

# Timeline

## The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815)

		<b>Military and War</b> Important wars and campaigns <i>Important battles</i>	<b>Important Political Events</b> Important political events/changes <i>Declarations of war / Important peace treaties</i>
<b>The Revolutionary Wars (1792-1803)</b>			
<b>Wars of the First Coalition (1792-1797)</b>			
<b>1792</b>	April 20		France declares war on Austria, Prussia and Piedmont: Beginning of the War of the First Coalition
1792	May 14	Russian troops cross the border Poland fight to defend the constitution	Confederation of Targowica
1792	July 14		National Holiday in France: the <i>Marseillaise</i> , initially composed for the French Rhine Army, spreads throughout France and becomes the National Anthem
1792	August 23	Capitulation of the fortification of Longwy	

1792	September 2	Capitulation of the fortification of Verdun	
1792	September 5-7		First phase of the „terreur“ (so called september murders)
1792	August/ September		Upheavals in Brittany, Mayenne and Vendée
1792	September 20	Battle of Valmy (France versus Prussia/Austria) French Victory	
1792	September 21		Establishment of the first French Republic
1792	September 22	Die Armee unter Montesquiou dringt nach Savoyen vor	
1792	September 23	The Austrians encircle Lille	
1792	October 1	The convention splits his forces in eight armies: North, Ardennes, Moselle, Rhine, Vosges, Alps, Pyrénées, Interior	
1792	October 3	Revolutionary troops occupy Basel	
1792	October 4	Revolutionary troops occupy Worms	
1792	October 27	Revolutionary troops enter Belgium	
1792	November 6	The revolutionary troops occupy Jemappes (part of the austrian part of the Netherlands)	
1792	November 9	Revolutionary troops occupy the Palatinate	
<b>1793</b>	January 21		Louis XVI guillotined
1793	January 23		Russia and Prussia signed the Second Partition Great Poland with parts of Mazovia (Mazowsze) to Prussia; Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuanian to Russia.
1793	January 24		Because of the hanging of Louis XVI Great Britain breaks off ist diplomatic relations with France
1793	February 1		<i>France declares war on England and Holland</i>

1793	February 7		France declares war on Spain
1793	March 1		<i>The Convention declares the reunion of Brussels to France; the following cities and regions are reunited to France in the next days: Le Hainaut, Stavelot, Franchimont, Logne, Salm, Gent, Brügge, Tournai, Louvain, Namur and 32 communities on the bank of the river Rhine</i>
1793	March 15		<i>Upheavals in the region Loire-Atlantique (south east of the Bretagne)</i>
1793	March 22		<i>Great Britain, Holland, Spain, Naples and the Roman Empire declare war on France, not at least in reaction to the murder of the French king</i>
1793	March 35		<i>Alliance between Russia and Great Britain</i>
1793	April 6		<i>Installation of the so-called „Wohlfahrtsausschuß“ as executive organ of the French Republic</i>
1793	April 22		<i>The United States declare themselves neutral in the European War</i>
1793	June	Civil war in the Vendée	
1793	July		Famine in Paris
1793	July 13		Death of Marat
1793	July 27		Robespierre became the leader of the French Revolution
1793		Royalist forces call on Britain's forces at Toulon	
1793	September 5		Robbespierre declares the „terreur“ as an official political principle of the revolutionary forces
1793	September 22		Introduction of the Revolutionary Calender in France (until December 31, 1805)
1793	October 16		Marie Antoinette guillotined

1793	November 7		Abolition of Christianity in France
1793	August.- December	Siege of Toulon (France vs England/Spain) French Victory; the capture of Toulon is mainly due to the young General Bonaparte	
1793	December 12		Decree introducing compulsory education in France
<b>1794</b>		Kosciuszko Insurrection Victory at Raclawice	
1794	April 5		Georges Danton and his followers guillotined
1794	June 10		Beginning of the „grande terreur“ in France; in the following weeks approximately 1300 „foes of the revolution“ will be guillotined
1794	June/July	The revolutionary Army (about 500.000 men) has some important successes on the main theater of war in Belgium	
1794	July 28		Robbespierre and his followers guillotined
1794	October 25		<i>Prussia denounces its alliance with Great Britain and Holland</i>
1794	November 4	Kléber receives the capitulation of Maastricht	
1794	November 6	The Russians enter into Warsaw	
1794	November 8	French troops enter into Nimwegen	
1794	November/ December	Civil war in the Vendée and other regions breaks out again	
1794	December 14	Kleber begins the siege of Mayence	
<b>1795</b>	January 3		Russia and Austria agree on the division of Poland
1795	January 20	French troops occupy Amsterdam	
1795	April 5		<i>Peace treaty of Basel; Prussia leaves the coalition against France; Northern Germany is declared neutral;</i>

			<i>France takes control over the left bank of the Rhine</i>
1795	July 16		Agreement between France and Prussia: the north of Germany is declared neutral under the protection of Prussia
1795	August 29		<i>Peace Treaty between France and Sweden</i>
1795	September 28		<i>Treaty between Great Britain, Russia and Austria</i>
1795	October 1		Annexation of Belgium by France
1795	October 24		Upon the Third partition by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the Polish state ceases to exist: Lithuania and Wolhynia to Russia; Mazovia (as Neuostpreussen) and Warsaw to Prussia; and Cracow and Little Poland to Austria (as West Galicia).
1795	November/ December		Extreme difficulties of food supply in France; high death rates
<b>First Italian Campaign (1796-1797)</b>			
<b>1796</b>	March 2		Bonaparte is named supreme commander of the Italian Army
1796	April 10	Begin of Bonaparte's campaign in Italy	
1796	May 10	<i>Battle of Lodi (France vs Austria) French victory</i>	
1796	May 15	Bonaparte enters into Milano	
1796	May 20	Resumption of the military campaign in Germany	
1796	June 4	Bonaparte begins the siege of Mantua Kleber victorious against the Austrians at Altenkirchen	
1796	June 23		Armistice between Bonaparte and Pope Pius VI.
1796	July 16	Kleber enters into Frankfurt	

1796	July 18	Moreau enters into Stuttgart	
1796	July 25	Jourdan takes Würzburg	
1796	August 7	Kleber victorious against the Austrians at Forchheim	<i>Peace Treaty between France and the Duchy of Wurttemberg which cedes its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine (Montbéliard, Héricourt, Riquewhir)</i>
1796	August 18		<i>Treaty between France and Spain: offensive and defensive alliance</i>
1796		France takes Control of Lombardia; War at sea with Britain continues	
<b>1797</b>	February 14	Naval Battle of Cape St. Vincent, Horation Nelson and British Royal Navy victory	
1797	April 17		<i>Signature of preliminary peace treaty between France and Austria</i>
1797	April	British Royal Navy fleet mutinies: Spithead and the Nore	
1797	Summer	Napoleon's conquest of Venice	
1797	October	<i>Naval Battle of Camperdown, British Royal Navy victory</i>	
1797	October 17		<i>Peace of Campo Formio (England remains in opposition to France); Austria ends the war against France; Austria cedes the Netherlands and the Lombardy and – secretly – renounces the left bank of the Rhine; is compensated with the control over Venice; France takes control over Belgium and left bank of the Rhine : End of the 1<sup>st</sup> Coalition and the 1<sup>st</sup> Italian Campaign</i>
1797	December 30	<i>French troops enter into Mayence</i>	
<b>Egyptian and Syrian Campaign (1798-1801)</b>			
<b>1798</b>	February 15		Declaration of the Romanian Republic by the Jacobins seeking protection of the French army

