

DATE	ARTS & CULTURE	HISTORICAL EVENTS	LISZT'S LIFE
<p>1811 Liszt born</p>	<p>Ferdinand von Hiller, William Makepeace Thackeray born; Heinrich von Kleist commits suicide; Ludwig van Beethoven's 'Archduke' Trio; Jane Austen's <i>Sense and Sensibility</i>.</p>	<p>George, Prince of Wales becomes Prince Regent; Luddite uprisings in Britain; the forces of Napoleon I occupy Hamburg.</p>	<p>Born 22 October in Burgenland; German was his native tongue; he grew up unable to speak Hungarian.</p>
<p>1812 Liszt aged 1</p>	<p>Charles Dickens, Robert Browning, Ivan Goncharov born; Beethoven's Symphonies Nos. 7 and 8; Brothers Grimm publish first volume of fairytales; Lord Byron's <i>Childe Harold's Pilgrimage</i>.</p>	<p>British prime minister Spencer Perceval assassinated; Anglo–American War begins; Napoleon I invades Russia but is forced to retreat from Moscow; Edict of Emancipation gives Jews rights of citizenship in Prussia.</p>	
<p>1813 Liszt aged 2</p>	<p>Richard Wagner, Giuseppe Verdi, Charles-Valentin Alkan, Søren Kierkegaard born; Christoph Martin Wieland dies; Beethoven's 'Battle' Symphony; Gioachino Rossini's <i>Tancredi</i> premiered; Austen's <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>; Percy Bysshe Shelley's <i>Queen Mab</i>.</p>	<p>Duke of Wellington defeats French at Battle of Vitoria; restoration of Bourbon dynasty in Spain.</p>	
<p>1814 Liszt aged 3</p>	<p>Jean-François Millet, Mikhail Lermontov born; Charles Burney dies; Beethoven's <i>Fidelio</i> (final version); Austen's <i>Mansfield Park</i>; Walter Scott's <i>Waverley</i>; Byron's <i>The Corsair</i>; Francisco Goya's <i>Executions of the Third of May</i>.</p>	<p>Louis XVIII accedes to French throne; Napoleon I exiled to Elba; Congress of Vienna convenes; Treaty of Ghent ends Anglo–American War.</p>	
<p>1815 Liszt aged 4</p>	<p>Anthony Trollope born; Beethoven's <i>Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt</i>; Franz Schubert's <i>Der Erlkönig</i>.</p>	<p>Otto von Bismarck born; Napoleon I escapes from Elba, defeated at Battle of Waterloo and exiled to St Helena; Humphry Davy patents miner's safety lamp.</p>	
<p>1816 Liszt aged 5</p>	<p>William Sterndale Bennett, Charlotte Brontë born; Richard Brinsley Sheridan dies; Rossini's <i>The Barber of Seville</i>; Schubert's Symphonies Nos. 4 and 5; Austen's <i>Emma</i>; Samuel Taylor Coleridge's <i>Kubla Khan</i>; Benjamin Constant's <i>Adolphe</i>; British Museum buys Elgin Marbles.</p>	<p>Napoleon I lands as prisoner on St Helena; Argentina declares independence from Spain, as does Brazil under the Portuguese Prince João; Indiana made State of USA; diet of German Confederation meets at Frankfurt.</p>	

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<p>1817 Liszt aged 6</p>	<p>Niels Gade born; Madame de Staël, Austen die; Coleridge's <i>Biographia Literaria</i>; Scott's <i>Rob Roy</i>; Byron's <i>Manfred</i>; John Constable's <i>Flatford Mill</i>.</p>	<p>Unrest and riots in England; Mississippi becomes state of USA; Greeks revolt against Turkish rule; Bolívar comes to power in Venezuela.</p>	<p>Overhears father playing a concerto by Ferdinand Ries and later sings one of its themes from memory; thereafter Franz receives regular lessons from his father, Adam Liszt (1776–1827), and makes rapid progress.</p>
<p>1818 Liszt aged 7</p>	<p>Charles Gounod, Emily Brontë, Ivan Turgenev born; Schubert's Symphony No. 6; Beethoven's 'Hammerklavier' Sonata; Mary Shelley's <i>Frankenstein</i>; Scott's <i>The Bride of Lammermoor</i>; John Keats's <i>Endymion</i>.</p>	<p>American–Canadian border defined along the 49th Parallel; Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle after which Allied army agrees to leave France; Illinois admitted state of USA.</p>	<p>By now he had mastered a large repertory of music by Mozart, Bach, Clementi, Hummel and others, and showed exceptional ability as an improviser.</p>
