














Timeline / Before 1800 to After 1930 / INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS



Date	Country	Theme
1851	Romania	International Exhibitions
		Wallachia and Moldavia participate in the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, organised at the Crystal Palace in London. Their products are exhibited in the Ottoman pavilion.
1851	Greece	International Exhibitions
		Greece is represented by a small stand at the Great Exhibition in London among the Levantine states.
1851	United Kingdom	International Exhibitions
		At the Great Exhibition of this year are some examples of Islamic design influenced by Owen Jones, who had "discovered" Al-Andalus (Andalusian) Islamic architecture. Jones was brother-in-law to the architect J. W. Wild who designed St Mark's Church in Alexandria.
1851	Germany	International Exhibitions
		The First World Fair is opened by Prince Albert in London.
1851	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		At "The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations" in London, Portugal shows 1,293 products from almost all the regions.
1855	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		Portugal is present at "Exposition Universelle des Produits de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et des Beaux-Arts", with 441 stands, exhibiting agricultural products and commodities. King Pedro V (1837–61) has a pivotal role in boosting the national presence.
1855	France	International Exhibitions
		The first World Fair/Expo (Exposition universelle) of industrial products takes place at the Champs-Élysées, Paris, from 15 May to 15 November. More than five million visitors attend and 25 states and their colonies are represented.
1858	Italy	International Exhibitions





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		An industrial exhibition is held in Turin.
1861	Italy	International Exhibitions
		First Italian National Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial Products and Fine Arts opens in Florence.
1862	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		The “International Exhibition on Industry and Art” in London distinguishes Portugal with 165 Medals of Honor and 240 mentions.
1863	Turkey	International Exhibitions
		Sergi-i Umumi-I Osmani (Ottoman General Exhibition), its format borrowed from Western exhibitions, is opened in Istanbul.
1865	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		“A Exposição Internacional”, in Porto, is the first international exhibition organised in Portugal. Designed by the English architect Thomas Dillen Jones, it follows the London model and was conceived to accommodate the Portuguese International Exhibition.
		
1867	Romania	International Exhibitions
		At the International Exposition held in Paris, the United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia have their own pavilions.
		
1867	Romania	International Exhibitions
		On the occasion of the International Exposition of Paris a book with information about Romania’s agriculture, commerce, industry and resources is published in Paris by a commission coordinated by Alexandru Odobescu.
		
1867	United Kingdom	International Exhibitions
		The Paris Exhibition is the major international exhibition of the century. In the aftermath of the Crimean War (1854–56), when France, Britain and Turkey ally against Russia, there is a boost of friendship with and interest in the Ottoman



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	Empire. The Sultan visits the Paris Exhibition and then continues to London where he was made a Knight of the Garter.	
1867	Portugal	International Exhibitions
	At the "Exposition Universelle" in Paris, the Portugal Pavilion employs a neo-Manueline architectural style. The exoticism is a symbol of the Portuguese Empire built by the discoveries of the 15th and 16th centuries.	
1867	Turkey	International Exhibitions
	The Ottoman Empire participates in the International Exhibition in Paris. The Ottoman pavilions are designed in Istanbul by a self-taught French architect named Léon Parvillée in collaboration with the Italian architect Barbolini. Sultan Abdülaziz travels to Paris at the invitation of Emperor Napoleon III to attend the opening of the World Exhibition.	
1867	France	International Exhibitions
	The exposition known as the Universal World Exhibition of Art and Industry – the seventh World Expo/Fair and the second held in Paris after that of 1855; it ran from 1 April to 3 November 1867 on the Champ-de-Mars in Paris; 41 countries were represented.	
1872 - 1891	Austria	International Exhibitions
	The Kunsthistorisches Museum (Museum of Fine Arts) in Vienna is built.	
1873	Romania	International Exhibitions
	Two Romanians are members of the international jury of the Vienna International Exposition: agronomist and economist P.S. Aurelian and doctor Carol Davila.	
1873	Austria	International Exhibitions
	Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria opens the Weltausstellung, Vienna's World Trade Fair.	

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1873	Austria	International Exhibitions
		A copy of the decoration from the Tomb of Khnumhotep is exhibited in the Egyptian Pavilion of the World Trade Fair.
1873	Austria	International Exhibitions
		At the World Trade Fair in Vienna, the Austrian Museum of Applied Art purchases a pair of jugs from Tunisia for the museum.
1873 - 1878	Germany	International Exhibitions
		The Moorish Kiosk, built for the World Exhibition in Paris in 1878, was subsequently bought for Linderhof Palace Park by Ludwig II. The Moroccan House, which was actually built in Morocco for the International Exhibition in Vienna in 1873 and acquired by a private individual after the king's death, was bought by the German state in 1980 and reconstructed in the Palace Park in 1998.
1873	Turkey	International Exhibitions
		Ottoman participates in Vienna World Exhibition with a faithful full-scale replica of the Sultan Ahmed Fountain near Hagia Sophia in #stanbul. Ottoman artisans crafted the details of the façade panels, and the most of the materials were brought from Turkey.
1876	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		"Centennial International Exhibition" Philadelphia, USA. Support for visitors and accommodation of the Portuguese Commissariat were the main purposes of a stylish and exotic Portugal Pavilion.
1878	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		At the Paris "Exposition Universelle", the Portuguese Pavilion sets up a sophisticated, emblematic scenario, portraying the monasteries of Batalha and Jerónimos, two of the magnificent symbols of the 15th and 16th Portuguese Discoveries.
1879	Germany	International Exhibitions
		The Great Industrial Exposition is held at the Lehrter Bahnhof in Berlin, where one of main attractions is the first electric locomotive from Siemens & Halske.
1881	France	International Exhibitions