1798	March 5		The Directorate confines the command of an expedition to Egypt to Bonaparte
1798	May 19	Departure of the expedition to Egypt from Toulon	
1798	April 21		Proclamation of the Helvetian Republic
1798	June	Occupation of Malta, landing in Alexandria (July 2), conquest of the Nil region, push to Syria	Malta occupied, Alexandria and the Nile delta occupied
1798	July 21	<i>Battle of the Pyramids (Embabeh) (France vs Mamelukes) French victory</i>	
1798	July 23	Bonaparte conquers Kairo	
1798	August 1	<i>Naval Battle of Abukir Bay (Battle of the Nile) (France vs. England) English victory; Nelson's fleet destroys the French squadron; the expeditionary corps is cut from the French homeland</i>	<i>Turkey declares war on France</i>
1798	November 17		<i>Austria and Great Britain agree on the restoration of the French territory within the boundaries from 1789</i>
<b>Wars of the Second Coalition (1799-1802)</b>			
1799	February 10	Bonaparte leaves Kairo and leads his army towards Syria	
1799	March 12		<i>France declares war against Austria which rejoins the Second Coalition</i>
1799	Spring	French armies defeated in Italy; French victories in Switzerland and Holland	Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Naples and Sweden form an alliance against France;
1799	July 19		French soldiers discover the Rosetta Stone: the inscription in three languages enables Jean-Francois Champollion to decipher the hieroglyphes
1799	July 25	<i>Victory of Bonaparte at Aboukir over a new Turkish Army</i>	

1799	August 23		Bonaparte embarks to France, Kleber takes over the command of the French troops in Egypt
1799	October 9	Bonaparte lands in Fréjus	
1799	November 9-10		Coup d'État de Bonaparte; Napoleon, Sieyès and Ducos are named „consul“
1799	December 12		Napoleon imposes military dictatorship in France
1799	December	Napoleon reorganizes and prepares for attack on Austria; Allies drop out of anti-French coalition; Napoleon takes troops across Alps at the Great St. Bernard Pass in snow	Russia leaves the coalition with Great Britain and Austria
1799			Consular Republic (1799-1802)
<b>Second Italian Campaign (1800-1802)</b>			
1800	June 14	<i>Battle of Marengo (France vs Austria) French victory; gives Po Valley to France</i>	
1800	December 3	<i>Battle of Hohenlinden (France vs. Austria) French victory in Bavaria under General Moreau; this victory on the pivotal battlefield in Italy decides the Second War of Coalition in favour of the French Republic</i>	
1800	December 24	Attempt to assassinate Napoleon in rue Saint-Nicaise	
1801	February 9		<i>Treaty of Lunéville between France and Austria: reproduces that of Campo Formio; confirms the cessation of the left bank of the Rhine to France and extends the French sphere of influence to Northern Italy</i>
1801	March 23		Ermordung des russischen Zaren Paul I, Beginn der Regierungszeit Alexander I
1801	May 8		Begin of the pacification of Western France; the last

			rebels are dispersed until the end of this year
1801	September 30		France recognizes the the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire over Egypt
1801	October 8		<i>Peace Treaty between France and Russia</i>
1801		Peace on the Continent, however Great Britain still remains at war with France	
1801	October		Preliminaries of Amiens signed
1802	March 25		<i>Peace of Amiens signed between France, Spain and Holland on the one hand and Great Britain on the other hand; end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Italian Campaign, end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Coalition; for the first time since 1792 France is at peace</i>
1802	May 13		The Ottoman Empire joins the Peace Settlement of Amiens and regains control over Egypt
1802	August and 4		Napoleon exploits his military successes; by a plebiscit he lets himself be elected consul for life
1802			Napoleon intends to reestablish French colonies (San Domingo, Louisiana and possibly Egypt); France begins advancing into the Swiss Confederation and Germany
<b>The Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815)</b>			
1803	February 25		Reichsdeputationshauptschluss; reorganization of the German territories
1803	May 11		<i>Rupture of the Peace of Amiens; France rejects the British ultimatum to evacuate Holland</i>
1803	May 18		<i>Britain declares war on Fr ance</i>

1803	May 26	French troops enter Hanover	
1803	June 14	French forces enter Naples to occupy Puglia.	
1803	June 15	French army begins to mass at Boulogne for the Invasion of England.	
1803	June 21	British forces capture Santa Lucia.	
1803	June 25		<i>Batavian Republic signs treaty of alliance with France.</i>
1803	30 June	British capture Tobago	
1803	June 30		<i>War breaks out in India between Britain and French-backed Mahratha Confederacy</i>
1803	July	An army and a fleet of about 1500 ships is concentrated along the coast of the Baltic Sea from Boulogne to Anvers in the perspective to invade the British Island	
1803	September 11	Lake defeats Mahrathas	
1803	September 20:	British capture Demerara and Essequibo	
1803	September 23	Wellington defeats Mahrathas at Assaye.	
1803	November 1	Lake defeats Mahrathas at Laswari	
1803	November 28	Wellington defeats Mahrathas at Argaon	
1803		French garrison of Sainte Domingue capitulates to British at Cap	
1803	October 5	British ships attack Spanish treasure fleet	
1803	November 6		<i>Austro-Russian defence agreement signed</i>
<b>1804</b>	March 15	Arrest of the Duc d'Enghien.	
1804			<i>Russian Persian war breaks out</i>

1804	March 16	After two years of growing unrest, Serbs rise against their Janissary governors in defence of the rights of Selim III, and besiege Beigrade	
1804	April 29	British land in Surinam	
1804	May 5	Garrison of Surinam capitulates	
1804	May 18		The hereditary Empire is introduced in France (Erbkaisertum)
1804	May 19	Napoleon creates the first eighteen marshal	
1804	August 5	Serbs take Beigrade; although they permit the Ottomans to instal a garrison, they demand greater autonomy	
1804	May 7	Selim III orders the Serbs to lay down their arms; when they refuse, Ottomans prepare for their subjugation by force	
1804	May 25	France annexes Ligurian Republic	
1804	September 7		Bonaparte undertakes a triumphant tour through Belgium and the Rhineland (August 2-October 12) and inclines on the tomb of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle; Alliance between France, Bavaria and Wurttemberg
1804	December 2		Napoleon crowns himself in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris
<b>Wars of the Third Coalition (1805)</b>			
1805		At this point Napoleon's Army consists of 250.000 men, based on the system of conscription; the troops are mainly located in Boulogne; the most reputed marshalls are: Davout, Soult, Lannes, Ney, Bernadotte, Marmont, Augereau, Murat	