<p>1819 Liszt aged 8</p>	<p>Jacques Offenbach, Clara Schumann, Walt Whitman, Hermann Melville, George Eliot born; Schubert's 'Trout' Quintet; Byron's <i>Mazeppa</i>; Keats's <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i>; Theodore Géricault's <i>The Raft of the Medusa</i>.</p>	<p>Stamford Raffles establishes British settlement in Singapore; Peterloo Massacre in Manchester; Alabama becomes US state.</p>	<p>Adam takes Franz to play for Carl Czerny in Vienna; Czerny is astonished by Liszt's natural talent.</p>
<p>1820 Liszt aged 9</p>	<p>Jenny Lind born; Shelley's <i>Prometheus Unbound</i>; Alexander Pushkin's <i>Ruslan and Lyudmila</i>; Thomas Malthus's <i>The Principles of Political Economy</i>.</p>	<p>George III dies, succeeded by his son George IV; Duc de Berry is assassinated; the Cato Street Conspiracy to murder British cabinet ministers is discovered and its leaders executed; Liberia founded for freed Negro slaves.</p>	<p>Performs in public for the first time – the Concerto by Ries and improvisations on popular melodies; his next concert coincides with an assembly of the Hungarian Diet; Liszt captures the attention of many Hungarian noblemen who later financially support his studies abroad.</p>
<p>1821 Liszt aged 10</p>	<p>Charles Baudelaire, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Gustave Flaubert born; Keats dies; Carl Maria von Weber's <i>Der Freischütz</i>; Thomas De Quincey's <i>Confessions of an English Opium Eater</i>; Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's <i>Wilhelm Meister's Travels</i>; Constable's <i>The Haywain</i>.</p>	<p>Austrians put down rising in Naples; revolt of Greeks against Turks; nobility abolished in Norway; Bolívar defeats Spanish at Carabobo, ensuring Venezuelan independence.</p>	<p>Czerny becomes his teacher.</p>
<p>1822 Liszt aged 11</p>	<p>César Franck, Matthew Arnold born; Shelley, E.T.A. Hoffman die; Schubert's Symphony No. 8 'Unfinished'; Royal Academy of Music founded in London.</p>	<p>Turks massacre entire population of Chios (30,000 Greeks); Lord Castlereagh, British Foreign Secretary, commits suicide.</p>	<p>The Liszt family moves to Vienna; Czerny gives Liszt piano lessons every evening, and Antonio Salieri provides instruction in harmony and counterpoint; both teachers refuse to accept a fee; Liszt's numerous public performances are highly acclaimed by press and public alike.</p>
<p>1823 Liszt aged 12</p>	<p>Beethoven's <i>Missa solemnis</i>; Schubert's <i>Die schöne Müllerin</i>; Rossini's <i>Semiramide</i>; Weber's <i>Euryanthe</i>.</p>	<p>Monroe Doctrine proclaimed in US; First Burmese War between Britain and Burma begins.</p>	<p>A 'farewell' concert takes place 13 April in Vienna, to which Beethoven is invited; a 'homecoming' concert takes place 1 May in Hungary; the family leaves 20 September to travel to Paris; Liszt is refused entry to the Paris Conservatoire.</p>

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<p>1824 Liszt aged 13</p>	<p>Bedřich Smetana, Anton Bruckner, Wilkie Collins, Alexandre Dumas <i>films</i> born; Géricault, Byron die; Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 'Choral'; Schubert's 'Death and the Maiden' Quartet; National Gallery founded in London.</p>	<p>Louis XVIII succeeded by his brother Charles X; British acquire Singapore; death of Lord Byron at Messolonghi while assisting the Greeks.</p>	<p>Makes his London debut at the Argyll Rooms, 5 June, and returns 21 June to play Hummel's Concerto in B minor under Sir George Smart.</p>
