

## Timeline / Before 1800 to After 1930 / TURKEY / POLITICAL CONTEXT

Date	Country	Theme
1823	Turkey	Political Context
		28 July: Treaty of Erzurum, which ends the Ottoman–Iranian war and restores the previous border.
1826	Turkey	Political Context
		15–17 June: The abolition and extermination of the Janissary corps (the so-called Auspicious Incident) in Istanbul by troops loyal to Sultan Mahmud II. This act provides the conditions for institutional modernisation.
1827	Turkey	Political Context
		20 October: A joint British, French and Russian fleet destroys the Ottoman and Egyptian navy at Navarino as the Sublime Porte did not accept the declaration of the UK, France and Russia for an autonomous Greece (in the Protocol of London, 6 July 1827).
1829	Turkey	Political Context
		14 September: Treaty of Adrianople (present-day Edirne). This treaty secures Greek independence and strengthens the autonomy of Wallachia, Moldavia (Romania), and Serbia.
1833	Turkey	Political Context
		8 April: Treaty of Küтахya with Egypt. The Ottomans recognise Syria, Palestine and Lebanon as within the sphere of the Egyptian control.
1833	Turkey	Political Context
		8 July: Defensive Treaty of Hünkar İskelesi with Russia establishes Russian naval superiority in the Black Sea.
1835	Turkey	Political Context
		Reorganisation of the bureaucracy and introduction of a new system of rank.
1838	Turkey	Political Context
		Founding of the Ministry of Finance and formation of Sublime Council for Judicial Ordinances. The title “grand vizier” becomes “prime minister”.
1839 - 1861	Turkey	Political Context
		Reign of Sultan Abdülmeçid.
1839	Turkey	Political Context
		3 November: Mustafa Reşid Paşa declares the Imperial Rescript of Gülhane (the beginning of the Tanzimat reforms), granting basic rights to Ottoman subjects

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		and declaring a policy of state reform. These reforms included the "fair and public trial[s] of all accused regardless of religion", the creation of a system of "separate competences, religious and civil", and the validity of non-Muslim testimony.
1840	Turkey	Political Context
		After his term as governor in Samos, Kostaki Musurus Pa#a, a Phanariot Greek becomes the first Ottoman envoy to independent Athens (1840–47) followed by Vienna (1848) and London (1851–55).
1841	Turkey	Political Context
		13 July: The Straits Convention, signed by the Ottoman Empire and the great powers, prohibits foreign warships from entering the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles.
1853 - 1856	Turkey	Political Context
		War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire and its allies France, UK and Piedmont-Savoy. The Crimean War is a consequence of rivalry over the Eastern Question and France's support of Catholic claims and Russia's support of Orthodox claims to control the holy sites in Jerusalem. Russia seeks to exploit Ottoman political weakness to gain diplomatic rights for Orthodox subjects of the Empire. Peace established by the Treaty of Paris (1856).
1854	Turkey	Political Context
		The Tanzimat Council appoints a City Ordering Commission (Intizam-# #ehir Heyeti), comprising Ottoman and foreign residents, charged with developing new regulation to transform the structure of Istanbul into a municipal government. It recommends establishment of a commission to enforce urban regulations and improve the city's physical make-up, financed through a separate tax structure.
1856	Turkey	Political Context
		28 February: Under diplomatic pressure, the Sublime Porte is forced to declare the Imperial Rescript of Reforms (Islahat Ferman#), giving the empire admission to the Concert of Europe. The Rescript states the equality of Muslims and non-Muslims before law, the right of non-Muslims to be admitted to government and military service, and abolition of the poll tax and freedom in education for non-Muslims.
1856	Turkey	Political Context
		30 March: The Paris Treaty marks the end of the Crimean War (1853–56); the Ottoman Empire is admitted into the Concert of Europe.
1861 - 1876	Turkey	Political Context
		Reign of Sultan Abdülaziz.
1865	Turkey	Political Context
		Formation of Young Ottoman opposition against the bureaucratic domination of Ali Pa#a and Fuad Pa#a.

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1867	Turkey	Political Context
		8 June: The Egyptian governor receives from the Sublime Porte the title of "khedive," which provides him legislative independence.
1873	Turkey	Political Context
		1 April: Namık Kemal's play Vatan Yahud Silistre arouses patriotic sentiments in Istanbul.
1876 - 1909	Turkey	Political Context
		Reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II.
1876	Turkey	Political Context
		23 December: Promulgation of the first Ottoman constitution.
1877	Turkey	Political Context
		19 March: Opening of the parliament.
1878	Turkey	Political Context
		3 March: Russo-Turco Treaty of St Stefano defines Bulgaria, which includes present-day Bulgaria, present-day Macedonia and northern Greece.
1878	Turkey	Political Context
		13 March: Abdülhamid II dissolves parliament.
1908	Turkey	Political Context
		4 July: Young Turk Revolution.
1908	Turkey	Political Context
		23 July: The Constitution of 1876 is restored and the Committee of the Union and Congress (CUP) takes control over the administration.
1909	Turkey	Political Context
		The 31 March Incident (31 Mart Vakası or Hadisesi) is a rebellion on 13 April (31 March in official Rumi calendar) in Constantinople against restoration of the constitutional system. It is the culmination of the Ottoman countercoup that attempted to end the Second Constitutional Era in the empire and the newly established influence of the Committee of Union and Progress in order to reaffirm Abdülhamid II as absolute monarch.
1909	Turkey	Political Context
		27 April: Unseating of Sultan Abdülhamid II and accession of Sultan Mehmed V.

Date	Country	Theme
1913	Turkey	Political Context
		23 July: Edirne retaken by the Ottoman Army under the command of Enver Pa#a.
1913	Turkey	Political Context
		23 January: Bab-# Ali coup d'état in the empire (Turkish: Bâb-# Âlî Bask#n#) results in Grand Vizier Kamil Pa#a being driven from power and replacement of Minister of War Naz#m Pa#a by #smail Enver. Effectively ending the London Peace Conference, it marks a significant point in the Ottoman government's progress towards centralisation, giving de facto power to the triumvirate known as the Three Pashas.
1914	Turkey	Political Context
		29 October: German warships, officially designated as Ottoman vessels, shell Russian Black Sea ports, an action that leads the Ottoman Empire to enter World War I.
1915	Turkey	Political Context
		Allied forces occupy #stanbul (16 March); Greece occupies #zmir (15 May).
1920	Turkey	Political Context
		23 April: Formation of Turkish National Assembly in Ankara.
1920	Turkey	Political Context
		10 August: Treaty of Sévres, which divides Anatolia between the Allies, Greeks, Armenians and Kurds.
1923	Turkey	Political Context
		24 July: Treaty of Lausanne, which officially dissolves the Ottoman Empire.
1923	Turkey	Political Context
		30 August: Final battle in western Anatolia results in the collapse of the Greek army.
1923	Turkey	Political Context
		29 October: Proclamation of the Republic of Turkey. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk becomes the first president of Turkey.