1805	May 26		Napoleon crowned King of Italy
1805	May 28		Empire Proclaimed
1805	July 21	Serbs defeat Ottomans at Nis.	
1805	July 28		<i>Britain and Russia agree formation of Third Coalition</i>
1805	August 9		<i>Austria joins Third Coalition</i>
1805	August 18	Serbs defeat Ottomans at Ivankovac.	
1805	September 10		Naples signs convention with Russi
1805	September 25-December 26	Austrian Campaign	
1805	October 3		<i>Sweden joins Third Coalition</i>
1805	October 5	British ships attack Spanish treasure fleet	
1805	October 14	French commence evacuation of Puglia	
1805	October 18		<i>Württemberg signs alliance with France</i>
1805	October 20	Capitulation of Ulm; Mack surrenders with 27,000 men.	
1805	October 21	<i>Battle of Trafalgar (France/Spain vs England) English victory</i>	
1805	November 6		<i>Austro-Russian defence agreement signed</i>
1805	October 26	Grande armee marches from Boulogne for the Rhine	
1805	October 29	Archduke Charles checks Massena at Caldiero	
1805	November 3		<i>Prussia signs Treaty of Potsdam with Austria and Russia, effectively committing herseif to entering the war</i>

1805	November 12	French occupy Vienna	
1805	November 17	British forces begin disembarking in Manöver	
1805	November 21	Serbs capture Semendria (Smederevo).	
1805	December 2	<i>Battle of Austerlitz (Battle of the Three Emperors) France versus Austria/Russia; Napoleon's greatest victory</i>	Napoleon crowned Emperor of France by Pope Pius VII
1805	December 12		<i>Spain declares war on Great Britain, joining forces with France</i>
1805	December 15		<i>Prussia signs Treaty of Schönbrunn with France</i>
1805	December 25		<i>End of 3<sup>rd</sup> Coalition/Treaty of Pressburg</i>
1805			Austria renounces all control in Italy, cedes Veneto and Dalmatia;  Bourbons dethroned in Kingdom of Naples; Austria loses all of its former influence in upper Italy and in southern Germany; the consequence will be the „Rheinbund“ consisting of 16 German states, above all the new Kingdoms Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden (see July 16, 1806)
1805	December 31		Last day of Revolutionary Calendar in France
<b>Wars of the Fourth Coalition (1806-1807)</b>			
1806	January 6	British expeditionary force disembarks at Capetown	
1806	January 8	Dutch defeated at Blaauwberg	
1806	January 18	Dutch surrender Cape Province.	
1806	January 19	Anglo-Russian expeditionary force embarks from Naples	
1806	February 6	Duckworth destroys French fleet off Santo Domingo	

1806	February 9	French invade Naples	
1806	February 11		Ferdinand IV and Maria Carolina flee to Sicily
1806	February 13	British evacuate Hanover.	
1806	February 16	British forces disembark in Sicily	
1806	March 4	French besiege Gaeta	
1806	March 5	Russians seize Cattaro (Kotor)	Napoleon opens peace negotiations with Britain, whose new government - the Ministry of All the Talents - is eager for peace
1806	March 9	Neapolitans defeated at Campo Tenese	
1806	March 11		Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed king of Naples
1806	March 15		Napoleon creates Grand Duchy of Berg
1806	March 22		Revolt breaks out in Calabria
1806	March 30	Marshal Berthier created Prince of Neuchâtel	
1806	May 26	French occupy Ragusa (Dubrovnik)	
1806	June 5		Holland becomes a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte
1806	June 17	Russians and Montenegrins defeat French outside Ragusa (Dubrovnik)	
1806	June 18	Russians and Montenegrins besiege Ragusa (Dubrovnik)	
1806	June 25	British expeditionary force occupies Buenos Aires.	
1806	July 4	British expeditionary force defeats French at Maida in Calabria	
1806	July 6	French relieve Ragusa (Dubrovnik)	
1806	July 9		Duchy of Warsaw (in personal union with Saxony)

1806	July 12		Napoleon establishes Confederation of the Rhine which is connected to France by an offensive and defensive alliance
1806	July 20		D'Oubril signs abortive Russo-French peace-treaty
1806	August 6		Francis II of the Holy Roman Empire takes the title 'Francis I of Austria'
1806	August 9		Prussian government resolves on war with Napoleon
1806	August 12	Criollo militia recapture Buenos Aires	
1806	August 13	Serbs defeat Turks at Misar	
1806	August 25	The Prussian Army begins to march towards Magdeburg and Göttingen	
1806	August 26		Prussia issues Ultimatum demanding withdrawal of French forces from Germany
1806	September 13		With the death of the British foreign secretary, Charles James Fox, all hope of peace between France and Britain collapses
1806	October 1	Russians repulse French assault at Castelnuovo (Hercegnovi)	
1806	October 10	<i>Prussians defeated at Saalfeld</i>	
1806	October 14	<i>Battle of Jena and Auerstädt (France vs Prussia) French victory, four fifths of the German territory are occupied by French troops</i>	
1806	October 16	Russians invade Danubian provinces after the Turks replace their governors with men of pro-French sympathies	
1806	October 17	Prussians defeated at Halle	
1806	October 22	French besiege Magdeburg	
1806	October 25	Grande armee enters Berlin	

1806	October 28	Hohenlohe capitulates with 10,000 men at Prenzlau	
1806	October 29	French capture Stettin (Szeczin).	
1806	November 6	Blücher capitulates with 20,000 men at Lübeck	
1806	November 21		In Berlin, Napoleon imposes the „Continental System “ on Great Britain in order to ban British industrial products from the European market
1806	November 28	French enter Warsaw	
1806	December 24	Russians occupy Bucharest	
1806	December 26	French victories at Solau, Golymin and Putulsk; the bad wheater conditions prevent the French cavalry to pursuit the Russians retreating during the night	
1806	December 29	Serbs capture Beigrade	
<b>1807</b>	January 6	Serbs capture Sabac, and thus eliminate the last Ottoman outpost in Serbia	
1807	January 7		British respond to Decree of Berlin with Orders-in-Council; impose the state of blockade on all harbours in France and of the French colonies
1807	January 15		British open siege of Montevideo
1807	January 30	French besiege Stralsund	
1807	February 3	British capture Montevideo; Bennigsen repulses Napoleon at Jenkendorf (lonkovo)	
1807	February 7-8	<i>Battle of Preussisch-Eylau (France vs Russia) French victory</i>	
1807	February 1	British naval squadron enters the Dardenelles	
1807	February 9		Spain joins the Continental Blockade
1807	March 1	British evacuate Dardanelles	

