

HEGEL (1770-1831) AND HIS TIME - TIMELINE 1748-1841

[Kai Froeb](#), 2007



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Year	Hegel	Other
1748		<p>War of Austrian Succession ends Peace of Aachen</p> <p>Adam Smith begins to deliver public lectures in Edinburgh Montesquieu: On the Spirit of Laws Klopstock: Oden Klopstock: Messiah Feb 6: Adam Weishaupt is born Jeremy Bentham is born</p>
1749		<p>Goethe is born</p> <p>Mirabeau is born</p>
1750		<p>The Little Ice Age (1500-1850) reaches its peak Sep 14: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian calendar Rousseau's essay: Discourse on the Arts and Sciences Jul 28: Johann Sebastian Bach dies Karl August von Hardenberg is born Knigge is born</p>
1753		<p>Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod Lazare Carnot is born</p>
1754		<p>Beginning of the French and Indian War in North America</p> <p>Christian Wolff dies Feb 2: Charles Maurice de Talleyrand is born Aug 23: Louis XVI is born Karl Friedrich von Steiger is born</p>
1755		<p>First English dictionary is published by Samuel Johnson Nov 1: Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake Winckelmann: Gedanken über die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in der Malerei und Bildhauerkunst ("edele Einfalt und stille Größe") Lessing: Miss Sara Sampson Montesquieu dies Nov 2: Marie Antoinette is born Nov 17: later Louis XVIII of France is born</p>
1756		<p>Begin of Seven Year War (Prussia vs. Austria, England vs. France) Jan 27: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is born</p>
1757		<p>Pantheon built in Paris Marquis de Lafayette is born Stein is born</p>
1758		<p>Karl Leonhard Reinhold is born May 6: Maximilian Robespierre is born Sep 29: Horatio Nelson is born</p>

1759		<p>Jan 15: The British Museum opens Adam Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments Voltaire: Candide Apr 14: Händel dies Oct 28: Danton is born Baron Maximilian von Montgelas is born Friedrich Schiller is born</p>
1760		<p>Russian army briefly occupies Berlin and Königsberg Claude Henri de Saint-Simon is born</p>
1761		<p>Jan 16: British capture Pondicherry, India from the French Gottlob Ernst Schulze ("Aenesidemus") is born May 3: August von Kotzebue is born</p>
1762		<p>Jan 4: England declares war on Spain & Naples Catherine the Great became empress of Russia after the death of Peter III Mozart: first public concert in Vienna (6 years old) Rousseau: 'Social Contract', 'Emile' J.G. Fichte is born</p>
1763		<p>End of Seven Year War</p>
1764		<p>Feb 15: St. Louis (USA) is established</p>
1765		<p>Stamp Act Mendelsohn: Phaedon or on the Immortality of the Soul Mar 27: Franz Xaver von Baader is born Wilhelm von Humboldt is born August Wilhelm von Schlegel is born</p>
1766		<p>Lessing: Laocoon Feb 14: Thomas Robert Malthus is born Sep 6: John Dalton is born Niethammer is born</p>
1767		<p>Lessing: Minna von Barnhelm, Hamburgische Dramaturgie Georg Philipp Telemann dies Louis Antoine Léon de Saint-Just is born August Wilhelm Schlegel is born</p>
1768		<p>Spinning Jenny invented 1st vol. of 1st Edition of Encyclopedia Britannica published Begin of Cook's first voyage Nov 21 Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher is born Karl Ludwig von Haller is born</p>
1769	<p>Sep 29: Hegel's parents, Georg Ludwig and Maria Magdalena marry</p>	<p>Aug 15: Napoleon Bonaparte is born Alexander von Humboldt is born</p>

1770	G.W.F. Hegel is born	<p>Captain James Cook explores the east coast of Australia and claims it for Great Britain</p> <p>Kant becomes Professor in Königsberg</p> <p>Baron Karl Sigmund von Altenstein is born</p> <p>Ludwig van Beethoven is born</p> <p>Friedrich Hölderlin is born</p> <p>W.T. Krug is born</p> <p>J.H.K. Hengstenberg is born</p>
1771		<p>Beginning of the French and Indian War in North America</p> <p>3rd and last vol. of 1st Edition of Encyclopedia Britannica published</p> <p>Discovery of Oxygen</p> <p>Goethe: Urfaust</p> <p>Aug 14: Sir Walter Scott is born</p> <p>Robert Owen is born</p>
1772		<p>1st division of Poland</p> <p>Last part of Diderot's Encyclopedie published</p> <p>Lessing: Emilia Galotti</p> <p>Novalis is born</p> <p>Friedrich Von Schlegel is born</p>
1773	<p>his sister, Christiane, is born</p> <p>Hegel goes to the deutsche Schule</p>	<p>English Tea Act is answered by Boston Tea Party (Dec 16)</p> <p>Prince Klemens Lothar Wenzel Von Metternich is born</p> <p>Goethe: Götz von Berlichingen</p>
1774		<p>Goethe: The Sufferings of young Werther</p> <p>Caspar David Friedrich is born</p> <p>J.F. Fries is born</p>
1775		<p>Begin of American Independence War</p> <p>Jan 22: André-Marie Ampère is born</p> <p>William Turner is born</p> <p>Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling is born</p>
1776	<p>entrance into Untergymnasium.</p> <p>birth of brother Georg Ludwig</p>	<p>Declaration of Independence of USA</p> <p>Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin 1st US ambassador in Paris</p> <p>May 1: Adam Weishaupt founds the Illuminati of Bavaria</p> <p>Jan 10: Thomas Paine: Common Sense</p> <p>Smith: An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</p> <p>Edward Gibbon: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire</p> <p>Goethe: Wilhelm Meister</p> <p>David Hume dies</p> <p>Amedeo Avogadro is born</p> <p>Jan 24: E.T.A. Hoffmann is born</p> <p>Johann Friedrich Herbart is born</p> <p>Heinrich von Kleist born</p>

