, signed in Paris by representatives of 17 nations which set up an institute for the purpose of coordinating international metrology and for coordinating the development of the metric system.

### **1882 | Triple Alliance**

The Triple Alliance was the military alliance among Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, (as opposing the Triple Entente which consisted of an alliance between Britain, France and Russia), that lasted from 1882 until the start of World War I in 1914. Each member promised mutual support in the event of an attack by any other great power, or for Germany and Italy, an attack by France alone. In a supplementary declaration, Italy specified that its undertakings could not be regarded as being directed against Great Britain.

### **1896 | Establishment of French Somaliland**

French Somaliland was renamed to French Territory of the Afars and the Issas in 1967 and in 1977, it became the independent country of Djibouti.

24

### **1867 | Downfall of the Kaabu Empire**

The Kaabu Empire (1537-1867) was a Mandinka Kingdom of Senegambia (centered on modern north-eastern Guinea-Bissau but extending into Casamance, Senegal) that rose to prominence in the region thanks to its origins as a former province of the Mali Empire. Kaabu was conquered by the Imamate of Futa Jallon.

25

### **1810 | May Revolution**

May Revolution installs first local government in Argentina.

26

### **1868 | Bancroft Treaty between the United States and Prussia**

First recognition by a European power of the legal right of its subjects to become American citizens.

### **1878 | Treaty of Gandamak**

The Treaty of Gandamak officially ended the first phase of the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Afghanistan ceded various frontier areas to Britain to prevent invasion of further areas of the country. The Afghans were permitted to maintain internal sovereignty but they had to cede control of their nation's foreign relations to the British.

28

### **1812 | Treaty of Bucharest**

The Treaty of Bucharest between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire, was signed at the end of the Russo-Turkish War, 1806-1812. Under its terms, Bessarabia was ceded by the Ottoman Empire to Russia. Also, Russia obtained trading rights on the Danube. A truce was signed with the rebelling Serbs and autonomy given to Serbia. The treaty, signed by the Russian commander Mikhail Kutuzov, was ratified by Alexander I of Russia just one day before Napoleon launched his invasion of Russia.

### **1858 | Treaty of Aigun**

The Treaty of Aigun was a treaty between the Russian Empire, and the empire of the Qing Dynasty, the sinicized-Manchu rulers of China, that established much of the modern border between the Russian Far East and Manchuria.

### **1871 | End of Paris Commune**

The Paris Commune was a socialistic government that briefly ruled Paris starting from the middle of March 1871. Though elected as the city council, the Commune eventually proclaimed its own authority to govern all of France. Its controversial governance, its break with the elected government of France and the violence with which it exercised power led to its brutal suppression by regular French forces in "The Bloody Week" beginning in May 28, 1871. Debates over the policies and outcome of the Commune had significant political repercussion both inside and outside France during the 20th Century.

30

### **1814 | Treaty of Paris**

The Treaty of Paris, signed on 30 May 1814, ended the war between France and the Sixth Coalition, part of the Napoleonic Wars, following an armistice signed on 23 May between Charles, Count of Artois, and the allies. It established peace between France and the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who in March had defined their common war aim in Chaumont, and was also signed by Portugal and Sweden. Spain signed later in July.

### **1854 | Bleeding Kansas**

Bleeding Kansas (or the Border War) was a series of violent political confrontations between anti- and pro-slavery settlers. Popular sovereignty stated that each state could decide whether they accept or ban slavery. Activists from both sides fled Kansas and were ready to fight for their own interests because the slavery issue had not been decided in Kansas before. On 29th January, 1861, Kansas was acclaimed as a free state that did not recognize slavery.

# June

- 02** **1899 | Philippine-American War**  
After the US annexation the Philippine struggled to regain their independence. As a result, on 2nd June 1899, the First Philippine Republic officially declared war against the United States. After 3 years of fightings the war ended with the complete dissolution of the First Philippine Republic. This also meant that the Philippines became an unincorporated territory of the United States in July 1902.
- 03** **1896 | Li-Lobanov Treaty**  
The Li-Lobanov Treaty was a treaty signed in Moscow between China and the Russian Empire. The two powers concluded a defensive alliance against Japan, pledging mutual support in case of a Japanese attack.
- 04** **1878 | Cyprus Convention**  
The Cyprus Convention was a secret agreement reached between the United Kingdom and the Ottoman Empire which granted control of Cyprus to Great Britain in exchange for their support of the Ottomans during the Congress of Berlin.
- 08** **1815 | German Confederation**  
The German Confederation was a replacement after the dissolution of the Holy-Roman Empire and was a loose association of 39 German states. Within the Confederation the relationship between German states was deeply affected by the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. This rivalry was one of the many reasons why the Confederation was ineffective and eventually dissolved in 1866. The dissolution of the German Confederation, and the simultaneous creation of the North German Confederation showed that there is no hope for a united Germany in Europe that consists of both Austria and Prussia.
- 09** **1815 | Independence of Luxembourg**  
Luxembourg gains independence from France.
- 1815 | Congress of Vienna**  
After the first fall of Napoleon, in 1814 May, there were many issues to settle in Europe. The Congress of Vienna was a fairly successful and long-lasting attempt to redraw the map of Europe and to forge a delicate balance of spheres of influence on the Old Continent. The “Congress” started in September, 1814 and lasted until June 1815, the main reason for the unusually long negotiations was the sudden return of Napoleon and the Hundred Days that came after. Though the chain of negotiations is called the Congress of Vienna, the discussions during the Congress, and between the great powers of Europe were held informally in a face-to-face session, with limited or no participation of other delegates. This is why the Congress of Vienna was a special event, that could not be called a “classical congress” but indeed it was the first of its kind, and paved the way to the following era which was dominated by the Concert of Europe, and more importantly also raised the basis of the future international organizations, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations.
- 1815 | Congress Poland**  
As an outcome of the Congress of Vienna, the Polish state was partially restored in Europe, under a personal union with the Russian Empire. Though the so-called “Congress Poland” was eventually integrated into the Russian Empire, the initially created state was granted a liberal constitution and was more or less self-governed. After the 1830’s uprisings the Russian Emperors started to disregard the autonomy of the state, which led to the formal declaration of Poland being part of Russia in 1867, thus legally ceasing the existent Polish state. The former “Congress Poland” was divided into governorates by the Russian Empire and remained a “puppet state” until 1915.
- 1885 | Treaty of Tientsin**  
The Treaty of Tientsin officially ended the Sino-French War. The treaty required China to recognise the French protectorate over Annam and Tonkin, implicitly abandoning her own claims to suzerainty over Vietnam, the treaty formalised France's victory in the Sino-French War.
- 12** **1898 | Independence of the Philippines**  
The First Philippine Republic declares itself independent from the Spanish Empire.
- 13** **1878 | Congress of Berlin**  
The Congress of Berlin (13 June - 13 July 1878) was a meeting of the leading statesmen of the European Great Powers and the Ottoman Empire. In the wake of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, the meeting's aim was to reorganize the countries of the Balkans. The congress failed to consider adequately the aspirations of the Balkan peoples themselves and, thereby, laid the foundation for future crises in the Balkans. The Condominium of Bosnia and Herzegovina became an occupation zone of Austria-Hungary after the Congress of Berlin.