1807	March 17	British invade Egypt	
1807	March 18	French besiege Danzig (Gdansk)	
1807	March 20	French besiege Kolberg (Kolobrzeg); under Gneisenau the defenders hold out until peace is signed in July	
1807	March 21	British capture Alexandria (El Iskandariya)	
1807	March 29	British defeated in first battle of Rosetta (Rashid).	
1807	April 21	British defeated in second battle of Rosetta (Rashid)	
1807	April 26		Prussia and Russia sign Convention of Bartenstein (Bartoszyce), abjuring a separate peace and declaring their aim to be the expulsion of the French from Germany
1807	May 27	Surrender of Danzig (Gdansk). Neapolitan invasion of Calabria defeated at Mileto	
1807	May 29	Selim III deposed and replaced by Mustapha IV	
1807	June 2	After repulsing a series of Russian attempts to Cross the Danube, Turks recapture Bucharest	
1807	June 3	Turks defeat Serb offensive at Loznica; Russians Defeat Turks at Bazardik (Dobric)	
1807	June 10	French repulsed at Heilsberg (Lidzbark Warminski)	
1807	June 14	<i>Battle of Friedland (France vs Russia) French victory</i>	
1807	June 25		Napoleon meets Alexander at Tilsit (Sovetsk)
1807	July 1	Russians defeat Turkish navy off Lemnos	
1807	July 5	Whitlocke attacks Buenos Aires, but is forced to capitulate with 2,000 men and to agree to Evacuate Montevideo.	
1807	July 7-9		<i>Alexander I tires of war, signs treaty at Tilsit giving</i>

			<i>Napoleon western Europe: End of 4th Coalition Napoleon forbids all trade with Great Britain: Blockades in place; the second Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia conserves Brandenburg, Silesia and Pomerania, but Prussia loses all its territories west of the river Elbe; Creation of the Kingdom of Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte</i>
1807	July 16	British expeditionary force lands on the Island of Rügen off Stralsund	
1807	July 22		Treaty of Dresden formally establishes Grand Duchy of Warsaw Prussia loses New East Prussia
1807	July 31		<i>Napoleon sends Ultimatum to Danes to sign a military alliance or face war</i>
1807	August 3	French occupy Ionian islands	
1807	August 4	Swedes surrender Stralsund	
1807	August 10	British forces disembark on Zealand (Denmark)	
1807	August 17	Turks besiege Alexandria (El Iskandariya)	
1807	August 29	Danes defeated at Køge	
1807	September 2-7	Bombardment of Copenhagen	
1807	September 7		Danish government capitulates and surrenders its fleet to Britain
1807	September 14	British evacuate Alexandria (El Iskandariya)	
1807	October 19	French forces enter Spain en route for Portugal	
1807	October 20	British evacuate Zealand	
1807	October 27		<i>France and Spain agree to partition Portugal Treaty of Fontainebleau</i>

1807	October 30		Denmark signs an alliance with France and admits a Franco-Spanish army under Bernadotte
1807	November 7		Russia declares war against Great Britain
1807	November 23		Napoleon strengthens Continental System with first Decree of Milan
1807	November 27	Portuguese royal family take ship for Brazil	
1807	November 30	French forces enter Lisbon	
1807	December 17		Continental System further modified by second Decree of Milan
<b>Spanish (Peninsular) Campaign (1808-1814)</b>			
<b>1808</b>	February 2	French occupy Rome	
1808	February 9	French troops enter Catalonia	
1808	February 16	French seize Pamplona	
1808	February 21	Russia invades Finland	
1808	February 29		<i>Denmark declares war on Sweden; French seize citadel of Barcelona</i>
1808	March 5	French troops seize San Sebastian	
1808	March 13	French commence march on Madrid	
1808	March 15	France annexes Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza	
1808	March 17-19		Charles IV deposed in riots at Aranjuez; Godoy Imprisoned; crown prince proclaimed Ferdinand VII
1808	March 23	French occupy Madrid	

1808	March 24		Ferdinand VII enters Madrid in triumph
1808	March 24-30	Russians occupy Aland islands	
1808	April 18	Swedes defeat Russians at Siikojaki	
1808	April 20		Ferdinand arrives at Bayonne to meet Napoleon
1808	April 24	Russians occupy Gotland	
1808	April 27	Swedes defeat Russians at Revolax	
1808	May 2	Uprising of the Dos de Mayo in Madrid	
1808	May 5-6		Charles IV and Ferdinand VII agree to renounce their rights to the Spanish throne
1808	May 7		Sveaborg capitulates after nominal resistance
1808	May 7	Russian garrison of Aland islands forced to capitulate by Swedish naval landing	Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed king of Spain
1808	May 14	Swedish expeditionary force lands on Gotland	
1808	May 16	France annexes Rome	
1808	May 17	British expeditionary force arrives at Göteborg	
1808	May 18	Garrison of Gotland capitulates	
1808	May 23		National uprising breaks out in Spain; French troops „pacify“ Catalony, the Basque Region and Castilia
1808	June 6		National uprising breaks out in Portugal
1808	June 15	French open first siege of Zaragoza	
1808	June 23		After travelling to Stockholm and engaging in a Series of stormy discussions, Moore is placed under house arrest by Gustav IV.

1808	June 27		Moore escapes from Stockholm
1808	June 28	Moncey repulsed from Valencia	
1808	June 30	Moore's expeditionary force sails for England	
1808	July 14	Bessieres defeats Cuesta and Blake at Medina de Rio Seco; Swedes defeat Russians at Lapua	
1808	July 22	Dupont forced to surrender at Baylen near Andujar with 17,000 men by Castanos	
1808	July 20	Joseph enters Madrid	
1808	July 28	Mustapha IV deposed and replaced by Mahmud II.	
1808	August 1	Joseph evacuates Madrid and retreats to river Ebro; British army under the command of Arthur Wellesley (the future Duke of Wellington) disembarks for Portugal with 13.000 men	
1808	August 6	Spaniards blockade Barcelona	
1808	August 7	Spanish forces in Denmark revolt and escape by Sea	
1808	August 15	Spanish forces invade Santo Domingo from Puerto Rico	
1808	August 21	Wellington defeats Junot at Vimeiro	
1808	August 25	British defeat Russians in naval action off Hango (Hanko)	
1808	August 30		Junot capitulates (Convention of Sintra)
1808	September 1	Swedes defeated at Ruona	
1808	September 3	France: Mobilisation of the classes of 1806-1809 and anticipated mobilisation of the class of 1810, in total 180.000 men	
1808	September 6	Murat enters Naples as Joachim I	