1777		<p>Jun 14: Stars and Stripes adopted by Congress as United States flag Nov 15: U.S. Continental Congress approves the Articles of Confederation</p> <p>Jan 2: Daniel Christian Rauch is born Feb 12: Friedrich de la Motte Fouque is born Apr 30: Carl Friedrich Gauss is born</p>
1778		<p>France signs a Treaty of Alliance with the Americans</p> <p>James Cook discovers Hawaii Mar 30: Voltaire dies</p>
1779		<p>Lessing: Nathan the Wise Goethe: Iphigenie Feb 14: James Cook killed in Hawaii Friedrich Carl v. Savigny is born Jun 30: Adam Müller is born</p>
1780	Hegel takes the Landexamen for the first time	<p>Maria Theresia (Austrian Empress) dies Joseph II begins to rule Austria</p> <p>Fichte enters Jena theological seminary Lessing: Education of Mankind (Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts) Jul 1 [notJun 1]: Carl von Clausewitz is born</p>
1781		<p>Herschel discovers the planet Uranus May: Critique of Pure Reason (Kritik der reinen Vernunft) Schiller: The Robbers (Die Räuber) Lessing dies Jan 26: Achim von Arnim is born Jan 30: Adelbert von Chamisso is born</p>
1782		<p>Oct 27: Niccolò Paganini is born</p>
1783	September 20: Hegel's mother dies of "Gallenfieber"; Hegel also is seriously ill with it	<p>End of American Independence War, Sept 3rd: Peace of Paris</p> <p>Montgolfiers demonstrate their hot-air balloon Kant: Prolegomena Oct 29: Jean Le Rond d'Alembert dies</p>
1784	Beginning in the autumn, Hegel is a student at the Obergymnasium	<p>Order of Illuminati of Bavaria is forbidden by Edicts (on June 22, 1784, for its suppression) of the Elector of Bavaria (repeated in March and August 1785)</p> <p>Fichte breaks off theological studies without completing degree Kant: Ideas for a universal history Kant: What is enlightenment? Herder: Ideas for a Philosophy of History (1st part, other in 1785, 1787 and 1791) Denis Diderot dies Karl Friedrich Göschel is born</p>

1785		<p>Jan 1: first issue of the Daily Universal Register, later known as The Times, is published in London</p> <p>Kant: Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals</p> <p>Jacobi: 'On the teachings of Spinoza' (Begin of the atheism debate, starting as a debate between Jacobi and Mendelsohn on Lessing's supposed Spinozism)</p> <p>Jan 4: Jakob Grimm is born</p> <p>Feb 21: Karl August Varnhagen is born</p>
1786	Centennial celebration of the Stuttgarter Gymnasium.	<p>Friedrich II of Prussia dies</p> <p>Mozart: Figaro's wedding</p> <p>Kant: Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science</p> <p>Reinhold: Letters on the Kantian Philosophy</p> <p>Moses Mendelsohn dies</p> <p>Carl Maria von Weber is born</p>
1787		<p>Sep 17: United States Constitution completed</p> <p>Jan 11: Herschel discovers Titania and Oberon, two moons of Uranus</p> <p>Kant: Second edition of the Critique of Pure Reason</p> <p>Friedrich Schiller: Don Carlos</p> <p>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Don Giovanni</p> <p>Nov 15: Christoph Wilibald Gluck dies</p> <p>Mar 16: Georg Ohm is born</p>
1788	<p>September: Hegel leaves the Gymnasium; he gives the Abiturrede.</p> <p>October: reception in the Stift at the same time as Hölderlin.</p> <p>Hegel begins his study with philosophical faculty</p>	<p>Jan 28: First penal colony is founded at Botany Bay, Australia</p> <p>Jan 1: First edition of The Times (previously The Daily Universal) Feb 1: Isaac Briggs and William Longstreet patent the steamboat</p> <p>Fichte accepts position as private tutor to a family in Zürich</p> <p>Kant: Critique of Practical Reason (Kritik der praktischen Vernunft)</p> <p>J.G.Hamann dies</p> <p>Arthur Schopenhauer is born</p>
1789		<p>Beginning of the French Revolution</p> <p>George Washington elected as first US president</p> <p>Mutiny of the 'Bounty'</p> <p>Friedrich Schiller becomes Professor of History in Jena</p> <p>Augustin Louis Cauchy is born</p>
1790	<p>Hegel shares a room in the Stift with Hölderlin and Schelling.</p> <p>September: Magister-Exam.</p> <p>Registration in the theological faculty.</p>	<p>District of Columbia formed</p> <p>Begin of construction of White House</p> <p>Fichte leaves Zürich for Leipzig, where begins study of Kant</p> <p>Kant: Critique of Judgment (Kritik der Urteilskraft)</p> <p>Adam Smith dies</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin dies</p> <p>Friedrich List is born</p>