- 14** **1866 | Austro-Prussian War**  
The Austro-Prussian War or Seven Weeks' War was a war fought in 1866 between the German Confederation under the leadership of the Austrian Empire and its German allies on one side and the Kingdom of Prussia with its German allies and Italy on the other, that resulted in Prussian dominance over the German states.
- 17** **1867 | First International Monetary Conference**  
The first international monetary conference was held in Paris. The guiding spirit of this assembly was the French statesman Félix Esquirou de Parieu. By his advice a scheme was approved recommending the adoption of the single gold standard, decimalisation of currencies, and the coordination of the various currencies with the French currency system.
- 1892 | Establishment of the Protectorate of Gilbert and Ellice Islands**  
The Gilbert and Ellice Islands were a British protectorate from 1892 and colony from 1916 until 1 January 1976, when the islands were divided into two colonies which became independent nations shortly after.
- 18** **1812 | War of 1812**  
The War of 1812 was a 32-month military conflict between the United States on the one hand, and on the other Great Britain, its empire and its Indian allies in North America. The outcome resolved many issues which remained from the American War of Independence, but involved no boundary changes. The United States declared war in 1812 for several reasons, including trade restrictions brought about by Britain's continuing war with France, the impressment of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy, British support of American Indian tribes against American expansion, outrage over insults to national honor after humiliations on the high seas, and possible American interest in annexing Canada. On December 24, 1814 the Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812, providing status quo ante bellum (no change in boundaries).
- 1887 | Reinsurance Treaty**  
The Reinsurance Treaty was an attempt by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to continue to ally with Russia after the League of the Three Emperors had broken down in the aftermath of the 1885 Serbo-Bulgarian War. In the secret treaty Germany and Russia both agreed to observe neutrality should the other be involved in a war with a third country. Neutrality would not apply should Germany attack France or Russia attack Austria-Hungary. In the most secret completion protocol Germany declared herself neutral in the event of a Russian intervention in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The failure of this treaty is seen as one of the factors contributing to World War I, due to Germany's increasing sense of diplomatic isolation.
- 19** **1899 | Establishment of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan**  
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan referred to the manner by which Sudan was administered between 1899 and 1955, when it was a condominium of Egypt and the United Kingdom.
- 20** **1857 | Dissolution of the Mughal Empire**  
During the 18th century the Mughal Empire suffered a mass of losses from its offensive neighbours. However, the final blow only reached them in the mid-19th century, when Emperor Bahadur shah II. had supported the Indian rebellion in 1857. The British took over by killing his sons. This meant that the remains of the Mughal Empire were absorbed into the British Raj.
- 21** **1850 | Shen-kuang-szu Incident**  
The Shen-kuang-szu Incident was a series of events that took place between 1850 and 1851 in Fuzhou, China and was marked as one of the earliest conflicts between local Chinese and foreign Protestant missionaries.
- 23** **1843 | Declaration of Falkland Island as British Crown Colony**  
Falkland Islands Dependencies was the constitutional arrangement for administering the British territories in Sub-Antarctica and Antarctica from 1843 until 1985.
- 24** **1897 | First Colonial Conference**  
The First Colonial Conference was a conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the 11 self-governing colonies of the British Empire. The conference was convened in London by Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain in 1897 on the occasion of Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Chamberlain's intention was to draw the self-governing colonies into closer co-operation with the United Kingdom.
- 25** **1868 | Croatian-Hungarian Settlement**  
Croatian-Hungarian Settlement was a pact that governed Croatia's political status in the Hungarian-ruled part of Austria-Hungary.