1808	September 14	Swedes defeated at Oravainen	
1808	September 25		Junta Suprema Central established at Aranjuez. Iberian peninsula becomes a bridgehead for British forces led by Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington)
1808	September 26		Sir John Moore appointed to command the British forces in Portugal
1808	September 27		Napoleon and Alexander confer at Erfurt
1808	October 14		Exchange for recognition of Russian gains in eastern Europe, Alexander promises, if necessary, to join France in a war with Austria
1808	October 18	Garrison of Capri capitulates	
1808	October 25	Following the launch of a French counter-offensive, the Spaniards are defeated at Logrono	
1808	October 29	Lefebvre defeats Blake at Zornoza (Amorebieta)	
1808	November 5	Napoleon enters Spain	
1808	November 7	Spaniards defeat French garrison of Santo Domingo at Palo Hincado	
1808	November 10	Napoleon defeats Belveder at Gamonal	
1808	November 10-11	Victor defeats Blake at Espinosa de los Monteros	
1808	November 13	British advanced guard reaches Salamanca	
1808	November 15		<i>Swedes sign armistice of Olkioki and agree to evacuate Finland</i>
1808	November 23	Lannes defeats Castanos at Tudela	
1808	November 24		Napoleon forces Frederick William to dismiss Stein

1808	November 30	Napoleon defeats Spaniards at Somosierra	
1808	December 4	Madrid surrenders to Napoleon	
1808	December 16	Saint Cyr relieves Barcelona	
1808	December 20	French besiege Zaragoza for a second time	
1808	December 21	Moore attacks French at Sahagün de Campos; Spaniards defeated at Moh'ns de Rey	
1808	December 23	Moore commences 'Retreat to Corunna'	
1808	December 26	Insurgent leader, Peter Karajordjevic, recognised as hereditary ruler of Serbia	
<b>War against Austria (1809)</b>			
1809	January	Napoleon leaves his army in Spain and sets off for Paris	
1809	January 3		Revolt breaks out in the Tyrol
1809	January 7	British and Portuguese forces seize Cayenne	
1809	January 13	Victor defeats Venegas at Ucles	
1809	January 16	Moore defeats Soult at La Coruna, but is killed in the moment of victory	
1809	January 17	Moore's army is evacuated by the Royal Navy; French now occupy Galicia which promptly rises in revolt	
1809	January 30	British invade Martinique	
1809	February 19	Zaragoza surrenders	
1809	February 24	French garrison of Martinique capitulates	
1809	February 25	Saint Cyr defeats Reding at Valls	
1809	March 2		Beresford appointed to command Portuguese army

1809	March 9	Soult invades Portugal	
1809	March 13		Gustav IV of Sweden overthrown by a military coup; Russians recapture Aland Islands
1809	March 20	Portuguese defeated at Braga	
1809	March 22	Russians seize Umea after marching across the frozen Gulf of Bothnia from Finland	
1809	March 25	Swedes defeated at Kalix after Russians invade northern Sweden	
1809	April 2-3		Friedrich von Katte attempts to instigate a revolt in Stendal
1809	April 9		<i>Austria declares war on France and invades Bavaria, Tyrol and northern Italy</i>
1809	April 12		<i>Tyrolean insurgents liberate Innsbruck and capture the garrison; after other French and Bavarian forces are forced to surrender at Wüsten, the whole of the Tyrol is freed</i>
1809	April 15	Austrians invade Grand Duchy of Warsaw under Archduke Ferdinand	
1809	April 19	Ferdinand defeats Poles at Raszyn	
1809	April 21	Austrians occupy Warsaw	
1809	April 22	Napoleon defeats Archduke Charles at Eggmühl; Wellington takes command of the British army in Portugal	Wilhelm von Dörnberg leads a revolt in Westphalia
1809	April 28		Ferdinand von Schul invades Westphalia in an attempt to stir up revolt
1809	May 1		Riksdag opens in Sweden to elaborate new constitution
1809	May 5		<i>Russia declares war on Austria</i>

1809	May 12	Wellington defeats Soult at Oporto, whereupon French commence retreat from Portugal; French occupy Vienna	
1809	May 14	Poniatowski captures Lublin after invading Austrian Galicia	
1809	May 15	Ferdinand repulsed at Thorn (Torun)	
1809	May 19	Lefebvre retakes Innsbruck; Turks defeat Serbs at Nis.	
1809	May 21-22	Archduke Charles defeats Napoleon at Aspern-Essling.	
1809	May 22	French defeated by Spaniards at Santiago	
1809	May 23	Blake defeats Suchet at Alcaniz	
1809	May 29	Tyrolean victory at Bergisl forces Bavarians to evacuate first Innsbruck and then the whole of the Tyrol	
1809	May 31	Stralsund stormed, Poniatowski captures Lemberg (Lwow)	
1809	June 5		Britain and Turkey sign treaty of friendship
1809	June 8	Spaniards defeat French at Sanpayo	
1809	June 9	Duke of Brunswick invades Saxony at the head of the 'Black Legion of Vengeance' that he had raised to fight for Austria	
1809	June 11	Brunswick seizes Dresden	
1809	June 14	Eugene defeats Austrians at Raab (Gyor)	
1809	June 15	Sucet defeats Blake at Maria	
1809	June 18	Suchet defeats Blake at Belchite; Austrians retake Sandomierz	
1809	June 19	Brunswick seizes Leipzig	
1809	July 3	Wellington enters Spain	

1809	July 5		Pope Pius VII is arrested by French Troops and sent into exile
1809	July 5-6	Battle at Wagram (France vs Austria) French victory	
1809	July 6	French garrison of Santo Domingo surrenders	
1809	July 15	Poniatowski captures Cracow	
1809	July 17	Poniatowski defeats Austrians at Wieniawka	
1809	July 29	<i>Battle of Talavera (France vs England/Spain)</i> <i>English/Spanish victory (Wellington)</i>	
1809	July 30	After being chased from Saxony by Jerome Bonaparte, Brunswick captures Braunschweig; British army disembarks on Walcheren island; Lefebvre retakes Innsbruck	
1809	August 1	Brunswick defeats his pursuers, but decides to flee for the coast, he and his forces later being picked up by British ships	
1809	August 2	British besiege Flushing (Vlissingen).	
1809	August 11	Joseph defeats Venegas at Almonacid de Toledo	
1809	August 13	Heavy Tyrolean attacks force Lefebvre to evacuate Innsbruck; the Tyrol is liberated for the third time	
1809	August 16	Flushing (Vlissingen) capitulates to British	
1809	August 16-21	Swedish attempt to attack Russian bridgehead at Umea from the sea is thwarted at Ratan	
1809	September 17		<i>Sweden makes peace with Russia by Treaty of Fredrikshamn (Hamma) Russia gets Finland</i>
1809	September 22	Turks defeat Russians at Tartarica	
1809	September 30	British commence reconquest of Ionian islands and quickly capture Zante (Zakynthos), Cephalonia (Kefallinia), and	