<p>1825 Liszt aged 14</p>	<p>Eduard Hanslick, Johann Strauss II born; Antonio Salieri, Jean Paul die; Schubert's Symphony No. 9 'Great'.</p>	<p>John Quincy Adams elected American President; Bolivia declares independence from Peru, and Uruguay from Brazil; Dom Pedro becomes first Emperor of Brazil; Tsar Alexander I succeeded by his brother Nicolas I.</p>	<p>Performs in London and Manchester, and plays before George IV at Windsor Castle.</p>
<p>1826 Liszt aged 15</p>	<p>Weber dies; James Fenimore Cooper's <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>.</p>	<p>John VI of Portugal succeeded by his son Pedro IV who abdicates and is succeeded by his daughter Maria II; First Burmese War ends; Persia and Russia go to war.</p>	<p>Publishes <i>Étude en douze exercices</i>, which later form the basis of his twelve <i>Études d'exécution transcendante</i>.</p>
<p>1827 Liszt aged 16</p>	<p>Beethoven, William Blake die; Schubert's <i>Winterreise</i>; Alessandro Manzoni's <i>The Betrothed</i>.</p>	<p>Athens's Acropolis captured by Ibrahim Pasha; Greeks destroy Turkish fleet at Salona; combined French, Russian and British fleets destroy Turkish fleet at Navarino; Russia defeats Persia.</p>	<p>Performs Hummel's Concerto in A minor at the Argyll Rooms; Adam Liszt dies in Boulogne on 28 August from typhoid; Franz, deeply traumatised, composes a funeral march as a tribute to his father and withdraws from the concert platform.</p>
<p>1828 Liszt aged 17</p>	<p>Henrik Ibsen, Leo Tolstoy born; Schubert, Goya die; Webster's Dictionary.</p>	<p>Wellington becomes Prime Minister; Maria II of Portugal deposed by her uncle, the Regent Dom Miguel, as civil war breaks out; war between Russia and Turkey; peace between Russia and Persia.</p>	<p>Liszt is in poor health, and his absence from performing during the 1827–8 season leads to rumours of his death and a false obituary published 23 October by <i>Le Corsaire</i>.</p>
<p>1829 Liszt aged 18</p>	<p>Anton Rubinstein, John Everett Millais born; Friedrich Schlegel dies; Rossini's <i>William Tell</i>; Eugène Delacroix's <i>Sardanapalus</i>; J.M.W Turner's <i>Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus</i>.</p>	<p>Russo–Turkish War ends; Robert Stephenson's <i>Rocket</i> wins Rainhill Trials in Britain.</p>	<p>Composes <i>Grande Fantaisie sur la tyrolienne de l'opéra la fiancée de Auber</i>.</p>
<p>1830 Liszt aged 19</p>	<p>Paul Heyse, Camille Pissarro, Emily Dickinson born; William Hazlitt, Benjamin Constant die; Hector Berlioz's <i>Symphonie fantastique</i>; Stendhal's <i>The Red and the Black</i>; William Cobbett's <i>Rural Rides</i>; Delacroix's <i>Liberty Leading the People</i>.</p>	<p>George IV succeeded by his brother William IV; Algeria conquered by France; Belgium secedes from the Netherlands; uprising in Warsaw; riots in Britain.</p>	<p>Inspired by the July Revolution, Liszt begins to sketch a 'Revolutionary Symphony'; attends the first performance of Berlioz's <i>Symphonie fantastique</i> on 5 December in the company of the composer and transcribes the piece for piano shortly afterwards.</p>

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<p>1831 Liszt aged 20</p>	<p>Joseph Joachim born; G.W.F Hegel dies; Vincenzo Bellini's <i>Norma</i>; Giacomo Meyerbeer's <i>Robert le Diable</i>; Hugo's <i>Notre Dame de Paris</i>; Honoré de Balzac's <i>The Wild Ass's Skin</i>; Pushkin's <i>Boris Godunov</i>.</p>	<p>Austrian troops quell Italian independence agitations; Polish revolt put down by Russian troops; Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected King of the Belgians; Greece recognised as independent kingdom by Austria, Russia and Britain.</p>	<p>Liszt is in Switzerland when Paganini makes his debut in Paris.</p>