# 27

## **1846 | Dutch intervention in Northern Bali**

The Dutch intervention in Northern Bali in 1846 was the first in a long series of Dutch military interventions on Bali island, until total control was achieved with the Dutch intervention in Bali in 1908.

## **1856 | Establishment of the South African Republic**

The South African Republic (often informally known as the Transvaal Republic) was an independent Boer-ruled country in Southern Africa during the second half of the 19th century.



# July

01

## **1823 | Establishment of the Federal Republic of Central America**

The Federal Republic of Central America gained its independence from Mexico and was a sovereign state in Central America, which consisted of the territories of the former Captaincy General of Guatemala of New Spain. It existed from September 1821 to 1841, and was a republican democracy.

## **1841 | Establishment of the Colony of New Zealand**

New Zealand established as a Crown colony separate from the Colony of New South Wales.

## **1867 | Establishment of the Canadian Confederation**

Three British colonies became four provinces of the new dominion. The existing Province of Canada was divided into the new provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and two other colonies, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also became provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

## **1890 | Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty**

The Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty was an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concerning mainly territorial interests in Africa. Germany gained control of a strategic island covering the approaches to its North Sea naval bases and gave up control of its Zanzibar colony.

## **1895 | Establishment of British East Africa**

East Africa Protectorate was an area of East Africa occupying roughly the same terrain as present-day Kenya. It was controlled by Britain in the late 19th century; it grew out of British commercial interests in the area in the 1880s and remained a protectorate until 1920 when it became the colony of Kenya.

## **1896 | Establishment of the Federated Malay States**

The Federated Malay States was a federation of four protected states in the Malay Peninsula established by the British government in 1895, which lasted until 1946, when they, together with the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated Malay States, formed the Malayan Union. The Treaty of Federation was drawn up and signed on 1 July 1896.

02

## **1890 | Brussels Conference Act of 1890**

The Brussels Conference Act of 1890 was a collection of anti-slavery measures which entered into force on 31 August 1891. It was signed to, as the act itself puts it, "put an end to Negro Slave Trade by land as well as by sea, and to improve the moral and material conditions of existence of the native races".

04

## **1803 | Louisiana Purchase**

The Louisiana Purchase was the acquisition by the United States of America in 1803 of 828,000 square miles (2,140,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of France's claim to the territory of Louisiana. The U.S. paid 50 million francs (\$11,250,000) plus cancellation of debts worth 18 million francs (\$3,750,000), for a total sum of 15 million dollars (less than 3 cents per acre) for the Louisiana territory.

05

## **1863 | French Protectorate in Cambodia**

The French Protectorate of Cambodia formed part of the French Colonial Empire in Southeast Asia. It was established in 1863 when the Cambodian King Norodom requested the establishment of a French protectorate over his country.

## **1884 | Establishment of Kamerun and Togoland**

Kamerun and Togoland were West African colonies of the German Empire from 1884 to 1916 in the region of today's Republic of Cameroon, Togo and the Volta Region of Ghana. German Cameroon also included northern parts of Gabon and the Congo with western parts of the Central African Republic, south-western parts of Chad and far eastern parts of Nigeria.

06

## **1827 | Treaty of London**

The Treaty of London was signed between France, Britain and Russia, in connection with the Greek War of Independence. The Treaty called upon Greece and the Ottoman Empire to cease any hostilities and solve the problematic issues diplomatically. Furthermore the treaty called upon Turkey to recognize the independent Greek state, and created a way for the European powers to intervene into the bloody conflict on the Balkans. Although the Ottomans refused to acknowledge the Greek independence, defeated in the Battle of Navarino by the Europeans, they were forced to recognize Greece. In addition the Treaty also bound Russia not to extract any exclusive commerce rights or territorial claims from Turkey, should there be a war between them.

07

### **1830 | End of the Invasion of Algiers**

The Invasion of Algiers in 1830 was a large-scale military operation by which the Kingdom of France, ruled by Charles X, invaded and conquered the Ottoman Regency of Algiers.

### **1862 | Proclaim of the Lyons-Seward Treaty**

The treaty set forth aggressive measures to end the Atlantic slave trade, including an agreement that the respective countries would use their navies to seize merchant vessels carrying captured Africans, including any vessel bearing indications of being a slave trading vessel.

08

### **1881 | Third International Monetary Conference**

A third monetary conference was held in Paris. It was convened by the joint action of the United States and France. The characteristic of this conference was the greater strength of the support given to the bimetallic proposal by France and the United States, together with the opposition of the delegates of the smaller European countries, and the refusal of Germany.

09

### **1816 | Argentine Declaration of Independence**

The Argentine Declaration of Independence was issued by the Congress of Tucumán.

### **1875 | Herzegovina Uprising**

The Herzegovina Uprising of 1875-1878 was an uprising led by Serbs against the Ottoman Empire, firstly in Herzegovina and then in Bosnia. It is the most significant of the rebellions against Ottoman rule in Herzegovina.

10

### **1839 | Laplace Affair**

The Laplace Affair or the French Incident was a military intervention by the Kingdom of the French to end the persecution of Catholics by the Kingdom of Hawaii, which had been promoted by Protestant ministers in Hawaii. Under the threat of war, King Kamehameha III agreed to the French demands to stop the detention of Catholic citizens and pay reparations.

11

### **1859 | Conference of Villafranca**

Preliminary peace treaty between France's Napoleon III and Austria's emperor Francis Joseph that ended the Franco-Piedmontese war against Austria. Napoleon III made peace after the costly Battle of Solferino without consulting the Piedmontese king, Victor Emmanuel II. By the peace terms, Lombardy was ceded to France and then to Piedmont, and the dukes of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany were restored to their thrones after being deposed by nationalists. Though decried by Italian nationalists, the peace marked the beginning of Italy's unification under Piedmontese leadership.