		Ithaca (Ithäki)	
1809	October 9		Stein issues Emancipation Edict in Prussia.
1809	October 14		<i>Austrians sign Treaty of Schönbrunn. End of War against Austria of 1809</i>
1809	October 18	Del Parque defeats French at Tamames	
1809	October 25	Bavarians reoccupy Innsbruck for the third and last time; thereafter Tyrolean revolt collapses	
1809	December 11		<i>Sweden signs peace treaty with Denmark</i>
1809			Napoleon at the zenith of power: Emperor of French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation. His brothers reigned throughout the Empire – Joseph in Madrid, Louis in Holland, Jerome in Westphalia, and his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat in Naples. Alexander I is allied with Napoleon; soon the Hapsburgs give Archduchess Marie-Louis as his wife
<b>1810</b>	January 10		<i>Sweden signs peace treaty with France and joins</i>
1810	January 19-21	French force passes of the Sierra Morena and invade Andalucia	
1810	January 24	Seville revolts against the Junta Suprema Central	
1810	January 27	British invade Guadeloupe	
1810	January 29	Council of regency installed in Cádiz	
1810	January 31	Soult captures Seville	
1810	February 3	Garrison of Guadeloupe capitulates	
1810	February 5	Soult besieges Cadiz.	
1810	February 8		Napoleon creates six military governments in northern Spain. thereby stopping Joseph of much of his

			authority
1810	February 20		Andreas Hofer executed in Mantua; Spaniards defeated at Vieh
1810	March 21	French besiege Astorga	
1810	March 22	British invade Santa Maura (Levkas)	
1810	March 29	After several times being thwarted by guerrilla raids, French occupy Oviedo	
1810	April 13	French besiege Lerida	
1810	April 15	Spaniards defeated at Zalamea	
1810	April 16	French garrison of Santa Maura (Levkas) capitulate	
1810	April 19	Spanish-American revolution begun by revolt in Venezuela	
1810	April 22	French capture Astorga	
1810	April 24	Spaniards defeated at Margalef	
1810	May 14	French capture Lerida	
1810	May 15	French besiege Mequinenza	
1810	June 6	French besiege Ciudad Rodrigo	
1810	June 8	French capture Mequinenza	
1810	June 23-24	Turks defeat Russians in first battle of Shumla (Sumen)	
1810	July 1-2	Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo (Marshal Ney); French capture Ciudad Rodrigo from Britain. Louis Bonaparte abdicates as King of Holland	
1810	July 7	British invade Reunion	
1810	July 9	French capture Ciudad Rodrigo	

1810	July 10	French garrison of Reunion capitulate	
1810	July 13		France annexes Holland
1810	July 21	Massena invades Portugal	
1810	July 23	Turks and Russians fight drawn battle of Kargali Dere	
1810	July 24	British rearguard driven over river Coa	
1810	August 5		Napoleon legitimises Import of colonial goods but imposes punitive tariffs
1810	August 8	<i>Russians defeat Turks at second battle of Shumla (Sumen), and go on to capture fortresses of Rustchuk (Ruse), Nicopolis (Nikopol), and Giurgevo (Giurgiu)</i>	
1810	August 23	<i>French defeat British naval squadron off Mahebourg (Martinique)</i>	
1810	August 27	Massena captures Almeida	
1810	September 14	Spaniards secure minor victory at La Bisbai	
1810	September 17-18	French attempt to invade Sicily is driven off	
1810	September 24		Cortes opens in Cádiz
1810	September 27	Wellington defeats Massena at Busaco, but continues to retreat on Lisbon	
1810	October 10	Wellington retreats within Lines of Torres Vedras	
1810	October 12	Massena invests Lines of Torres Vedra	
1810	October 18		Napoleon imposes savage new laws against smuggling.
1810	October 20		Bernadotte arrives in Sweden as crown prince.

1810	November 3	Spaniards defeated at Baza	
1810	November 14	Massena retreats from Lines of Torres Vedras to Santarem	
1810	November 29	British invade Martinique	
1810	December 3	French garrison of Martinique capitulates	
1810	December 13		France annexes Oldenburg, Hanseatic towns, and parts of Manöver and Berg
1810	December 16	Suchet besieges Tortosa	
1810	December 31		Alexander I imposes heavy tariffs on French imports; France annexes the Valais
<b>1811</b>	March 4	French retreat from Santarem for Spanish frontier	
1811	March 5	Massena's retreat from Santarem	
1811	April 3	Massena defeated at Sabugal, and is driven across the border into Spain	
1811	April 7	Wellington blockades Almeida	
1811	April 10	Spaniards seize Figueras	
1811	April 17	French besiege Figueras	
1811	May 3-5	Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro	
1811	May 6	Wellington besieges Badajoz	
1811	May 8	Suchet besieges Tarragona	
1811	May 10	Garrison of Badajoz breaks out and makes a successful dash for safety	
1811	May 12	British raise siege of Badajoz.	
1811	May 25	Wellington resumes siege of Badajoz	

1811	June 17	Wellington retreats into Portugal	
1811	June 23	Spaniards defeat French at river Orbigo	
1811	August 4	British invade Java	
1811	August 10	Spaniards defeated at Las Vertientes	
1811	August 11	Wellington blockades Ciudad Rodrigo	
1811	August 19	French capture Figueras	
1811	September 18	Garrison of Java capitulates.	
1811	September 25	Marmont drives back Wellington at El Bodon	
1811	December 20	French besiege Tarifa	
<b>Russian Campaign (1812)</b>			
<b>1812</b>	Januar 4	French abandon siege of Tarifa	
1812	January 8	Wellington besieges Ciudad Rodrigo	
1812	January 9	Suchet captures Valencia	
1812	January 19	Wellington storms Ciudad Rodrigo; Spaniards defeat French at Villaseca	
1812	January 24	Spaniards defeated at Altafulla	
1812	January 26		France annexes Catalonia
1812	February 2	French capture Peniscola	
1812	February 24	Prussia authorizes the Grand Army to traverse ist territory and provides France with 20.000 soldiers	
1812	March 5	Spaniards defeat French at Roda	

1812	March 16	Wellington besieges Badajoz	
1812	March 19		Promulgation of Spanish constitution of 1812
1812	March 29		Arrest of Speransky
1812	April 1	The Grand Army stand at the bank of the river Oder	
1812	April 5		<i>Russia signs treaty of alliance with Sweden</i>
1812	April 6	Wellington storms Badajoz	
1812	May 18	After securing further victories at Silistria (Silistra) and Vidin in 1811	<i>Russia makes peace with Turkey by means of Treaty of Bucharest</i>
1812	May 18-19	Hill captures Almaraz	
1812	May 24		Napoleon takes final decision to invade Russia
1812	June 1	Spaniards defeated at Bornos	
1812	June 4		<i>United States declares war on Britain</i>
1812	June 15	French evacuate Oviedo	
1812	June 17	Wellington besieges Salamanca forts	
1812	June 21		<i>France declares war against Russia</i>
1812	June 23	Grande armee invades Russia	
1812	June 27	Wellington captures Salamanca forts	
1812	June 28	French occupy Vilna (Vilnius)	
1812	July 2	Spaniards besiege Astorga	
1812	July 8	French occupy Minsk	
1812	July 20		Sicilian parliament agrees new constitution