1791	Hegel's later wife, Marie von Tucher, is born	<p>Begin of Haitian Revolution</p> <p>Fichte travels to Warsaw to seek employment, then to Königsberg to ask Kant for financial support, then to Danzig where he works again as a private tutor</p> <p>Sept: Kant: On the Failure of All Attempts at a Theodicee (über das Mißlingen aller philosophischen Versuche in der Theodizee)</p> <p>Reinhold: The Foundation of Philosophical Knowledge</p> <p>Schiller begins his reading of Kant</p> <p>Mozart: The Magic Flute - first public performance</p> <p>Dec 5: W.A. Mozart dies</p> <p>Jan 15: Franz Grillparzer is born</p> <p>Apr 27: Samuel Morse is born</p> <p>Dec 26: Charles Babbage is born</p> <p>Michael Faraday is born</p> <p>Leopold Dorotheus von Henning is born</p>
1792		<p>France becomes a Republic</p> <p>Begin of 1st Coalition war against France</p> <p>Sept 20: Cannonade of Valmy</p> <p>French troops conquer Belgium, the Rhinlands and Mainz</p> <p>Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle composes La Marseillaise aka "Marche pour les armées du Rhin"</p> <p>Franz Xaver Baron Von Zach: 'The Tables of the Sun'</p> <p>Claude Chappe successfully demonstrates the first semaphore line, between Paris and Lille</p> <p>Fichte: Critique of All Revelation (at first assumed to be Kant's work)</p> <p>F. I. Niethammer, professor of theology and philosophy at Jena, publishes a defence of Fichte's Critique against attacks which had ensued when it was realised that Kant was not its author</p> <p>Reinhold: Letters on Kantian Philosophy, vol. 2.</p> <p>Schelling completes his Magisterdissertation</p> <p>Feb 29: Gioacchino Rossini is born</p>
1793	<p>May: the Archduke visits the Tübinger Stift; revolutionary tendencies are investigated</p> <p>June: theological disputation.</p> <p>Starting in July, Hegel is on leave from the Seminary and stays in Stuttgart</p> <p>Sept 19-20: Konsistorialexamen</p> <p>October: begins his activity as house tutor with K.F. von Steiger</p> <p>Hegel converts from Jacobinism to Girondism</p>	<p>Jan 21: Louis XVI guillotined</p> <p>Jul 13: Marat assassinated</p> <p>Oct 16: Marie Antoinette executed</p> <p>"Levee en masse", organized by Lazare Carnot in France</p> <p>In June Fichte lectures at Tübingen. He visits Berne</p> <p>Kant (Easter): Religion within the Boundary of Mere Reason (Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der bloßen Vernunft).</p> <p>Schiller: On Grace and Dignity (Über Anmut und Würde)</p>

1794		<p>Feb 11: 1st session of US Senate open to the public Apr 4: Danton guillotined Jul 28: Robespierre guillotined</p> <p>Fichte becomes successor of Reinhold as Professor in Jena Fichte: Grounding of the Entire Doctrine of Science (Grundlage der gesamten Wissenschaftslehre) Jan 16: Edward Gibbon dies May 8: Antoine Lavoisier dies Hermann Friedrich Wilhelm Hinrichs is born</p>
1795	<p>May: trip to Geneva Hegel subscribes 'Die Horen'</p>	<p>Directorium in France "Batavian Republic" created out of French occupied Netherlands 3rd partition of Poland</p> <p>Niethammer founds 'Philosophisches Journal', in which many of Fichte's essays would appear Schiller: Die Horen (until 1797) Schiller: On the aesthetic education of Mankind (in 'Die Horen') Dec 4: Thomas Carlyle is born</p>
1796	<p>July: hike through the Bernese Alps August: poem 'Eleusius' to Hölderlin End of the year: return from Berne to Stuttgart</p>	<p>Nov 17: Catherine the Great of Russia dies</p> <p>Schiller: On Naive and Sentimental Poetry Fichte: Foundations of Natural Law Schelling: On the possibility of a Form of Philosophy at all Schelling: Of the I as principle of Philosophy T.G.von Hippel dies Knigge dies</p>
1797	<p>January: begins the Hofmeister position that Hölderlin found for him with the wine merchant J.N.Gogel in Frankfurt</p>	<p>May: Napoleon ends 1070 years of independence of Venice, Italy Peace of Campo Formino between France and Austria</p> <p>Kant: The Metaphysics of Morals Kant: Metaphysical Foundations of the Doctrine of Right (Metaphysische Anfangsgrunde der Rechtslehre) Schelling: Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature Hölderlin: Hyperion Tieck: Puss in boots (Der gestiefelte Kater) Jan 31: Franz Schubert is born Nov 14: Charles Lyell is born Dec 13: Heinrich Heine is born</p>

1798	Cart's 'On the former political relationship between Vaud and the City of Berne' published anonymously by Hegel in Frankfurt	<p>Helvetic Republic Pope imprisoned by the French, Vatican becomes Republic under French influence Jun 12: French take Malta July: Napoleon invades Egypt Congress of Rastatt (until 1799) 2nd Coalition war against France</p> <p>Alessandro Volta and La Place discover electricity Hölderlin leaves Frankfurt Atheism debate about Fichte Schelling: Of the World Soul Malthus: Essay on the Principle of Population Schiller: Wallenstein Beethoven: Sinfonie No. 1 Dec 4: Luigi Galvani dies Apr 26: Eugene Delacroix is born Eduard Gans is born</p>
1799	January: death of Hegel's father in Stuttgart. March: Hegel makes the trip back to Stuttgart	<p>December: Napoleon named First Consul of France Baron Montgelas becomes main advisor of Bavarian King The Dutch East India Company is dissolved.</p> <p>July: The Rosetta Stone is discovered Meeting of Schelling, Schlegel brothers, Novalis and Tieck in Jena Schiller moves from Jena to Weimar Atheism controversy: Jan: Fichte: J. G. Fichte's Appeal to the Public concerning the Charge of Making Atheistic Assertions Mar: Fichte: Juridical Defence of the Editor of the Philosophical Journal against the Charge of Atheism Aug. Kant: 'Open letter on Fichte's Wissenschaftslehre', repudiating Fichte Sep: Jacobi: 'Open letter to Fichte', expanded form of a letter sent to Fichte in spring Reinhold's break with Fichte: due to Jacobi's criticisms, and to his infatuation with Bardili's 'logical realism' Fichte loses his position at Jena and Fichte moves to Berlin where he gives private lectures</p> <p>Schelling: First Plan of a System of the Philosophy of Nature Schelling: Introduction to the Sketch of a System of Naturphilosophy or on the Concept of Speculative Physics Herder: Metacritique Schleiermacher: On Religion: Speeches to its Cultured Despisers Hölderlin: Hyperion, vol. 2 George Washington dies May 20: Honoré de Balzac is born May 26: Aleksandr Pushkin is born</p>