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		The Paris-based International Exhibition of Electricity presents the telephone and light bulbs.
1881	Italy	International Exhibitions
		The first Italian National Industrial Exhibition is held in Milan.
1884	Italy	International Exhibitions
		The General Italian Exhibition in Turin attracts 3 million visitors.
1885	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		“Exposition Universelle”, Antwerp. Sponsored by the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa and Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the Portuguese Pavilion reflects a strong Islamic influence.
1888	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		Portuguese Industrial Exhibition in Avenida da Liberdade in Lisbon.
1888	Spain	International Exhibitions
		The Barcelona Universal Exhibition held in the Parc de la Ciutadella from April to December attracts exhibitors from 22 countries and more than two million visitors. The park displays monuments in the Modernismo/Modernisme and Neo-Mudéjar styles.
1889	Romania	International Exhibitions

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		<p>The two Romanian pavilions at the International Exposition in Paris – a restaurant and a pavilion for wine tasting – are built by architect Ion Mincu, who uses elements of traditional rustic Romanian architecture.</p>
1889	France	International Exhibitions
		<p>The Exposition universelle of 1889 in Paris is the tenth registered World Fair held from 6 May to 31 October. It commemorates the French Revolution on the occasion of its centenary. The Eiffel Tower is built for this Expo.</p>
1889	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		<p>At the Paris “Exposition Universelle” Bordalo Pinheiro’s (1846–1905) famous ceramics decorating the interior of the Portuguese Pavilion are a main attraction for the cosmopolitan visitor.</p>
1889	Turkey	International Exhibitions
		<p>Although the Ottoman government does not participate in the 1889 Paris Exhibition, the architecture of the Sultan Ahmed Fountain (from the Vienna Exhibition in 1873) is recycled in the exhibition in the Pavilion of Turkish Tobacco.</p>
1892	Spain	International Exhibitions
		<p>European and American Historical Exhibitions held in the Palacio de la Biblioteca y Museos Nacionales, Madrid, celebrating the fourth centennial of the discovery of America.</p>
1893	Turkey	International Exhibitions
		<p>At the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the main Ottoman pavilion refers to the Sultan Ahmed Fountain, but it experiments with a different approach, being designed as an exhibition building.</p>
1895	Italy	International Exhibitions
		<p>Opening of the First International Art Exhibition of the City of Venice, known as the Venice Biennale. The exhibition – organised to bring the city out of isolation – meets with great public acclaim (224,000 visitors).</p>
1896	Germany	International Exhibitions
		<p>The Great Industrial Exposition opens at Treptower Park, south of central Berlin.</p>
1900	Romania	International Exhibitions

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		<p>At the International Exposition in Paris, Romania has four pavilions, the central one designed by French architect Jean-Camille Formigé.</p>
1900	France	International Exhibitions
		<p>The World Fair in Paris as the symbol of the Belle Époque with its theme “the balance of a century”. The exhibition bequeaths to Paris several buildings including the Petit Palais and the Grand Palais.</p>
1900	Portugal	International Exhibitions
		<p>At the Paris “Exposition Universelle et Internationale”, the Portuguese pavilion is called “Portugal and Portuguese Overseas Colonies”. Inside, on the ground floor, are two main exhibitions: one on the works of João Vaz (1859–1931) painter of harbours and fishing scenes, the other on natural forest products such as cork.</p>
1900	Italy	International Exhibitions
		<p>In the 19th and 20th centuries, Italian companies participate in many international exhibition, such as the 1900 Paris World Fair.</p>
1900	Turkey	International Exhibitions
		<p>As if to compensate for its absence from the Paris 1878 and 1889 exhibitions, the Ottoman government spends a considerable sum on the pavilion for the Paris Internation Exhibition of 1900, designed by the French architect Adrien-René Dubuisson.</p>
1902	Italy	International Exhibitions
		<p>First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Arts in Turin, featuring the best production of architecture, furniture and applied arts.</p>

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1906	Italy	International Exhibitions
	<p>International Exhibition in Milan to celebrate the opening of the Simplon Tunnel. The main focus is on transport. There are 35,000 exhibitors, coming from dozens of different countries, and more than 5 million visitors.</p>	
1907	Spain	International Exhibitions
	<p>Colonial Exhibition in Paris. After the success of the first international exhibition known as the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, international exhibitions become more specialised as colonial exhibitions from 1866. These exhibitions, held in European cities until 1948, depict life in the colonial territories.</p>	
1909	United Kingdom	International Exhibitions
	<p>Heliopolis, Egypt, in this year, sees one of the first aviation exhibitions with an “Aviation Week”. While, initially, aviation was a sport, during World War I it became a weapon. It is only after the end of the war that aviation starts to be used as a form of “mass” transport for the wealthy.</p>	
1910	Spain	International Exhibitions
	<p>“Meisterwerke muhammedanischer Kunst” (Masterpieces of Islamic Art) exhibition in Munich displaying more than 3,600 artefacts. The exhibition gives Islamic art and archaeology a new push in the academic world and is considered a turning point in the orientalist view of and romantic passion for Islamic art and culture.</p>	
1910	Germany	International Exhibitions
	<p>A groundbreaking exhibition on Islamic art opens in Munich, “Ausstellung von Meisterwerken Muhammedanischer Kunst”.</p>	
1911	Italy	International Exhibitions
	<p>To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unification, international exhibitions are organized in Rome, Florence and Turin.</p>	
1920	Italy	International Exhibitions

Date

Country

Theme



First Milan Fair of industrial products: 1,233 exhibitors (including 224 foreigners) and 360,000 visitors.