1812	July 21	Spaniards defeated at first battle of Castalla	
1812	July 22	<i>Battle of Salamanca (France vs England/Portugal)</i> <i>English/Portuguese victory</i>	
1812	July 24	Macdonald besieges Riga	
1812	July 27	Russians check Reynier at Kobrin	
1812	July 28	French occupy Vitebsk	
1812	August 7	Anglo-Sicilian force lands at Alicante under Murray	
1812	August 10	Joseph evacuates Madrid	
1812	August 12	Wellington enters Madrid; Austrians defeat Russians at Gorodechna	
1812	August 13	Spaniards capture Bilbao	
1812	August 16	Americans defeated at Detroit	
1812	August 16-17	<i>Battle of Smolensk (France vs Russia) French victory</i>	
1812	August 18	Oudinot and Saint Cyr defeat Russians at first battle of Polotsk; Spaniards capture Astorga	
1812	August 19	U.S.S. Constitution secures first of a series of minor American naval victories	
1812	August 24	Soult raises siege of Cadiz and commences evacuation of Andalucia	
1812	August 27	Spaniards storm Seville	
1812	September 7	<i>Battle at Borodino (Battle at the Moskova) (France vs Russia) French victory</i>	
1812	September 15	Napoleon enters Moscow - Russians evacuate Moscow	
1812	September 19	Wellington besieges Burgos	

1812	September 22	Wellington offered command of the Spanish army	
1812	October 18	Murat defeated at Vinkovo	
1812	October 19	Napoleon evacuates Moscow and retreats from Russia (until December 13)	
1812	October 21	Wellington abandons siege of Burgos	
1812	October 24	Napoleon defeats Russians at Maloyaroslavets, but fails to follow up his success; the grande armee is therefore condemned to retreat along the same road by which it advanced	
1812	October 31	British evacuate Madrid	
1812	November 3	Grande armee attacked at Fyodorovskoy	
1812	November 9	Division of Baraguey d'Hilliers captured outside Smolensk	
1812	November 14	Victor defeats Russians at second battle of Polotsk	
1812	November 17	Napoleon defeats the Russians at Krasnoye	
1812	November 18	Ney cut off at Krasnoye, but succeeds in escaping in an epic three-day march.	
1812	November 22	Russians cut the French line of march at the river Berezina	
1812	November 25-29	Grande armee breaks through Russian	
1812	December 5	Napoleon abandons grande armee	
1812	December 14	Grande armee retreats across frontier into East Prussia	
1812	December 18	Macdonald raises siege of Riga and retreats for frontier	
1812	30 December		Yorck signs Convention of Taurroggen (Taurage)

<b>Wars of the Sixth Coalition (1813-1814)</b>			
<b>German Campaign (1813)</b>			
<b>1813</b>	January 4	French evacuate Königsberg (Kaliningrad) and retreat to the line of the Vistula (Wisla)	Alexander resolves to continue the war into Poland and Germany
1813	January 8	Yorck occupies Königsberg	
1813	January 12	Russians cross the river Niemen	
1813	January 16	Russians besiege Danzig (Gdansk)	
1813	January 22		Stein arrives at Königsberg (Kaliningrad) and convokes meeting of the estates of East Prussia; Frederick William flees Berlin for Breslau (Wroclaw)
1813	January 24		Metternich informs Napoleon that Austria is withdrawing its alliance with France
1813	February 3		Frederick William authorises enlistment of volunteers
1813	February 5-7		East Prussian estates decree formation of a landwehr
1813	February 26		Russia and Prussia sign secret treaty of alliance at Kalisch (Kalisz)
1813	March 1	French abandon the line of the Oder, leaving garrisons in Stettin (Szcecin), Küstrin (Kostryzn), Glogau (Glogow) and Spandau	
1813	March 4	Russians enter Berlin	
1813	March 12	French evacuate Hamburg	
1813	March 17		<i>Prussia declares war on France; French abandon the line of the upper Elbe and fall back towards the Saale</i>

1813	March 18	Prusso-Russian raiding force seizes Hamburg; Swedish army disembarks at Stralsund under Bernadotte; Frederick William decrees formation of a landwehr in the whole of Prussia	
1813	March 27	Prussians occupy Dresden	
1813	April 2	French defeated at Lüneberg	
1813	April 3-5	French defeated at Mockern	
1813	April 13	French defeated at second battle of Castalla.	
1813	April 15	Napoleon leaves Paris for the front	
1813	April 18	Russians capture Thorn (Torun)	
1813	April 21	Russians capture Spandau	Frederick William Orders formation of a landsturm
1813	April 27	Americans capture York (Toronto).	
1813	April 29-June 4	German Campaign	
1813	May 1	Napoleon advances into Saxony	
1813	May 2	Napoleon defeats Prussians and Russians at Lützen	
1813	May 8	Napoleon occupies Dresden	
1813	May 14		Duchy of Warsaw occupied by Russia
1813	May 20-21	Battle of Bautzen (France vs Russia/Prussia) French victory	
1813	May 27	French evacuate Madrid for the last time; Americans capture Fort George	
1813	May 31	Franco-Danish forces reoccupy Hamburg	
1813	June 2	British launch amphibious Operation against Tarragona	

1813	June 4	Napoleon agrees armistice of Pläswitz with Russia and Prussia	
1813	June 15		<i>First Treaty of Reichenbach (Dzierzoniow) Britain, Russia and Prussia agree not to make a separate peace with Napoleon, and to maintain an agreed level of commitment to the struggle.</i>
1813	June 18	British abandon operations against Tarragona	
1813	June 21	Battle of Vitoria (France vs England/Portugal) English/Portugese victory Wellington defeats Joseph at Vitoria	
1813	June 26		Napoleon meets Metternich at Dresden
1813	June 27		<i>Second Treaty of Reichenbach (Dzierzoniow); Austria agrees to enter the war if Napoleon refuses to accept her mediation</i>
1813	July 13		Compact of Trachenberg (Zmigrod); Frederick William and Alexander force Bernadotte to agree to sending bis main forces against Napoleon (rather than Denmark) and agree a common strategy in case hostilities should resume
1813	July 25	Soult launches counter-offensive in the Pyrenees.	
1813	July 26	Wellington raises siege of San Sebastian	
1813	July 28	Wellington defeats Soult at first battle of Sorauren	
1813	July 30	Wellington defeats Soult at second battle of Sorauren; Bentinck besieges Tarragona	
1813	August 12		Austria declares war on France
1813	August 15	Hostilities resume in Saxony and Silesia; Suchet relieves and evacuates Tarragona	
1813	August 16	Austrians invade Illyrian provinces	