1800	Hegel makes a trip to Mainz, which since 1798 belongs to the French Republic	<p>May 15: Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy Jun 14: Battle of Marengo, Austrian troops defeated Sep 5: Malta conquered by British Dec 24: An assault on Napoleon Bonaparte fails in Paris</p> <p>Invention of the voltaic pile by Alessandro Volta: the first chemical battery Infrared radiation is discovered by Herschel Schiller: Wallenstein Last publication by Kant himself Fichte: The Closed Commercial State Fichte: Destiny of Mankind Schelling: System of Transcendental Idealism Herder: Kalligone</p>
1801	<p>January: Hegel moves to Jena September: first philosophical book published, The Difference Between Fichte's and Schelling's Systems of Philosophy Aug 27: habilitation submitted in Latin on the orbits of the planets First meetings with Goethe Hegel becomes a Privatdozent without Besoldung (remuneration)</p>	<p>Peace of Luneville Thomas Jefferson inaugurated as President of U.S. in new capital of Washington Union of Great Britain and Ireland</p> <p>Fichte: 'A crystal-clear report to the general public concerning the actual essence of the newest philosophy: an attempt to force the reader to understand'. He writes of Schelling as his "spiritual colleague". Nevertheless, beginning of difficulties between Schelling and Fichte Schelling: Exposition of My System of Philosophy Jan 1: Giuseppe Piazzi discovers the first asteroid, Ceres J. Haydn: The Seasons F. Schiller: The Maid of Orleans Novalis dies Nov 1: Vincenzo Bellini is born L. Michelet is born</p>
1802	<p>Hegel and F.W.J. Schelling found Critical Journal of Philosophy (until 1803) Hegel: The Relation of Skepticism to Philosophy, Faith and Knowledge</p>	<p>Mar 25: Peace of Amiens between France and United Kingdom Aug 2: Plebiscite confirms Napoleon Bonaparte as consul for a lifetime Sep 11: Italian region of Piedmont becomes a part of France October: French army enters Switzerland US Military Academy founded at West Point</p> <p>Schelling: Giordano Bruno, or On the Divine and Natural Principle of Things Schelling: Further Presentation of my System of Philosophy A. Ruge is born Feb 26: Victor Hugo is born Jul 24: Alexandre Dumas is born Heinrich Gustav Hotho is born</p>

1803		<p>Britain declares war on France Apr 30: U.S. purchases Louisiana Territory and New Orleans from the French Metternich becomes Austrian ambassador in Berlin</p> <p>Robert Fulton propels a boat by steam power J.L. Tieck's translation of Minnelieder leads to the study of old Germanic literature F. Schiller: Die Braut von Messina Klopstock dies Dec 18: Johann Gottfried von Herder dies May 12: Justus von Liebig is born Dec 11: Hector Berlioz is born</p>
1804	<p>Hegel becomes member of two societies for Science of Nature 'geognostic voyage' to the Harz mountain, also visits Göttingen and Westphalen</p>	<p>Jan 1: French Saint-Domingue becomes independent Republic of Haiti Code civil enacted Napoleon prepares invasion of England Dec 2: Napoleon crowns himself emperor Dec 12: Spain declares war on Great Britain</p> <p>F. Hölderlin's translations of the tragedies of Sophocles into German Jean Paul: Flegeljahre F. Schiller: Wilhelm Tell Schelling: Philosophy and Religion Schelling: System of Philosophy in General and of the Philosophy of Nature in Particular Schelling: Propädeutik der Philosophie Feb 12: Immanuel Kant dies (80) Jacques Necker dies Ludwig Feuerbach is born</p>
1805	<p>Hegel named to außerordentliche Professor, without remuneration</p>	<p>3rd coalition war against France May 26: Napoleon becomes King of Italy Oct 21: Battle of Trafalgar Dec 2: Napoleon defeats combined Russo-Austrian forces at Austerlitz</p> <p>May 9: Schiller dies Oct 21: Horatio Nelson dies Apr 2: Hans Christian Andersen is born Jul 29: Charles Alexis de Tocqueville is born Mazzini is born Karl Rosenkranz is born</p>

1806	Oct: completion of the later 'Phenomenology of Spirit' (except the foreword)	<p>Jan 19: United Kingdom occupies the Cape of Good Hope Jan 30: Prussia takes possession of Hannover Holy Roman Empire dissolved by Emperor Franz II 'Rheinbund' created Württemberg becomes Kingdom Metternich becomes Austrian ambassador in Paris Oct 14: Prussia defeated in Battle of Jena-Auerstadt Oct 27: Napoleon occupies Berlin Britain declares blockade of French coasts Nov 21: by the Berlin Decrees, Napoleon begins the "Continental System", closing continental ports to British vessels and declaring all British ports to be in a state of blockade</p> <p>J.F. Herbart: German Education J.G. Fichte: Bericht über die Wissenschaftslehre May 20: John Stuart Mill is born John Sterling is born Max Stirner is born</p>
1807	<p>Jan: finished Preface of 'Phenomenology of Spirit' Feb 5: birth of his illegitimate son, Ludwig Fischer March: moves to Bamberg; editor and Redakteur of the Bamberger Zeitung April: publication of the 'System of Science: First Part: The Phenomenology of Spirit'</p>	<p>French troops occupy Königsberg Peace of Tilsit between Prussia and France Prussian Reforms under Prime Minister von Stein Slave trade is abolished in British empire</p> <p>Fichte appointed Professor in Königsberg but leaves (for Copenhagen) when French troops threaten to occupy East Prussia. Returns to Berlin after Peace of Tilsit Garibaldi is born</p>
1808	November: Hegel becomes rector of the Gymnasium in Nürnberg	<p>Jan 1: Importation of slaves into US is banned Metternich new Austrian Foreign Minister Congress of Erfurt Dec 13: Madrid capitulates to Napoleon.</p> <p>L. van Beethoven, 5th Symphony (op. 67) and 6th, 'Pastoral' Symphony J.G. Fichte: Address to the German Nation K.F. Eichhorn: History of German Law F. Schlegel: Language and Wisdom of the Indians J.F. Fries: New Critique of Reason Alexander Humboldt: Opinions of Nature J.W. Goethe: Faust, pt. 1 published as book Feb 5: Carl Spitzweg is born Jan 27: David Friedrich Strauss is born</p>