### **1867 | Establishment of Russian Turkestan**

In 1867 Turkestan was made a separate Governor-Generalship, under its first Governor-General, Konstantin Petrovich Von Kaufman. Its capital was Tashkent.

13

### **1841 | London Straits Convention**

In the London Straits Convention concluded between the Great Powers of Europe at the time - Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Austria and Prussia - the "ancient rule" of the Ottoman Empire was re-established by closing the Turkish straits (the Bosphorus and Dardanelles), which link the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, from all warships whatsoever, barring those of the Sultan's allies during wartime.

### **1878 | Treaty of Berlin: independence of Bulgaria, Romania and Montenegro**

The Treaty of Berlin was the final act of the Congress of Berlin (13 June - 13 July 1878), by which the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Abdul Hamid II revised the Treaty of San Stefano. The most important task of the Congress was to decide the fate of the Principality of Bulgaria established in the Treaty of San Stefano, even though Bulgaria itself was excluded from participation in the talks at Russian insistence. The independence of Bulgaria Romania and Montenegro from Ottoman Empire recognized internationally by the Treaty of Berlin.

15

### **1801 | Concordat of 1801**

The Concordat of 1801 was an agreement between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII, signed on 15 July 1801. It solidified the Roman Catholic Church as the majority church of France and brought back most of its civil status.

16

### **1894 | Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce**

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and was a breakthrough agreement; it heralded the end of the unequal treaties and the system of extraterritoriality in Japan. The treaty came into force on July 17, 1899.

# 18

## **1812 | Treaties of Orebro**

The Treaties of Orebro were both signed on the same day, 18 July 1812, and they formally end the Anglo-Russian War (1807-1812) and the Anglo-Swedish War (1810-1812).

# 20

## **1810 | Independence of Colombia**

Colombia declares independence from Spain. Spain recognises independence on August 7, 1819.

# 21

## **1831 | Independence of Belgium**

Belgium gains independence from the Netherlands. King Leopold I of Belgium swears allegiance to the constitution making the country a constitutional monarchy.

# 23

## **1813 | Establishment of the Crown Colony of Malta**

Malta Protectorate was transformed into a British crown colony, and this was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

# 26

## **1830 | November Uprising**

Was an armed rebellion in the heartland of partitioned Poland against the Russian Empire. The uprising began on 29 November 1830 in Warsaw when the young Polish officers from the local Army of the Congress Poland's military academy revolted. They were soon joined by large segments of Polish society, and the insurrection spread to the territories of Lithuania, Western Belarus, and the right-bank of Ukraine. Despite some local successes, the uprising was eventually crushed by a numerically superior Imperial Russian Army.

## **1847 | Independence of Liberia**

Beginning in 1820, the region was colonized by blacks from the United States, most of whom were freed slaves. These immigrants established a new country with the help of the American Colonization Society, a private organization which believed that former slaves would have greater freedom and equality in Africa.

# 28

## **1821 | Independence of Peru**

Peru declares independence from Spain. Spain recognises independence in 1879.

## **1823 | Treaty of Erzurum**

Iran and the Ottoman Empire signed the first Treaty of Erzurum which confirmed their mutual border established in the Treaty of Zuhab in 1639. Also included in the treaty, was the guaranteed access for Persian pilgrims to visit holy sites within the Ottoman Empire.

## **1867 | Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867**

The Austro-Hungarian Compromise resulted the House of Habsburg agreed to share power with the separate Hungarian government, dividing the territory of the former Austrian Empire between them. The Austrian and the Hungarian lands became independent entities enjoying equal status. The constitutional monarchic union between the crowns of the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary operated from 1867 to October 1918, following the end of World War I.