<p>1832 Liszt aged 21</p>	<p>Paul Gustave Doré, Edouard Manet, Lewis Carroll born; Muzio Clementi, Goethe, Scott die; Goethe's <i>Faust</i> completed; Lord Alfred Tennyson's <i>The Lady of Shalott</i>.</p>	<p>Britain's First Reform Act is passed; Otto of Bavaria elected King of Greece; Republican and legitimist risings in France suppressed; Polish Constitution of 1815 abolished and Poland becomes Russian province.</p>	<p>Attends Chopin's debut at the Salle Pleyel on 26 February and Paganini's second performance in Paris.</p>
<p>1833 Liszt aged 22</p>	<p>Johannes Brahms, Alexander Borodin born; Balzac's <i>Eugénie Grandet</i>; Pushkin's <i>Eugene Onegin</i>.</p>	<p>Britain annexes the Falkland Islands; British Tories adopt the name 'Conservatives'; Ferdinand VII of Spain dies, succeeded by the infant Isabella II; peace treaty between Russia and Turkey.</p>	<p>Liszt is introduced to Countess Marie d'Agoult.</p>
<p>1834 Liszt aged 23</p>	<p>Edgar Degas born; Coleridge dies; Berlioz's <i>Harold in Italy</i>; Robert Schumann founds <i>Die Neue Zeitschrift für Musik</i>; Eduard Bulwer-Lytton's <i>The Last Days of Pompeii</i>; Pushkin's <i>The Queen of Spades</i>.</p>	<p>Abolition of slavery on all British possessions; France, Portugal, Spain and Britain form alliance against Don Carlos who attempts to usurp Spanish throne, plunging the country into civil war; fire destroys Houses of Parliament.</p>	<p>Liszt and Marie arrange various rendez-vous and keep their liaison a secret.</p>
<p>1835 Liszt aged 24</p>	<p>Camille Saint-Saëns, Mark Twain born; Bellini dies; Gaetano Donizetti's <i>Lucia di Lammermoor</i>; Schumann's <i>Carnaval</i>; Hans Christian Andersen's first book of fairytales; Balzac's <i>Le Père Goriot</i>.</p>	<p>Francis II of Austria dies, succeeded by his son Ferdinand I; the Boers begin 'The Great Trek'; war in Spain.</p>	<p>Liszt and Marie's first daughter, Blandine-Rachel, is born in December, and the couple elopes to Switzerland to escape the scandal; Liszt accepts an invitation to head the piano faculty of the newly founded Geneva Conservatoire.</p>
<p>1836 Liszt aged 25</p>	<p>Leó Delibes, W.S. Gilbert born; Meyerbeer's <i>Les Huguenots</i>; Dickens's <i>Pickwick Papers</i> begins serialisation.</p>	<p>Siege of El Alamo – Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie killed; Texas gains independence from Mexico; Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte stages an unsuccessful revolt at Strasbourg and is banished to America.</p>	<p>Works on what would become the cycle <i>Harmonies poétiques et religieuses</i> and on the <i>Vingt-quatre Grandes Études</i>.</p>
<p>1837 Liszt aged 26</p>	<p>Mili Balakirev, Algernon Charles Swinburne born; John Field, Pushkin, Constable die; Berlioz's Requiem.</p>	<p>William IV dies, succeeded by his niece Victoria; Michigan made state of USA; Archbishops of Cologne and Posen expelled for opposition to Prussian religious policies; French Canadians revolt against British rule.</p>	<p>The famous 'ivory duel' between pianist Sigismond Thalberg and Liszt takes place in March; completes transcriptions of seven Schubert songs by July.</p>

