Timeline #1
Napoleonic Wars to the Crimean War

1774  Treaty of Kuçuk-Kanarci ends Russo-Turkish war of 1768-74.\(^1\)
1789  Beginning of Revolution in France
1792  France launches war against Austria & Prussia
1795  Final partition of Poland between Austria, Prussia, & Russia.\(^2\)
1799  Napoleon comes to power as Consul
       Ottomans forced by Russia to recognize independence of Montenegro

1804  Napoleon becomes Emperor; creation of French Empire
1804-13 Serb revolt against Ottoman rule
1805  British naval victory at Trafalgar ensures British naval supremacy
       Austria defeated by French at Austerlitz
1806  Prussia defeated by French at Jena & Auerstadt (loses its Polish possessions)
       Napoleon creates the Confederation of the Rhine (union of fifteen German states).\(^3\)
1806-1812 Russo-Turkish war.\(^4\)
1807  Russia accepts France's conquests in western & central Europe w/ Treaty of Tilsit
1809  Sweden loses Finland to Russia
1812  Napoleon invades Russia, but later forced to retreat
1813  Napoleon's forces overwhelmed at Leipzig in "Battle of Nations"
1814  Abdication of Napoleon and beginning of Congress of Vienna
1815  (March) Napoleon returns to France from exile for another crack at hegemony
       (June) Congress finishes its work; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo

1818  Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle ends occupation of France
1819  Carlsbad Decrees (German Confed.) establish rigid censorship & press control.\(^5\)
1819-30 Independence for many South American states from Spain & Portugal
1820  Spanish Revolution: overthrow of Ferdinand VII, who had been restored in 1815
       Congress of Troppau, supported by conservative powers (Austria, Russia, Prussia)
       calls for int'l intervention against establishment of illegal institutions
1821  Revolution in Kingdom of Naples (constitution forced on King).\(^6\)
       Austrian army invades and reinstates King
       Greek revolt against Ottoman rule leads eventually to Greek independence
1823  Authorized by Holy Alliance, France invades Spain, reinstates Ferdinand VII
       Elaboration of Monroe Doctrine by the US
       Congress of great powers at Verona

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\(^1\) Russo-Turkish wars occurred roughly once a generation in the 18th to 20th centuries: 1735-1739, 1768-1774, 1806-1812, 1828-1829, 1853-1856 (i.e., the Crimean War), 1877-1878, 1914-1918.

\(^2\) Poland was partially resurrected under Napoleon's influence as the Grand Duchy of Warsaw but most of it was included in Russia as the "Congress Kingdom" in 1815.

\(^3\) In a sense, this confederation replaced the Holy Roman Empire, a bizarre, medieval collection of 112 states that Napoleon had dissolved in 1803.

\(^4\) Russia felt compelled to sign treaty with Turkey in light of impending Napoleonic invasion.

\(^5\) These decrees were drawn up by Metternich in response to the creation of student societies in a number of German universities.

\(^6\) Naples was also known as the Kingdom of Two Sicilies (in southern Italy).
1827  Treaty of London creates autonomous (but not sovereign) Greek state
1828  Russia declares war on Ottomans when latter won't recognize Greece
1829  Russia gains autonomy under Ottoman rule
       Russia defeats Ottoman Empire; Treaty of Adrianople ends war
       Principalities of Wallachia & Moldavia gain autonomy by Adrianople.\(^7\)
1830  July Revolution in France: Creation of July Monarchy under Louis Philippe
       Belgian revolt against Dutch rule
       Greece attains full independence under protection of Britain, France & Russia
1830-31  Polish insurrection against Russian rule; revocation of Polish constitution
1833  Autonomous Serbia gains slightly more territory from Ottoman Empire
1838-41  Mohammed Ali crisis: Ali defies Ottoman overlords
1839  Belgium recognized as independent & neutral by Treaty of London.\(^8\)
1841  Five-power Straits Convention closes straits in times of peace
1846  Revolution in free city of Cracow, repressed and Cracow annexed by Austria
1847  Brief civil war in Switzerland: Protestants & left-wing cantons defeat
       Catholic & right-wing cantons
1848  Revolution in France: Second Republic replaces "July Monarchy" of Louis Philippe
       Louis Napoleon (Bonaparte) becomes president of Second Republic
       Revolution spreads to Germany: King of Prussia promises constitution
       And to Austria: Metternich flees the country
       And to Italy: Uprisings in Hapsburg provinces of Lombardy & Venetia
       And to Hungary: growing movement towards separation from Austria
       German nationalists in Schleswig-Holstein revolt against Danish rule
1849  Governments reassert authority over rebellious societies
       Hungarian revolt defeated with help of Russian forces
1850  Prussia abandons attempt to create "little German" nat'l state
1851  Louis Napoleon launches a coup, declares himself Emperor Napoleon III
1853  Beginning of Crimean War.\(^9\)
1856  Crimean War ended by Paris Peace Settlement (Russian defeat)
1858  Creation of autonomous United Principalities of Wallachia & Moldavia (Romania).\(^10\)

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\(^7\) Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied by Russia in 1829-34 and again in 1848-51 (in order to prevent revolution from spreading there).
\(^8\) Britain, Austria, France, Russia, and Prussia signed this 1839 treaty as guarantors of Belgian neutrality.
\(^9\) Russia vs. Britain, France, Ottoman Empire, and Piedmont [Sardinia]
\(^10\) Under suzerainty of Ottoman empire, but with international guarantees for autonomy.