1809		<p>May: Napoleon captures Vienna, is excommunicated, imprisons pope Pius VII James Madison becomes the fourth President of U.S</p> <p>Lamarck: Philosophie Zoologique David Ricardo: The High Price of Bullion or Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes J.W. Goethe: The Elective Affinities Schelling: Of the Nature of Human Freedom August Schegel: Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature May 31: Joseph Haydn dies Jan 19: Edgar Allan Poe is born Feb 3: Felix Mendelssohn Bartoldy is born Feb 12: Charles Darwin is born Feb 12: Abraham Lincoln is born Bruno Bauer is born</p>
1810		<p>K.W. von Humboldt as Prussian minister of education reforms the gymnasia and institutes pre-university matriculation Berlin University founded with J.G. Fichte as rector Jun 4: Hardenberg is new Prussian Chancellor Jan 10: Marriage of Napoleon and Josephine is annulled Feb 11: Napoleon marries Marie-Louise of Austria July: Napoleon annexes the Kingdom of Holland Ostfriesland, Oldenburg, Hamburg and Bremen become French King George III of England recognized as insane</p> <p>H. von Kleist: Der Prinz von Homburg J.W. Goethe: Theory of Colours (Farbenlehre) G.F. Creuzer: Symbolism of the Ancients Mar 1: Frederic Chopin is born Robert Schumann is born</p>
1811	September: Hegel marries Marie von Tucher	<p>Mar: Luddites destroy machinery in Nottingham and Yorkshire towns Turnvater Jahn begins to work in public</p> <p>Berthold Niebuhr: Roman History J.W. Goethe: My Life, Poetry and Truth Adam Weishaupt dies Oct 22: Franz Liszt is born</p>
1812	1st Volume of 'Science of Logic' published Hegel's brother Ludwig dies in Russia First daughter Marie dies 1 month after birth	<p>June 8: U.S. Congress approves war against Britain (the formal declaration is made 19th) June 24: Napoleon's ill-fated invasion of Russia begins Aug 16: General William surrenders Detroit to British forces, thus postponing U.S. plan to invade Canada Sept 14: Moskau occupide by French troops Oct 19: retreat of Napoleon's "Grand Army" due to Russian resistance, few will return alive Dec: Prussia and Russia sign Contract of Neutrality</p> <p>J.G. Fichte: Transcendental Philosophy J. and W. Grimm: Fairy Tales P. Laplace: Analytic Theory of Probabilities Reinhold dies Feb 7: Charles Dickens is born</p>

1813	Hegel named Schulrat 2nd Volume of 'Science of Logic' published June 7: son Karl Hegel born	Feb 28: Prussia and Russia alliance Mar 16: Prussia declares war to France Oct 16-19: Battle of Nations in Leipzig Apr 8: Joseph Lagrange dies May 5: Soren Kierkegaard is born May 22: Richard Wagner is born Oct 9: Giuseppe Verdi us born
1814	Sept 24: son Immanuel born	April: Napoleon abdicates May 30: Napoleon exiled to Elba Vienna Congress Restoration of Ferdinand VII to the Throne of Spain Restoration of the French Bourbon Kings (Luis XVIII) Dec 24: Treaty of Ghent ends the war between Britain and U.S. Stephenson Adapts the Steam Engine for the Railroad Görres: Rheinischer Merkur Madame Germaine de Staël: De l'Allemagne Jan 27: Johann Gottlieb Fichte dies Mikhail Alexandrovich Bakunin is born
1815	Hegel visits Munich (München)	Jan 8: before news of peace of Ghent, the battle of New Orleans is fought and the British are defeated within half an hour March 1: Napoleon comes back to France Jun 18: Duke of Wellington and Gebhard von Blucher defeat Napoleon at Waterloo; 22nd, Napoleon abdicates for second time, after being given choice of resignation or deposition by the French Chambers Aug 2: by agreement between Prussia, Austria, Britain and Russia, the imprisonment of Napoleon is left to the British decision and he is banished to St. Helena (where he arrives 17th) Sep 26: 'Holy Alliance' founded by Emperor Francis I of Austria, King Frederick William III of Prussia, and the Tsar Alexander I of Russia Nov 20: 2nd Peace of Paris Organization of the German Confederation (Deutscher Bund) Organization of the German Burschenschaften Schelling: Ages of the World T. R. Malthus: An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent F.K. von Savigny: History of Roman Law in the Middle Ages Apr 1: Otto von Bismarck is born
1816	Third volume of Science of Logic published University Professor in Heidelberg	Argentina gains independence from Spain The "Year Without A Summer", caused by the Mount Tambora volcanic eruption Niebuhr discovers the Institutes of Gaius in Verona K.L.v.Haller: restoration of the Sciences of State, Vol.1 Goethe: Journey to Italy Schopenhauer: On the sight and colours

