











Timeline / Before 1800 to After 1930 / TUNISIA / POLITICAL CONTEXT

Date	Country	Theme
1782 - 1813	Tunisia	Political Context
		During the reign of Hammuda Pasha Bey, known as the “Founder” of modern Tunisia, the Regency of Tunis enjoys a thriving economy and an overall sense of security.
1815 - 1816	Tunisia	Political Context
		The English Admiral Edward Pellow, 1st Viscount Exmouth imposes on the regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli new recommendations to slow the race at sea. He inaugurates the so-called Gunboat diplomacy, which involves the threat of military force.
1830	Tunisia	Political Context
		With the capture of Algiers, France ousts the Ottoman Empire and asserts its claim to the western Mediterranean. The beys and the regency’s elite then become aware of the dangers posed by the Europeans.
1837 - 1854	Tunisia	Political Context
		Rule of Ahmad Pasha Bey, known as the “Great Reformer” of modern Tunisia. His greatest achievements include modernisation of the army and the abolition of slavery.
1857	Tunisia	Political Context
		Promulgation of the Fundamental Pact by Muhammad Pasha Bey: a “Declaration of Rights” in 11 points. The pact guarantees Tunisians and also foreigners their civil and political rights, security of persons and properties, equality before the law, etc.
1861	Tunisia	Political Context
		Muhammad Sadiq Bey promulgates a constitution limiting his powers. Tunisia's first constitution is the culmination of the reformist policies of the 19th-century Husaynid beys.
1864	Tunisia	Political Context

Date	Country	Theme
	Tunisia	The popular uprising sounds the death knell for reform. The great figure of this insurrection, 'Ali bin Ghedham, comes from the region of Kasserine.
1873 - 1877	Tunisia	Political Context
	Tunisia	The regency of Khayr al-Din, the Grand Vizier reformer, who reorganises institutions and the economy. His major cultural works are the creation of Sadiki College and major reform of the Zaytuna Mosque.
1881 - 1884	Tunisia	Political Context
	Tunisia	Tunisians put up stiff resistance to French occupation without any external support. The Sublime Porte, itself threatened by the Western powers, limits the show of protest against the French occupation.
1881 - 1883	Tunisia	Political Context
	Tunisia	At the metropolitan palace, Muhammad Sadiq Bey signs the treaty imposed by the French Protectorate known as the Treaty of Bardo (or Treaty of Kasser al-Sa'id). This is followed by the Convention of Marsa in 1883. The Regency of Tunis passes from Ottoman suzerainty to French domination.
1907 - 1912	Tunisia	Political Context
	Tunisia	The Young Tunisians found the first French-language newspaper Le Tunisien. Echoes of their militant action are seen in the riots of Djellaz on 11 November 2011 and the tramway accident on 8 February 1912.
1920	Tunisia	Political Context
	Tunisia	The first Tunisian political party is established as the Constitutional Liberal Party of Tunisia: "Le destour". In a pamphlet published anonymously in Paris, one of its founders, Abdelaziz al-Thalibi, specified the party's demands.