1813	August 22	Wellington resumes siege of San Sebastian	
1813	August 23	Oudinot defeated at Grössbeeren	
1813	August 26	Macdonald defeated at the river Katzbach (Kaczawa)	
1813	August 26-27	Napoleon defeats Allies at Dresden	
1813	August 30	Vandamme defeated at Kulm	
1813	August 31	Wellington storms San Sebastian; Spaniards defeat Soult at San Marcial	
1813	September 6	Ney defeated at Dennewitz	
1813	September 8	Citadel of San Sebastian surrenders	
1813	September 15	Allies besiege Magdeburg; French hold out until peace is signed	
1813	October 8		<i>Bavaria signs Treaty of Ried with Austria, agreeing to join Allies in exchange for a guarantee of her continued independence</i>
1813	October 16-19	<i>Battle of Leipzig (Battle of the Nations) (France vs Allies) French army torn to shreds; French armies retreat across the Rhine; French armies retreat in Spain and Italy)</i>	
1813	November 2		Württemberg and Hesse-Cassel join the Allies
1813	November 5	Austrians besiege Venice, which holds out till the end of the war	
1813	November 9	Eugene defeats Austrians at Ala	Metternich offers Napoleon favourable peace terms (Frankfurt Proposals);
1813	November 18		Helvetic Confederation declares its neutrality
1813	November 29	Allies capture Danzig	
1813	November 30	Napoleon defeats Bavarians at Hanau	

1813	December 1	Bernadotte invades Denmark	
1813	December 4	Karajordjevic forced to flee into Austrian territory, whereupon the Serbian revolt finally collapses	
1813	December 10		<i>Napoleon signs Treaty of Valenc,ay with Ferdinand VII.</i>
1813	December 24	Allies besiege Hamburg where Davout holds out until Napoleon abdicates; revolution breaks out in the Helvetic Confederation where the Act of Mediation is overthrown by resentful patricians	
1813	December 29	Allies move across the Rhine in force	
<b>French Campaign (1814)</b>			
<b>1814</b>	January 14		<i>Denmark makes peace by menas of Treatx of Kiel</i>
1814	January 28	Murat invadeskingdom of Italy	
1814	January 29	Napoleon defeated Blücher at Brienne	
1814	February 4		<i>Cortes declaires Treaty of Valancay invalid</i>
1814	February 5		<i>Peace talks open at Chatillon</i>
1814	February 8	Eugene defeats the Austrians at the river Minico	
1814	February 14	Napoleon defeats Blücher at Vauchamps	
1814	March 5		Decree on the levée en masse
1814	March 9		<i>Conference of Allied leaders agree to continue the war until Napoleon in finally defeated (Treaty of Chumont)</i>
1814	March 10	Blücher defeats Napoleon at Laon	
1814	March 12		Bordeuax declaires for Louis XVIII.

1814	March 13	Napoleon defeats Russian at Rheims	
1814	March 21		Chattillon discussions break up
1814	March 24		Ferdinand VII returns to Spain
1814	March 25	Combined Allied army marches on Paris; French defeated at La Fere-Champenoise	
1814	March 30	Allies assault Paris and storm the heights of Montmartre	
1814	March 31	Marmont surrenders Paris, and leads his troops over to the Allies	
1814	April 1		Allies declare that they will no longer treat with Napoleon or any of his family, and that France's future must be decided by her own people
1814	April 2		Stage-managed by Talleyrand, the Senate calls for the return of Louis XVIII; Napoleon's marshals refuse to continue the war
1814	April 4		Napoleon abdicates in favour of his son
1814	April 6		Napoleon abdicates unconditionally
1814	April 10	Wellington defeats Soult at Toulouse	
1814	April 12	Murat defeats French at Borgo San Donnino	
1814	April 14	British repulse sortie by garrison of Bayonne	
1814	April 16		<i>Allies ratify Treaty of Fontainebleau giving Elba to Napoleon; Spaniards repulse sortie by garrison of Barcelona; Elio 'pronounces' against constitution of 1812 in Valencia</i>
1814	April 17		Eugene agrees armistice with Austrians
1814	April 20		Napoleon sails for Elba

1814	May 3		Louis XVIII enters Paris
1814	May 10-11		Spanish army restores absolutism
1814	May 17		Norway declares its independence
1814	May 30		<i>Peace officially restored by first Treaty of Paris</i>
1814	September 15		Discussions with regard to the settlement of Europe begin in Vienna
1814	December 4		<i>United States and Britain sign Treaty of Ghent</i>
<b>War of the Seventh Coalition (1815)</b>			
<b>French Campaign (1815)</b>			
<b>1815</b>	January 3		<i>Secret Defensive Alliance between Austria, Great Britain and France against a possible Russian-Prussian menace</i>
1815	February 26	Napoleon sets sail from Elba	
1815	March 1	Napoleon lands in France	
1815	March 5		Napoleon declared an outlaw by the Congress of Vienna
1815	March 19		Louis XVIII flees Paris
1815	March 20	Napoleon enters Paris	
1815	March 25		<i>Seventh Coalition formed at Vienna; Allies abjure separate peace and agree to fight on until Napoleon is overthrown</i>
1815	May 3		Republic of Kraków

1815	June 15	Napoleon invades Belgium	
1815	June 16	<i>Napoleon defeats Blücher at Ligny and forces Wellington to retreat at Quatre Bras</i>	
1815	June 18	<i>Napoleon attacks Wellington at Waterloo, but is checked; attacked by Grouchy at Wavre, Blücher manages to disengage most of his troops and marches to attack Napoleon's right flank and rear; by nightfall the entire French army is in flight</i>	
1815	June 20		Polish Kingdom, in (nominally personal, actually subordinate) union with Russia, established by the Congress of Vienna
1815	June 19-21	Austro-German forces invade France on a front stretching from Sedan to Basle and invest Mezieres, Montmedy and Strasbourg; meanwhile Wellington and Blücher cross the frontier in pursuit of Napoleon's army	
1815	June 22		Napoleon abdicates in favour of the King of Rome
1815	June 27	Prussians defeated at Senlis; French defeated at Villers-Cotterets.	
1815	June 28	Austrians storm Montbeliard; French defeated at Soissons	
1815	June 29	French defeated at La Souffel	
1815	June 29-July 3	Allies surround Paris	
1815	June 4		Imperial government capitulates
1815	July 1	Blücher occupies Versailles	
1815	July 8		Louis XVIII restored to the throne
1815	July 10	Napoleon surrenders to British at Rochefort	
1815	July 24		Strasbourg capitulates

1815	July 26		H.M.S. Northumberland sets sail for Saint Helena with Napoleon
1815	September 13		Montmedy capitulates; the Napoleonic Wars are finally at an end