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<p>1838 Liszt aged 27</p>	<p>Max Bruch, Georges Bizet born; Ferdinand Ries, Thomas Attwood, Lorenzo da Ponte die; Jenny Lind's Swedish debut, Schumann's <i>Kinderszenen</i>; Dickens's <i>Oliver Twist</i>; Karl Lebrecht Immermann's <i>Münchhausen</i>; Hugo's <i>Ruy Blas</i>.</p>	<p>First Afghan War begins; Boers defeat Zulus at Blood River; foundation of Anti-Corn Law League in Manchester; Irish Poor Law Act; parliament establishes prison sentences for juvenile offenders.</p>	<p>Travels to Vienna to give ten recitals for the victims of the flood disaster in Pest, which had destroyed homes and crops, and created a famine; Clara Wieck attends the concerts and is astonished by Liszt's remarkable performances.</p>
<p>1839 Liszt aged 28</p>	<p>Modest Mussorgsky, Paul Cézanne born; Fryderyk Chopin's Piano Sonata No. 2 ('Funeral March'); Dickens's <i>Nickleby</i>; Edgar Allan Poe's <i>The Fall of the House of Usher</i>; Stendhal's <i>The Charterhouse of Parma</i>; Turner's <i>The Fighting Temeraire</i>.</p>	<p>Argentina and Uruguay at war; China attempts to block importation of opium leading to the Opium War with Britain (1840–2); Ottomans invade Syria but are defeated; Treaty of London guarantees Belgian neutrality.</p>	<p>Gives six Beethoven Memorial Concerts in Vienna between 18 November and 4 December; premieres his new transcription of Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony; arrives in Pest in November – his first return to Hungary since childhood.</p>
<p>1840 Liszt aged 29</p>	<p>Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Émile Zola, Thomas Hardy, Auguste Rodin, Claude Monet born; Niccolò Paganini dies; Donizetti's <i>La Fille du regiment</i>; Schumann marries Clara Wieck; Lermontov's <i>A Hero of our Time</i>.</p>	<p>Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia form an alliance against Egypt; Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte is imprisoned at Ham after another failed attempt to gain support; Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert; William I of Holland abdicates.</p>	<p>4 January at the Hungarian National Theatre, Liszt is presented with a ceremonial sword of honour; meets Robert Schumann in Leipzig, who wrote important reviews of Liszt's Gewandhaus concerts in March for <i>Die Neue Zeitschrift für Musik</i>.</p>
<p>1841 Liszt aged 30</p>	<p>Emmanuel Chabrier, Pierre-Auguste Renoir born; Schumann's 'Spring' Symphony; <i>Punch</i> and <i>New Yorker</i> magazines appear for first time; Dickens's <i>The Old Curiosity Shop</i> and <i>Barnaby Rudge</i>.</p>	<p>Hong Kong taken by British; Straits Convention – Bosphorus closed to warships; Carlos López becomes first President of Paraguay.</p>	<p>After a series of successful concerts in the Berliner Singakademie, Liszt is driven to the Brandenburg Gate in a coach drawn by a team of white horses, with crowds lining the Unter den Linden bidding him farewell.</p>
<p>1842 Liszt aged 31</p>	<p>Jules Massenet, Arthur Sullivan born; Luigi Cherubini dies; Mikhail Glinka's <i>Ruslan and Lyudmila</i>; Verdi's <i>Nabucco</i>, Wagner's <i>Rienzi</i> premiered; Nicolai Gogol's <i>Dead Souls</i>; Dickens's <i>American Notes</i>.</p>	<p>British troops massacred in Afghanistan; Civil war in Uruguay; Webster-Ashburton treaty defines US–Canadian border; end of Opium War; South Australia declared Crown Colony.</p>	<p>Gives concerts in aid of the thousands of homeless in Hamburg, where the Great Fire destroyed much of the city.</p>
<p>1843 Liszt aged 32</p>	<p>Edvard Grieg, Hans Richter, Henry James born; Wagner's <i>The Flying Dutchman</i>; Felix Mendelssohn's incidental music to <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> premiered; Dickens's <i>A Christmas Carol</i>.</p>	<p>Hawaii becomes independent; Isabella II of Spain declared of age to rule; establishment of free Church of Scotland.</p>	<p>Directs a complete performance of <i>Die Zauberflöte</i> in Breslau.</p>