# August

- 02** **1858 | End of Company rule in India**  
The rule of the British East India Company on the Indian subcontinent lasted for 85 years, from 1773 to 1858. On 2nd August 1858 the Government of India Act was passed and the functions of the Company were transferred to the British Crown.
- 03** **1847 | Agreement between the Holy See and the Russian Empire**  
The agreement allowed the Church to create eight new dioceses in Russia proper and Lithuania, while the Polish dioceses continued without change. The Russian empire guaranteed the financing of Church activities. Bishops were to be appointed by mutual agreement.
- 1881 | Pretoria Convention**  
The Pretoria Convention was the peace treaty that ended the First Boer War. The First Boer War was fought from 16 December 1880 until 23 March 1881 between the Transvaal Boers and the United Kingdom. Under this agreement, the South African Republic regained self-government under nominal British suzerainty.
- 06** **1825 | Independence of Bolivia**  
Bolivian independence was proclaimed on August 6 of 1825.
- 07** **1840 | The Great Raid**  
The Great Raid of 1840 was the largest raid ever mounted by Native Americans on white cities in what is now the United States.
- 1884 | Establishment of German South-West Africa**  
German South-West Africa was a colony of the German Empire until 1915, when it was taken over by the Union of South Africa and administered as South-West Africa, finally becoming Namibia in 1990. With an area of 835,100 km<sup>2</sup>, it was one and a half times the size of the mainland German Empire in Europe (without its colonies) at the time.
- 08** **1843 | Treaty of Maastricht**  
The Treaty of Maastricht, signed in 1843 by Belgium and the Netherlands, established the border between the two countries. It resulted in a very complicated frontier in parts that passes through houses and has tiny enclaves depending on where Catholic Belgians and Dutch Protestants were living at the time.
- 10** **1878 | Second International Monetary Conference**  
The second international monetary conference was held in Paris. The government of the United States invited the representatives of the leading powers to meet in Paris for the purpose of considering the desirability of retaining the unrestricted use of silver for coinage, the adoption of international bimetallism, by the acceptance of a ratio to be fixed by agreement.
- 11** **1804 | Establishment of the Austrian Empire**  
The Austrian Empire was founded by the Habsburg monarch Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (who became Emperor Francis I of Austria), as a state comprising his personal lands within and outside of the Holy Roman Empire. This was a reaction to Napoleon Bonaparte's proclamation of the First French Empire in 1804.
- 14** **1814 | Convention of Moss**  
The Convention of Moss was a cease fire agreement between the Swedish King and the Norwegian government. It followed the Swedish-Norwegian War due to Norway's claim to sovereignty. It also became the de facto peace agreement and formed the basis for the personal union between Sweden and Norway that was established when the Norwegian Parliament elected Charles XIII of Sweden as king of Norway on 4 November 1814. The Union lasted until Norway declared its dissolution in 1905.
- 16** **1838 | Treaty of Balta Liman**  
The Treaty of Balta Liman was a commercial treaty signed in 1838 between the Ottoman Empire and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, regulating international trade. Duties were set at 3% on imports, 3% on exports, 9% on transiting exported goods, and 2% on transiting imported goods. The Ottomans also agreed to the abolition of all monopolies.

- 18** **1866 | North German Confederation Treaty**  
The North German Confederation Treaty was the treaty between the Kingdom of Prussia and other German states that initially created the North German Confederation, which was the forerunner to the German Empire.
- 1890 | Establishment of French Soudan**  
French Soudan was a colony in French West Africa until 1959.
- 19** **1821 | Navarino Massacre**  
The Navarino Massacre was one of a series of massacres that occurred following the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence, which resulted in the extermination of the Turk civilian population previously inhabiting the region (now known as Pylos).
- 22** **1864 | First Geneva Convention**  
The First Geneva Convention, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field, is one of four treaties of the Geneva Conventions. It defines "the basis on which rest the rules of international law for the protection of the victims of armed conflicts." It was first adopted in 1864, but was significantly updated in 1906, 1929, and 1949. It is inextricably linked to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is both the instigator for the inception and enforcer of the articles in these conventions.
- 23** **1866 | Peace of Prague**  
The Peace of Prague was a peace treaty, which ended the Austro-Prussian War. As a result of the war Austria lost Venetia. The German Confederation was dissolved and the North German Confederation was formed later.
- 24** **1821 | Mexican independence recognised by Spain**  
The Treaty of Córdoba established Mexican independence from Spain at the conclusion of the Mexican War of Independence.
- 1866 | Independence of Lichtenstein**  
Lichtenstein gains independence from the German Confederation.
- 25** **1883 | Establishment of the French protectorates of Annam and Tonkin**  
The Treaty of Huế, concluded between France and Vietnam, recognised a French protectorate over Annam and Tonkin.
- 26** **1867 | Treaty of Vöslau**  
The Treaty of Vöslau was signed by Petros Zanos and Prince Mihailo Obrenović III of Serbia. It was the only alliance signed between Greece and another country during the 19th century. It was also the first attempt at an alliance between Balkan against the Ottoman Empire.
- 27** **1828 | Independence of Uruguay**  
The Treaty of Montevideo is signed on August 27, 1828, recognizing Uruguay's independence.
- 29** **1842 | Treaty of Nanking**  
The Treaty of Nanking was signed to mark the end of the First Opium War (1839-42) between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Qing Dynasty of China. It was the first of what the Chinese called the unequal treaties because Britain had no obligations in return. The Qing government agreed to make Hong Kong Island a crown colony.

# September

- 05** **1892 | Treaty of Nice**  
The Treaty of Nice was a military alliance treaty signed by Italy and France and revealed on September 5, 1892. The consequence of the treaty was that if one of the signatories was attacked in an act of war, the other signatory must declare war on the attacker if requested.
- 06** **1899 | Open Door Policy in China**  
Open Door Policy for equal trading rights inside China; accepted by Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Russia and Japan.
- 07** **1822 | Independence of Brazil**  
Brazil declares independence from Portugal. Portugal recognizes independence on August 29, 1825 in the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.
- 09** **1886 | Berne Convention**  
The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, usually known as the Berne Convention, is an international agreement governing copyright, which was first accepted in Berne, Switzerland. It came into effect on 5 December 1887.
- 10** **1844 | Treaty of Tangiers**  
By signing the Treaty of Tangiers, Morocco officially recognized Algeria as part of the French Empire. The advent of the treaty came after the defeat of Morocco in the First Franco-Moroccan War (6-14 August 1844).
- 13** **1890 | Establishment of the Company rule in Rhodesia**  
The British South Africa Company's administration of what became Rhodesia was chartered in 1889 by Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom, and began with the Pioneer Column's march north-east to Mashonaland in 1890.
- 14** **1829 | Peace Treaty of Adrianople**  
The Peace Treaty of Adrianople concluded the Russo-Turkish War, 1828-1829. The Ottoman Empire gave Russia access to the mouths of the Danube and two fortresses in Georgia. The Sultan recognized Russia's possession of Georgia and of the Khanates of Erivan and Nakhichevan which had been ceded to the tsar by Persia in the Treaty of Turkmenchay a year earlier. The treaty opened the Dardanelles to all commercial vessels. However, it took the Treaty of Hünkâr İskelesi (1833) to finally settle the Straits Question between the signatories. The Sultan reguaranteed the previously promised autonomy to Serbia, promised autonomy for Greece, and allowed Russia to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia until the Ottoman Empire had paid a large indemnity.
- 15** **1821 | Independence of Costa Rica**  
Costa Rica declares independence from Spain.
- 16** **1810 | Independence of Mexico**  
Mexico declares independence from Spain.
- 18** **1810 | First Government Junta declares Chile an autonomous republic within Spain**  
**1885 | Unification of Bulgaria**  
A war between Serbia and Bulgaria that erupted on 14 November 1885 and lasted until 28 November 1885. Final peace was signed on 3 March 1886 in Bucharest. As a result of the war, European powers acknowledged the act of Unification of Bulgaria which happened on 18 September.
- 20** **1870 | Capture of Rome**  
The Capture of Rome was the final event of the long process of Italian unification known as the Risorgimento, which unified the Italian peninsula under King Victor Emmanuel II of the House of Savoy. The same day the Papal States were dissolved. The Papal States were territories in the Italian peninsula under the sovereign direct rule of the Pope, from the 500s until 1870.

