

## TIMELINE

Year(s)	Event
1610	Assassination of Henry IV
1610	Galileo begins astronomical observations with his telescope
1613	Galileo publishes <i>Letters on Sunspots</i>
1616	William Henry announces his discovery of the circulatory system
1618	Johannes Kepler reveals his third and final law of planetary motion
1618	Beginning of the Thirty Years' War
1620	Battle of White Mountain
1620	Founding of Plymouth Colony
1620	Francis Bacon publishes <i>Novum Organum</i>
1624	Cardinal Richelieu becomes Louis XIII's chief minister
1625	Charles I becomes king upon death of James I
1628	Petition of Right
1628	Murder of Duke of Buckingham
1629	Edict of Restitution
1629	Personal Rule of Charles I begins and will last eleven years
1632	Gustavus Adolphus dies at the Battle of Lutzen
1632	Galileo's <i>Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems of the World</i>
1633	Trial of Galileo
1633	Murder of Albrecht von Wallenstein
1633	France enters the Thirty Years' War
1637	Charles introduces the Book of Common Prayer into Scotland
1637	René Descartes publishes <i>Discourse on Method</i>
1640	Beginning of reign of Frederick William (Great Elector)

1640	Charles forced to summon Parliament to deal with Scottish revolt
1641	Rebellion in Ireland
1642	Execution of Archbishop Laud
1648	Peace of Westphalia
1649	Beginning of the Fronde
1649	Execution of Charles I and establishment of English republic
1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector
1659	Death of Cromwell
1660	Restoration of Charles II
1660	Thomas Hobbes publishes <i>Leviathan</i>
1661	Death of Cardinal Mazarin; Louis XIV becomes own chief minister
1662	Royal Society established by Charles II
1664	Chartering of the French East India Company
1669	Louis XIV begins construction of the Palace of Versailles
1669	Posthumous publication of Pascal's <i>Pensées</i>
1682	Beginning of the reign of Peter the Great
1682	Rembrandt paints <i>The Night Watch</i>
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
1685	James II, a Catholic, becomes King of England
1687	Newton publishes his <i>Principia</i>
1688	John Locke's <i>Two Treatises on Government</i>
1688	Glorious Revolution
1689	Art of Toleration
1690	John Locke's <i>Essay on Human Understanding</i>
1701	Prussia becomes a kingdom

1701	Act of Settlement passed to bypass potential Catholic kings
1703	Cornerstone laid for the new city of St. Petersburg
1707	Act of Union brings about political unification of England and Scotland
1713	Treaty of Utrecht marks the end of the War of the Spanish Succession
1714	George I becomes first Hanoverian King of England
1721	End of the Great Northern War between Russia and Sweden
1721	Start of Robert Walpole's tenure as prime minister
1739	Hume's <i>Inquiry into Human Nature</i>
1740	Frederick the Great becomes King of Prussia
1740	Start of the War of the Austrian Succession
1746	Battle of Culloden
1748	Montesquieu's <i>Spirit of Laws</i>
1748	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle marks end of War of the Austrian Succession
1751	The first volume of Diderot's <i>Encyclopedia</i> appears
1755	Lisbon earthquake
1756	Maria Theresa carries out the "Diplomatic Revolution"
1756	Beginning of the Seven Years War
1759	Voltaire's <i>Candide</i>
1762	Rousseau's <i>The Social Contract</i>
1762	Rousseau's <i>Émile</i> is published
1762	Start of the reign of Catherine the Great
1763	Voltaire pushes for reexamination in the trial of Jean Calas
1763	Peace of Paris marks end of Seven Years War
1764	Beccaria's <i>On Crime and Punishment</i>
1765	Stamp Act