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<p>1845 Liszt aged 34</p>	<p>Gabriel Fauré born; Wagner's <i>Tannhäuser</i> premiered; Friedrich Engels's <i>Condition of the Working Classes in England</i>; Dumas's <i>The Count of Monte Cristo</i>; Poe's <i>Tales of Mystery and Imagination</i>.</p>	<p>Irish potato crop fails and famine begins; British incursions in the Punjab and Kashmir result in Anglo-Sikh War; Florida and Texas admitted into the Union.</p>	<p>Conducts his Festival Cantata in Bonn for the unveiling of the Beethoven Memorial.</p>
<p>1846 Liszt aged 35</p>	<p>Mendelssohn's <i>Elijah</i> premiered; Balzac's <i>Cousin Bette</i>.</p>	<p>Maori insurrection repressed; Treaty of Lahore ends Anglo-Sikh War; Cracow annexed by Austria; Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte escapes from prison and moves to London; Oregon-Canadian border settled along the 49th Parallel.</p>	<p>Tours Hungary, Burgenland, Transylvania and Ukraine.</p>
<p>1847 Liszt aged 36</p>	<p>Mendelssohn dies; Verdi's <i>Macbeth</i> premiered; Charlotte Brontë's <i>Jane Eyre</i>; Emily Brontë's <i>Wuthering Heights</i>.</p>	<p>Mormons emigrate to Utah and make Salt Lake City their headquarters; failure of Belgian wheat crops; famine in Holland; Liberia proclaimed an independent republic.</p>	<p>Performs in Kiev in February where he meets Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein; after a tour of the Balkans, Turkey and Russia, he gives his final concert in September at Elisavetgrad.</p>
<p>1848 Liszt aged 37</p>	<p>Hubert Parry, Paul Gauguin born; Donizetti dies; foundation of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; Dickens's <i>Dombey and Son</i>; Thackeray's <i>Vanity Fair</i>; Karl Marx and Engels's <i>Communist Manifesto</i>.</p>	<p>Discovery of gold, California; Second French Republic formed; Prince von Metternich falls in Austria; Pope Pius IX forced to flee to Gaeta; Joseph Radetzky's army is victorious at Custoza; Second Anglo-Sikh War breaks out.</p>	<p>Liszt settles at Weimar.</p>
<p>1849 Liszt aged 38</p>	<p>Chopin, Poe die; Fyodor Dostoyevsky sent to Siberia.</p>	<p>Battle of Gujarat ends the Sikh State; Hungarian revolt crushed with aid from Nicholas I; French troops restore Pope Pius IX in Rome; Frederick William IV refuses election as 'Emperor of the Germans' and parliament collapses.</p>	<p>Composes <i>Après une lecture du Dante</i> ('After Reading Dante') – <i>fantasia quasi sonata</i>.</p>

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<p>1850 Liszt aged 39</p>	<p>Zdeněk Fibich, Guy de Maupassant, R.L. Stevenson born; Balzac, William Wordsworth die; Dickens's <i>David Copperfield</i>; Nathaniel Hawthorne's <i>The Scarlet Letter</i>.</p>	<p>Liberal constitution drafted in Prussia; Anglo-Kaffir War erupts; Taiping Rebellion in China; University of Sydney established in Australia; Royal Meteorological Society founded in London.</p>	<p>Conducts the premiere of Wagner's <i>Lohengrin</i> on 28 August.</p>
<p>1851 Liszt aged 40</p>	<p>Turner dies; Herman Melville's <i>Moby-Dick</i>; Hawthorne's <i>The House of the Seven Gables</i>.</p>	<p>Crystal Palace built as centrepiece of Great Exhibition in London.</p>	<p>Revises his <i>Études d'exécution transcendante d'après Paganini</i> from 1839 as the six <i>Grandes Études de Paganini</i>.</p>
<p>1852 Liszt aged 41</p>	<p>Charles Villiers Stanford born; Gogol dies; Beecher Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>.</p>	<p>Second Empire begins in France; Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte pronounces himself Emperor Napoleon III; Second Anglo-Burmese War breaks out; foundation of South African Republic; Duke of Wellington dies.</p>	<p>Completes his <i>Harmonies poétiques et religieuses</i>.</p>