26

**1815 | Holy Alliance**

The Holy Alliance was a coalition created by the monarchist great powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia. It was created after the ultimate defeat of Napoleon at the behest of Tsar Alexander I of Russia and signed in Paris on 26 September 1815.

**1872 | Pangkor Treaty**

The Pangkor Treaty of 1874 was a treaty signed between the British and the Sultan of Perak. Signed on January 20, 1874, on the island of Pangkor off Perak, the treaty is significant in the history of the Malay states as it legitimized British control of the Malay rulers and paved the way for British imperialism in Malaya.

28

**1821 | Disestablishment of New Spain**

New Spain ceases to exist after Declaration of Independence of the Mexican Empire.

29

**1864 | Treaty of Lisbon**

Treaty of Lisbon is a treaty on boundaries between Spain and Portugal from the mouth of the Minho River to the junction of the Caia River with the Guadiana River. This abolished the Couto Misto microstate.

# October

01

## 1800 | Third Treaty of San Ildefonso

The Third Treaty of San Ildefonso was a secretly negotiated treaty between France and Spain in which Spain returned the colonial territory of Louisiana to France. The treaty was concluded on October 1, 1800 between Louis Alexandre Berthier representing France and Don Mariano Luis de Urquijo for Spain. The treaty was negotiated under some duress, as Spain was under pressure from Napoleon, although Spain did gain the Tuscany area.

## 1884 | International Meridian Conference

The International Meridian Conference was a conference held in October 1884 in Washington, D.C., in the United States, to determine a prime meridian for international use. The conference was held at the request of U.S. President Chester A. Arthur. The subject to discuss was the choice of "a meridian to be employed as a common zero of longitude and standard of time reckoning throughout the world". It resulted in selection of the Greenwich Meridian as an international standard for zero degrees longitude.

03

## 1824 | Anderson-Gual Treaty

The Anderson-Gual Treaty was a treaty between the United States and Gran Colombia. It is the first bilateral treaty that the United States concluded with another American country.

04

## 1853 | Crimean War

The Crimean War was a conflict between the Russian Empire and an alliance of the French Empire, the British Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Kingdom of Sardinia between October 1853 and February 1856. It is often considered to be one of the first "modern" wars. The battle resulted in the victory of the Allied Forces, settled by the Treaty of Paris, signed on 30th March 1856.

07

## 1826 | Akkerman Convention

The Akkerman Convention forces the Ottomans to retreat from Moldavia and Wallachia; grants autonomy to the Principality of Serbia.

## 1879 | Dual Alliance

The Dual Alliance was a defensive alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary, which was created by treaty as part of Bismarck's system of alliances to prevent/limit war. In it, Germany and Austria-Hungary pledged to aid one another in case of an attack by Russia. Also, each state promised benevolent neutrality to the other if one of them was attacked by another European power.

08

## 1843 | Treaty of the Bogue

The Treaty of the Bogue was an agreement between China and the United Kingdom, which was concluded in order to supplement the previous Treaty of Nanking. The treaty is mostly known for the fact that it granted extraterritoriality and most favoured nation status to Britain.

## 1856 | Second Opium War

The Second Opium War was a war pitting the British Empire and the Second French Empire against the Qing Dynasty of China, lasting from 1856 to 1860. It was fought over similar issues as the First Opium War.

09

## 1874 | Formation of General Postal Union

The Treaty of Bern established the General Postal Union, which is today known as the Universal Postal Union (a specialized agency of the United Nations that coordinates postal policies among member nations).

10

## 1868 | Independence of Cuba

Cuba declares independence from Spain.

## 1874 | British rule in Fiji

96 years of British rule began in Fiji.

13

## 1897 | Establishment of the Korean Empire

The Korean Empire existed from the Proclamation of the Korean Empire in October 1897 to the Annexation of Korea by Japan on August 22, 1910.



**14** **1854 | Anglo-Japanese Friendship Treaty**  
Start of Wuchang Uprising, which led to the Xinhai Revolution that eventually ended in the founding of the Republic of China. The Anglo-Japanese Friendship Treaty between Britain and Japan was signed October 14, 1854 in Nagasaki.