1817	<p>1st edition of the 'Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences'</p> <p>Coeditor of the Heidelberger Jahrbücher</p> <p>'Proceedings of the Estates Assembly in the Kingdom of Württemberg 1815-1816'</p>	<p>Mar 4: James Monroe is inaugurated fifth President of U.S</p> <p>Apr 28: Rush-Bagot Agreement is concluded between Britain and U.S. to limit naval forces on the Great Lakes</p> <p>Sep 23: by treaty with Britain, Spain agrees to end slave trade</p> <p>Oct 18: Wartburg Festival reveals revolutionary tendencies of German students who meet at Jena to celebrate anniversaries of Luther's death and of Battle of Leipzig</p> <p>David Ricardo: Principles of Political Economy and Taxation</p> <p>July 12: Henry David Thoreau is born</p> <p>Nov 30: Theodor Mommsen is born</p>
1818	<p>Oct 5: moves to Berlin, succeeding J.G. Fichte as professor</p> <p>Oct 22: inaugural lecture</p> <p>Nov 28: Hegel becomes a member of the Gesetzlose Gesellschaft</p>	<p>constitutions in the states of the German southwest</p> <p>Feb 12: Chile gains its independence from Spain</p> <p>May 5: Karl Marx is born</p> <p>May 25: Jacob Burckhardt is born</p>
1819	<p>Hegel visits the island of Rügen</p>	<p>Fries influenced student Karl Ludwig Sand murders the right-wing dramatist August von Kotzebue</p> <p>Karlsbad Decrees</p> <p>Jan 17: Simon Bolivar proclaims the Republic of Colombia</p> <p>Feb 6: Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles founds Singapore</p> <p>Jun 20: First steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic arrives in Liverpool from Savannah, Georgia</p> <p>Jacobi dies</p> <p>May 24: later Queen Victoria is born</p> <p>May 31: Walt Whitman is born</p> <p>Jun 20: Jacques Offenbach is born</p> <p>Sep 13: Clara Schumann is born</p>
1820	<p>Fall: Hegel travels the 1st time to Dresden</p>	<p>Feb 6: 86 free African American colonists sail from NY to Freeport, Sierra Leone</p> <p>Mar 30: Duc de Richelieu re-establishes censorship of French press</p> <p>Revolutions in Spain, Portugal and Neapel</p> <p>Argentina establishes penal colony in Falkland Islands</p> <p>Jan 30: Edward Bransfield discovers Antarctica</p> <p>Venus de Milo found on island of Melos</p> <p>Hans Christian Orsted discovers relationship between electricity and magnetism</p> <p>Malthus: Principles of Political Economy</p> <p>Friedrich Engels is born</p>
1821	<p>October: publication of 'Philosophy of Right' (Naturrecht und Staatswissenschaft im Grundrisse and Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts)</p> <p>2nd trip to Dresden</p> <p>Hegel becomes dean of the philosophical faculty for a one-year term.</p>	<p>Greece declares independence from the Ottoman Empire, starting the Greek War of Independence</p> <p>Saint-Simon: On the Industrial System</p> <p>J. Mill: Autobiography</p> <p>Goethe: Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre</p> <p>Feb 23: John Keats dies</p> <p>Apr 9: Charles-Pierre Baudelaire is born</p> <p>May 5: Napoleon I dies on St.Helena</p> <p>Aug 31: Hermann Helmholtz is born</p> <p>Oct 13: Rudolf Virchow is born</p> <p>Oct 30: Fyodor Dostojevsky is born</p>

1822	<p>Hegel writes the preface to Hinrich's book on the philosophy of religion</p> <p>Hallesche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an attack on Hegel, and Hegel fails in his attempt to get the government to intercede for him</p> <p>October: 1st trip to Rhineland, Belgium and Netherlands, visits de Ghert in Brussels</p>	<p>Oct 12: Pedro I declared constitutional emperor of the Brazilian Empire</p> <p>Dec 14: Congress of Verona ends, having ignored Greek War of Independence</p> <p>Hardenberg dies, Altenstein remains the only reformer (and only supporter of Hegel) in the Prussian government</p> <p>Hieroglyphs deciphered by Thomas Young and Jean-François Champollion using the Rosetta Stone</p> <p>Galileo Galilei's Dialogue taken off of the Roman Catholic Church's list of banned books</p> <p>Lamarck: Natural History of Invertebrate Animals</p> <p>July 24: E.T. A. Hoffman dies (46)</p> <p>Lazare Carnot dies in Magdeburg</p> <p>Jan 6: Heinrich Schliemann is born</p> <p>Gregor Mendel is born</p>
1823	trip to Leipzig	<p>Monroe Doctrine</p> <p>Olbers paradox described by the German astronomer Wilhelm Olbers</p> <p>Eckermann becomes Goethe's private secretary</p> <p>Friedrich Schleiermacher: Christian Dogma</p> <p>Ernst Renan is born</p>
1824	<p>Sept/Oct: travel to Vienna via Dresden and Prague</p> <p>Nov 4: Hegel writes the Prussian police on behalf of Victor Cousin</p>	<p>Charles X becomes King of France</p> <p>Nov: in U.S. presidential election none of the four candidates has a majority; House of Representatives elect John Adams as president.</p> <p>Beethoven: Ninth Symphony</p> <p>James Mill: Essays on Government</p> <p>Leopold von Ranke's History of the Roman and Teutonic People, founds modern historiography</p> <p>J.F. Herbart: Psychology as a Science Mar 2: Bedrich Smetana is born</p> <p>Mar 12: Gustav Kirchhoff is born</p> <p>Sep 4: Anton Bruckner is born</p>
1825		<p>Mar 4: John Quincy Adams is inaugurated sixth President of U.S.</p> <p>Oct 26: Erie Canal opens (passage from Albany, NY to Lake Erie)</p> <p>Opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway (first track in England)</p> <p>Jan 3: Robert Owen founds America's first utopian society at New Harmony, Indiana</p> <p>Joseph Smith, founder of Mormons, claims he had his vision</p> <p>Comte de St. Simon: Nouveau Christianisme</p> <p>Franz Schubert: 'Death and the Maiden' quartet</p> <p>Jean Paul dies</p> <p>Oct 25: Johann Strauss II is born</p>