1770	Burke writes <i>Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontent</i>
1770	Marriage of the future Louis XVI to Marie Antoinette
1774	Louis XVI becomes King of France
1774	First Continental Congress
1775	Fighting begins between American colonists and British
1776	Jefferson writes the Declaration of Independence
1776	The first volume of Edward Gibbon's <i>The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire</i> is published
1776	Adam Smith's <i>Wealth of Nations</i>
1778	France goes to war against Britain in support of the American colonies
1781	Kant's <i>Critique of Pure Reason</i>
1781	Joseph II of Austria issues Edicts of Toleration
1786	Calonne, finance minister to Louis XVI, informs him that the crown is bankrupt
1787	Assembly of Notables meets
1788	Louis XVI decides to call the Estates-General
1788	Abbé Siéyès writes <i>What Is the Third Estate?</i>
1789	Estates-General meets for the first time (May 5)
1789	Third Estate declares that they will only meet as a National Assembly (June 17)
1789	Tennis Court Oath (June 20)
1789	Storming of the Bastille (July 14)
1789	Lafayette selected as commander of the National Guard
1789	Great Fear (July–August)
1789	Renunciation of aristocratic privileges (August 24)
1789	<i>Declaration of the Rights of Man</i> is adopted by the Constituent Assembly (August 26)

1789	Women's march on Versailles (October 5)
1789	Jeremy Bentham's <i>Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation</i>
1790	Civil Constitution of the Clergy
1790	Edmund Burke's <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i>
1791	Constitution adopted
1791	Revolt breaks out in French colony of St. Domingue
1791	Louis XVI attempts to flee Paris (June 20)
1792	Mary Wollstonecraft's <i>Vindication of the Rights of Women</i>
1792	France declares war on Austria (April 20)
1792	Mob of <i>sans-culottes</i> storms the Tuileries Palace (August 10)
1792	September Massacres
1792	Battle of Valmy (September 20)
1792	France becomes a republic (September 21)
1793	Execution of Louis XVI (January 21)
1793	Universal conscription for the French armies begins (February 24)
1793	Execution of Marie Antoinette (October 16)
1793	Britain enters the war against France
1793	Counter-revolution breaks out in the Vendee (March)
1793	Establishment of the Committee of Public Safety (April)
1793	Expulsion of Girondins from the Convention (June 2)
1793	Ratification of new republican constitution (June 24)
1793	<i>Murder of Marat</i> by Charlotte Corday (July 13)
1793	Napoleon retakes Toulon from counter-revolutionaries
1794	Execution of Danton (April 6)
1794	Festival of the Supreme Being (June 8)

1794	Fall of Robespierre and the Jacobins (July 27)
1795	Establishment of the Directory
1795	Napoleon puts down royalist revolt (October 5)
1796	Napoleon launches invasion of northern Italy
1798	Napoleon begins invasion of Egypt
1798	French fleet defeated at the Battle of the Nile (August)
1798	Thomas Malthus' <i>Essay on Population</i>
1799	Napoleon involved in coup overthrowing Directory
1799	Napoleon becomes First Consul
1800	Eli Whitney's cotton gin
1801	Napoleon and Pope Pius VII sign concordat
1802	Plebiscite establishes Napoleon as Consul for Life
1802	Treaty of Amiens between Britain and France
1803	Napoleon sells Louisiana territory to the United States
1804	Napoleon crowned Emperor
1804	Murder of the Duke of Enghien
1804	Promulgation of the Civil Code
1805	British victory over French-Spanish fleet at Trafalgar
1805	Defeat of the Prussians at the Battle of Jena
1805	Formation of the Third Coalition
1805	Defeat of the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz
1806	Abolition of the Holy Roman Empire
1807	Napoleon and Alexander I sign Treaty of Tilsit
1807	Continental System implemented
1807	Invasion of Spain by French forces

1807	British Parliament votes for the end of the slave trade
1807	First passenger train line
1812	Napoleon's invasion of Russia
1812	Occupation of Moscow (September)
1813	Retreat from Russia
1813	Battle of Leipzig (October)
1814	Napoleon forced to abdicate and the reign of Louis XVIII begins
1814	Congress of Vienna convenes (September)
1815	Napoleon escapes from Elba (March 15)
1815	Battle of Waterloo marks end of the Hundred Days (June 18)
1815	Napoleon sent into exile on St. Helena
1821	Death of Napoleon