**16** **1813 | Battle of Leipzig**  
The Battle of Leipzig or Battle of the Nations, was fought by the coalition armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sweden against the French army of Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, at Leipzig, Saxony. Napoleon's army also contained Polish and Italian troops as well as Germans from the Confederation of the Rhine. The battle marked the culmination of the fall campaign of 1813 during the German campaign and involved over 600,000 soldiers, making it the largest battle in Europe prior to World War I.

**1869 | Sell of last settlement of Danish India**

The Danish presence was of little significance to the other European powers as they presented neither a military nor a mercantile threat.

**17** **1821 | Establishment of Gambia Colony and Protectorate**  
Gambia became administered as a British crown colony from Sierra Leone.

**1887 | Establishment of French Indochina**

A federation of the three Vietnamese regions, Tonkin (North), Annam (Central), and Cochinchina (South), as well as Cambodia, was formed in 1887.

**14** **1856 | Establishment of the Sultanate of Zanzibar**  
The Sultanate of Zanzibar existed on the Zanzibar Archipelago and also controlled parts of what is now the eastern coast of Tanzania of which it became a constituent part in 1964.

**22** **1873 | League of the Three Emperors**  
The League of the Three Emperors was an unstable alliance between Tsar Alexander II of Russia, Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria-Hungary and Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany. The alliance sought to resurrect the Holy Alliance of 1815 and act as a bulwark against radical sentiments the conservative rulers found unsettling.

**23** **1896 | Treaty of Addis Ababa**  
The Treaty of Addis Ababa formally ended the First Italo-Ethiopian War on terms mostly favourable to Ethiopia. Italy recognised Ethiopia as an independent country.

**26** **1838 | Independence of Honduras**  
Independence from Federal Republic of Central America declared.

**27** **1895 | Establishment of French West Africa**  
French West Africa was a federation of eight French colonial territories in Africa: Mauritania, Senegal, French Sudan (now Mali), French Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Dahomey (now Benin) and Niger. The capital of the federation was Dakar. The federation existed from 1895 until 1960.

**28** **1836 | Peru-Bolivian Confederation**  
The confederation was a short-lived, loose union between the states of Peru and Bolivia that existed between 1836 and 1839. Its first and only head of state was the Bolivian president, Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz. Its capital city was Tacna. The Peru-Bolivian Confederation was a plan that attempted to reunite the Alto Perú ("Upper Peru", now Bolivia) and Bajo Perú ("Lower Peru", now simply Peru) into a single political and economic entity. This integration was based not only on historical, cultural and ethnic reasons, but also on economic motives.

**30** **1864 | Treaty of Vienna**  
The Treaty of Vienna was a peace treaty between the Austrian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Denmark. The treaty ended the Second War of Schleswig. Based on the terms of the treaty, Prussia would administer Schleswig and Austria would administer Holstein. Disputes over the administration of the two provinces would lead to the Austro-Prussian War.

# November

- 02** **1899 | Boxer Rebellion**  
The Boxer Rebellion was an anti-foreign, proto-nationalist movement by the Righteous Harmony Society in China between 1899 and 1901, opposing foreign imperialism and Christianity. The uprising took place against a background of severe drought and economic disruption in response to growth of foreign spheres of influence.
- 03** **1804 | Treaty of St. Louis**  
The Treaty of St. Louis is the name of a series of treaties signed between the United States and various Native American tribes from 1804 through 1824. The fourteen treaties were all signed in the St. Louis, Missouri area.
- 1839 | Tanzimât**  
The reorganization of the Ottoman Empire, was a period of reformation that began in 1839 and ended with the First Constitutional Era in 1876. The Tanzimât reform era was characterized by various attempts to modernize the Ottoman Empire, to secure its territorial integrity against nationalist movements and aggressive powers. The reforms attempted to integrate non-Muslims and non-Turks more thoroughly into Ottoman society by enhancing their civil liberties and granting them equality throughout the Empire.
- 1884 | Establishment of German New Guinea**  
German New Guinea was the first part of the German colonial empire. It was a protectorate until 1914 when it fell to Australian forces following the outbreak of the First World War. It consisted of the north-eastern part of New Guinea and several nearby island groups.
- 05** **1838 | Independence of Nicaragua**  
Independence from Federal Republic of Central America declared.
- 06** **1884 | Colonisation of the Territory of Papua**  
The Territory of Papua comprised the south-eastern quarter of the island of New Guinea from 1883 to 1949. It became a British Protectorate in the year 1884, and four years later it was formally annexed as British New Guinea.
- 12** **1848 | Establishment of the modern Swiss confederation**  
Foundation of the federal state of Switzerland after Sonderbund war.
- 1893 | The Durand Line**  
The Durand Line is the porous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was established after an 1893 agreement for fixing the limit of the British and Afghan respective spheres of influence. The Durand Line cuts through the Pashtun tribal areas and further south through the Balochistan region, politically dividing ethnic Pashtuns and Baloch who live on both sides of the border.
- 13** **1896 | Battle of Porédaka**  
The Battle of Porédaka was a minor engagement in which French colonial troops decisively defeated the last forces of the Imamate of Futa Jallon, after which Futa Jallon was annexed into Senegambia.
- 22** **1892 | Fourth International Monetary Conference**  
The fourth (and last) of the monetary conferences was brought together in Brussels on the initiative of the United States. A full representation of the powers attended. Just like its Paris forerunners, the Brussels conference adjourned, but never resumed its sittings.
- 24** **1833 | Re-establishment of British rule over Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)**  
Convention between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation, for the Settlement of existing Differences and the re-establishment of Friendship” is signed in Buenos Aires.
- 26** **1806 | Establishment of the Continental System**  
The Continental Blockade was the foreign policy of Napoleon I of France in his struggle against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon issued the Berlin Decree on the 21 November 1806, which brought into effect a large-scale embargo against British trade. His plan was to unite the European countries against Britain.