1826	<p>Hegel: On a Complaint on Account of a Public Slander of the Catholic Religion</p> <p>Hegel: 'On the Converted' for the Berliner Schnellpost</p> <p>July 23: Founding of the Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik</p> <p>Ludwig Fischer leaves the Hegel family (probable date)</p>	<p>University College, London, and Munich University founded</p> <p>First railway tunnel (Liverpool-Manchester railway)</p> <p>Franz Xaver von Baader becomes Professor in München</p> <p>F. Mendelssohn: music for A Midsummer Night's Dream</p> <p>James Fenimore Cooper: The Last of the Mohicans</p> <p>Heinrich Heine: Pictures of Travel, I</p> <p>J. v. Eichendorf: Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts</p> <p>Jul 4: Thomas Jefferson and John Adams die</p>
1827	<p>2nd, much enlarged edition of the Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences</p> <p>August-October: trip to Paris, visits Lazare Carnot in Magdeburg, visits Cousin in Paris returning via Rhineland, Belgium (2nd visit to van Ghert, discusses Ludwig Fisher), Netherlands, Weimar (visits Goethe)</p> <p>publishes 'On the Episode of the Mahabharata Known as the Bhagavad-Gita by Wilhelm von Humboldt' in the Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik</p>	<p>Schelling: On History of Modern Philosophy</p> <p>Heine: Book of Songs (Buch der Lieder)</p> <p>Mar 5: Pierre Simon Laplace dies (77)</p> <p>Mar 26: Ludwig van Beethoven dies (56)</p>
1828	<p>Review of Hamann's Writings and Review of Solger in the Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik</p>	<p>Thomas Carlyle's Essay on Goethe draws attention of English readers to German literature</p> <p>S.T. Coleridge: Constitution of Church and State</p> <p>Nov 19: Franz Schubert dies (31)</p> <p>Feb 8: Jules Verne is born</p> <p>Mar 20: Henrik Ibsen is born</p> <p>Sep 9: Leo Tolstoy is born</p>
1829	<p>Hegel publishes his review of Goeschel's 'Aphorisms on Ignorance and Absolute Knowing' in the Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik</p> <p>Hegel is elected rector of the university of Berlin</p> <p>September: 2nd trip to Prague; visit the spa in Karlsbad where he accidentally meets Schelling; on the return trip, he visits Goethe</p>	<p>Mar 4: Andrew Jackson is inaugurated President of U.S.</p> <p>Aug 9: First steam locomotive runs in U.S. (Baltimore-Ohio)</p> <p>First edition of Encyclopedia Americana</p> <p>Joseph Smith publishes 'The Book of Mormon'</p> <p>James Mill: Analysis of the Human Mind</p> <p>Friedrich von Schlegel dies</p> <p>Jan 3: Konrad Duden is born</p> <p>Feb 2: Alfred Brehm is born</p>
1830	<p>Third edition of the 'Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences'</p> <p>Mar 6: lunch with the royal family during which there is a remembrance of Hölderlin</p> <p>June 25: Latin speech on the three hundredth anniversary of the Augsburg Confession</p>	<p>July Revolution in France, Louis Philippe becomes King of France</p> <p>Belgian Revolution</p> <p>Oct 4: Creation of the state of Belgium after separation from The Netherlands</p> <p>First Polish Rebellion</p> <p>Greece gains independence from the Ottoman empire</p> <p>First long-distance (Manchester-Liverpool) railway begins operation</p> <p>Charles Lyell: Principles of Geology</p> <p>F.J. Stahl: Philosophy of Law</p> <p>Auguste Comte: Course of Positive Philosophy</p> <p>Dec 17: Simon Bolivar dies (47)</p>

1831	<p>essay 'On the English Reform Bill of 1831' (1st part published, 2nd part censored)</p> <p>Ludwig Fischer dies</p> <p>New reworking of Science of Logic, Volume I, including new preface (appears 1832)</p> <p>Hegel signs contract for the publication of 'Lectures on the Proof of God' (later published by Marheinke)</p> <p>Hegel signs contract for a 2nd, reworked edition of the 'Phenomenology of Spirit' (rework was completed only up to page 35)</p> <p>Nov 14: Hegel dies</p> <p>Nov 16: The rector of the Berlin University, the Hegelian Marheinke, delivers a speech in honor of Hegel. Hegel is buried in the Berlin Dorothenfriedhof beside the grave of Fichte, like Hegel had wished.</p>	<p>Cholera enters Europe</p> <p>Honore de Balzac: La Comedie Humaine (The Human Comedy)</p> <p>Dec 27: Charles Darwin embarks aboard the HMS Beagle</p> <p>Goethe: Faust II</p> <p>Berthold Niebuhr dies</p> <p>Carl von Clausewitz dies</p> <p>Stein dies</p> <p>Oct 6: Richard Dedekind is born</p>
1832	<p>A complete edition of Hegel's works ('Freunde-sausgabe') < https://hegel.net/en/editions#werke-vollst%C3%A4ndige-ausgabe-durch-einen-verein-von-freunden-des-verewigten.-18-bde.-berlin-1832-1845> appears in 21 volumes between 1832 and 1845, published by the 'Freunde des Verewigten'</p>	<p>US Democratic Party founded</p> <p>Feb 12: Ecuador annexes the Galapagos Islands</p> <p>Giuseppe Mazzini founds "Young Italy".</p> <p>Comte: Cours de philosophie positive, 6 vol. (Lectures on the positive philosophy)</p> <p>Goethe: Faust II (published after Goethe's death)</p> <p>Mar 22: Goethe dies</p> <p>Jun 6: Jeremy Bentham dies</p> <p>Jan 6: Gustave Doré is born</p> <p>Jan 23: Edouard Manet is born</p> <p>Jan 27: Lewis Carroll is born</p> <p>Aug 16: Wilhelm Wundt is born</p>
1833		<p>The Zollverein founded by Friedrich List</p> <p>Jan 3: Britain seizes control of the Falkland Islands</p> <p>Apr 3: attempt by revolutionaries in Germany to take over Frankfurt Diet in protest against articles of June 1832 is easily crushed</p> <p>Dec: General Trades Union in New York links all unions in one organization</p> <p>Charles Babbage described his Analytical engine</p> <p>Discovery of the first enzyme, diastase, by Anselme Payen</p> <p>G.E. Schulze ("Aenesidemus") dies</p> <p>May 7: Johannes Brahms is born</p> <p>Oct 21: Alfred Nobel is born</p> <p>Wilhelm Dilthey is born</p>
1834		<p>Spanish Inquisition suppressed</p> <p>East India Company monopoly on China trade ended</p> <p>Fire at the British Houses of Parliament</p> <p>British Poor Law Amendment Act</p> <p>Aug 1: Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies</p> <p>Dec 23: Thomas Malthus dies</p> <p>Friedrich Schleiermacher dies</p> <p>Jan 7: Johann Philipp Reis is born</p> <p>Feb 7: Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev is born</p> <p>Jul 19: Edgar Degas is born</p> <p>Ernst Haeckel is born</p>