# 27

## **1838 | Pastry War**

The name of the war refers to the invasion of Mexico by French forces after a French confectionery had been robbed in Mexico. The root-cause for the war was, however, the debt controversy between France and Mexico. It resulted in a French victory with Great-Britain's diplomatic intervention in March, 1839. The Mexican government accepted to pay 600,000 pesos.

# 29

## **1830 | November Uprising**

Was an armed rebellion in the heartland of partitioned Poland against the Russian Empire. The uprising began on 29 November 1830 in Warsaw when the young Polish officers from the local Army of the Congress Poland's military academy revolted. They were soon joined by large segments of Polish society, and the insurrection spread to the territories of Lithuania, Western Belarus, and the right-bank of Ukraine. Despite some local successes, the uprising was eventually crushed by a numerically superior Imperial Russian Army.

## **1838 | Pitcairn Islands becomes a British protectorate**

Pitcairn Island became a British colony in 1838, and was among the first territories to extend voting rights to women.

## **1850 | Punctation of Olmütz**

The Punctation of Olmütz was a treaty between Prussia and Austria, by which Prussia abandoned the Erfurt Union and accepted the revival of the German Confederation under Austrian leadership.

# 30

## **1882 | Establishment of French Congo**

The French Congo was a French colony which at one time comprised the present-day area of the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and the Central African Republic.

# December

02

## 1823 | Monroe Doctrine

The policy of United States President James Monroe stated that further efforts by European nations to colonize land or interfere with states in North or South America would be viewed as acts of aggression, requiring U.S. intervention.[1] At the same time, the Doctrine noted that the United States would neither interfere with existing European colonies nor meddle in the internal concerns of European countries.

## 1848 | French Second Republic

After the revolutionary events of 1848, Napoléon was elected President of the Second Republic on 2nd December, 1848. The Second Republic was a short-lived period in French history that only lasted for four years, between 1848 and 1852 when Napoléon Bonaparte introduced the Second Empire.

## 1898 | Establishment of the Cretan State

The Cretan State was established in 1898, following the intervention by the Great Powers (Britain, France, Italy and Russia) on the island of Crete. The state unified with Greece on 1 December 1913.

04

## 1897 | Treaty of Constantinople

The Treaty of Constantinople was a treaty between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Greece signed following the Greco-Turkish War of 1897. Under the Treaty northern Thessaly was ceded to the Ottoman Empire and the Ottomans agreed to promote the status of Crete as an autonomous state under Ottoman suzerainty.

08

## 1861 | Maximilian Affair

The second French intervention in Mexico was an invasion of Mexico by the Second French Empire, supported in the beginning by United Kingdom and Spain. It followed President Benito Juárez's suspension of interest payments to foreign countries on 17 July 1861, which angered Mexico's major creditors: Spain, France and Britain.

10

## 1898 | Treaty of Paris of 1898

The Treaty of Paris of 1898 was an agreement that resulted in Spain surrendering control of Cuba and ceding Puerto Rico, parts of the West Indies, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States. The treaty ended the Spanish-American War. It signaled the end of the Spanish Empire in America and the Pacific Ocean, and marked the beginning of an age of United States colonial power.

11

## 1868 | Saint Petersburg Declaration

Saint Petersburg Declaration of 1868 or in full Declaration Renouncing the Use, in Time of War, of Explosive Projectiles Under 400 Grammes Weight is an international treaty. It succeeded the First Geneva Convention of 1864. It was a predecessor of the well-known Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

17

## 1819 | Establishment of Gran Colombia

Gran Colombia gained independence from Spain on May 24, 1822. The state disestablished on November 19, 1831.

24

## 1814 | Treaty of Ghent

The Treaty of Ghent was the peace treaty that ended the War of 1812 between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

26

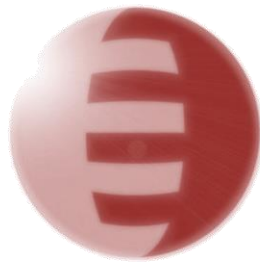
## 1825 | Decembrist Uprising

The Decembrist Uprising was an event of public unrest in the Russian Empire in 1825. The revolt itself was led by the so called "Decembrist officers", who were part of the Royal Army and thought that dire reforms are needed in Russia. The main reason for the revolt was that many amongst the army officers didn't want to accept Nicholas I as the new ruler of the country. After the death of Tsar Alexander I there was a minor confusion in the line of succession, which resulted in the crowning of Nicholas I Tsar of all Russians. However, many of the reformist officers of the army were unwilling to accept the new tsar and swore allegiance to his brother instead, Grand Duke Constantine. Later the revolutionaries were defeated by the loyal part of the army and the participants and those who were responsible for the revolt were either hanged publicly or driven into exile.

## 1884 | Establishment of Spanish Sahara

Spanish Sahara was the name used for the modern territory of Western Sahara when it was ruled as a territory by Spain between 1884 and 1975. The territory represented one of the last remnants of the Spanish Empire.





Institute for **Cultural Relations Policy**