1835		<p>First German railway, Nürnberg-Fürth David Friedrich Strauss: Das Leben Jesu (Life of Jesus), which holds that none of the Gospels is factually accurate A. de Tocqueville: De la Democratie en Amerique J. Grimm: German Mythology Büchner: Danton's Death Sep 23: Vincenzo Bellini dies Wilhelm von Humboldt dies Nov 30: 'Mark Twain' (pseud. Of Samuel Langhorne Clemens) is born</p>
1836		<p>Mar 6: Fort Alamo falls Beginning of the Chartist Movement Communist league formed in Paris</p> <p>R.W. Emerson's 'Nature' founds Transcendentalism Karl Immermann: Epigonen Schopenhauer: Über den Willen in der Natur (On the Will in the nature) Jan 27: Leopold von Sacher-Masoch is born Jul 8: Joseph Chamberlain is born Sri Ramakrishna is born</p>
1837		<p>Victoria crowned Queen of the United Kingdom Dec 29: King of Hanover dismisses seven professors of Gottingen University, including the brothers Grimm, who oppose his revocation of Constitution</p> <p>Samuel Morse invents the telegraph James Dana: System of Mineralogy Thomas Carlyle: French Revolution W.H. Prescott: Ferdinand and Isabella Immanuel H. Fichte founds 'Zeitschrift für Philosophie' C. Dickens: Oliver Twist Feb 10: Alexander Pushkin dies</p>
1838		<p>Start of First British-Afghan War Altenstein replaced by Eichhorn as Prussian minister of Education (no more protections of Hegelians)</p> <p>Proteins discovered by Jons Jacob Berzelius Jan 16: Franz Brentano is born July 8: Ferdinand von Zeppelin is born Oct 25: Georges Bizet is born Ernst Mach is born</p>
1839		<p>Jan 19: British East India Company captures Aden Jan 20: Battle of Yungay: Chile defeats a Peruvian and Bolivian alliance</p> <p>First German long distance railway, Leipzig-Dresden Michael Faraday: Researches in Electricity Jan 19: Paul Cézanne is born Mar 21: Modest Mussorgsky is born Charles S. Peirce is born</p>

1840		<p>Jan 22: British colonists reach New Zealand. Official founding date of Wellington Friedrich Wilhelm IV becomes new King of Prussia</p> <p>R. Wagner: Faust overture J.F. Cooper: The Pathfinder E.A. Poe: Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque P.J. Proudhon: What is Property? May 14: Altenstein dies May 27: Niccolo Paganini dies Apr 2: Emile Zola is born Nov 12: Auguste Rodin is born Nov 14: Claude Monet is born</p>
1841		<p>Jan 26: United Kingdom occupies the territory of Hong Kong</p> <p>Schelling moves from Munich to Berlin to take Hegel's former seat. His assignment by the new King demands him to "eradicate the Dragon Seed of Hegelianism" by his lectures Ludwig Feuerbach: Essence of Christianity Friedrich List: National System of Political Economy List is offered the position as chief editor of the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung". When he refuses, the position is offered to Karl Marx Rudolf Lotze: Metaphysics David Livingstone begins missionary work in Africa A.H. Hoffman: Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles T. Carlyle: On Heroes and Hero-Worship Marx: Dissertation On Demokrit and Epicur Kierkegaard: trip to Berlin, hears Schelling Kierkegaard: Master's Thesis, 'Über den Begriff der Ironie' May 23: Franz Xaver von Baader dies Herbart dies Feb 25: Pierre-Auguste Renoir is born</p>

Main Sources (external links):

- Daniel Ferrer's 'Philosophical Chronology of the 19th Century' < <https://web.archive.org/web/20040216041959/https://www.freewebs.com/m3smg2/19thcentury.html>>
- Wikipedia.org < <http://www.wikipedia.org>> : 18th < https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/18th_century> and 19th < https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/19th_century> century
- Hegel: Leben - Werk - Wirkungen (Stuttgart 1970)

These have been corrected and added by data from:

- Biographies in: Digitale Bibliothek 1: Deutsche Literatur von Lessing bis Kafka
- Biographies in: Digitale Bibliothek 2: Philosophie von Platon bis Nietzsche
- Biographies in: Digitale Bibliothek 59: English and American Literature
- Biographies in: Walther Killy: 'Literaturlexikon' (Digitale Bibliothek 9)
- Biographies in: Gero von Wilpert: 'Lexikon der Weltliteratur' (Digitale Bibliothek 13)
- Biographies in: 'Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart (RGG)' (Digitale Bibliothek 12)
- Biographies in: [Biographisch-Bibliographischen Kirchenlexikon](http://www.bautz.de/bbkl/) < <http://www.bautz.de/bbkl/>>
- Historical Data in: Der Grosse Ploetz
- Historical Data in: dtv Atlas zur Weltgeschichte, Band 2
- Brockhaus 'Kleines Konversationslexikon' of 1906 (Digitale Bibliothek 50)
- and other sources

However, some errors may have been overlooked in the first draft. If you find some, please [let us know](#).

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