<p>1853 Liszt aged 42</p>	<p>Vincent van Gogh born; Verdi's <i>Il trovatore</i> and <i>La traviata</i> premiered; K.J. Erben's <i>Garland of National Legends</i>; Dickens's <i>Bleak House</i>.</p>	<p>Crimean War begins.</p>	<p>Guest conductor at the Karlsruhe Music Festival; composes the Piano Sonata in B minor in February; begins an illicit relationship with Agnès Street-Klindworth (1825–1906).</p>
<p>1854 Liszt aged 43</p>	<p>Leos Janáček, Oscar Wilde, Arthur Rimbaud born; Berlioz's <i>L'Enfance du Christ</i> premiered; Dickens's <i>Hard Times</i>.</p>	<p>Charge of the Light Brigade, Balaclava; US Republican Party formed.</p>	<p>Composes <i>Eine Faust-Symphonie</i> between August and October.</p>
<p>1855 Liszt aged 44</p>	<p>Whitman's <i>Leaves of Grass</i>; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's <i>Song of Hiawatha</i>; Trollope's <i>The Warden</i>.</p>	<p>Fall of Sebastopol.</p>	<p>Gives the first performance of his First Piano Concerto in E flat major at Weimar, with Berlioz conducting.</p>
<p>1856 Liszt aged 45</p>	<p>Schumann dies; Smetana leaves Bohemia for Sweden.</p>	<p>Crimean War ends; Second Opium War begins; Western Union Telegraph Company established.</p>	<p>Completes <i>Eine Symphonie zu Dantes Divina Commedia</i>; publishes the first group of six symphonic poems – <i>Tasso</i>, <i>Les préludes</i>, <i>Orpheus</i>, <i>Prometheus</i>, <i>Mazeppa</i>, <i>Festklänge</i> – all of which are dedicated to Princess Carolyne.</p>

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<p>1857 Liszt aged 46</p>	<p>Edward Elgar, Joseph Conrad born; Glinka dies; Baudelaire's <i>Les Fleurs du mal</i>; Flaubert's <i>Madame Bovary</i>; Dickens's <i>Little Dorrit</i>.</p>	<p>Indian Mutiny breaks out.</p>	<p>Begins work on his oratorio <i>Die Legende von der heiligen Elisabeth</i>; publishes editions of Beethoven's 32 Piano Sonatas and the symphonic poems <i>Héroïde funèbre</i>, <i>Hungaria</i>, <i>Ce qu'on entend sur la montagne</i>; both Liszt's daughters – Cosima and Blandine – are married.</p>
<p>1858 Liszt aged 47</p>	<p>Giacomo Puccini born; Offenbach's <i>Orpheus in the Underworld</i> (two-act version) premiered.</p>	<p>Government of India Act disbands East India Company.</p>	<p>Publishes the symphonic poem <i>Die Ideale</i>.</p>
<p>1859 Liszt aged 48</p>	<p>J.B. Foerster born; Gounod's <i>Faust</i> premiered; Smetana's <i>Wallenstein's Camp</i> completed; Eliot's <i>Adam Bede</i>, Dickens's <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i>; Charles Darwin's <i>On the Origin of Species</i>; J. S. Mill's <i>On Liberty</i>.</p>	<p>Napoleon III defeats Habsburg forces at Battles of Magenta and Solferino; John Brown executed for Harper's Ferry raid, Virginia; modern oil industry begins at Titusville, Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>His son, Daniel, passes away in December.</p>
<p>1860 Liszt aged 49</p>	<p>Gustav Mahler, Hugo Wolf, Gustave Charpentier, Anton Chekhov born; Arthur Schopenhauer dies; Eliot's <i>The Mill on the Floss</i>.</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln elected US President; South Carolina secedes from Union; Emperor Franz Josef introduces constitutional reforms; Second Opium War ends.</p>	<p>Begins to compile a complete edition of John Field's Nocturnes (c1860–70); in May Carolyne travels to Rome in order to plead to Pope Pius IX her case for marrying Liszt.</p>
<p>1861 Liszt aged 50</p>	<p>Dickens's <i>Great Expectations</i>; Eliot's <i>Silas Marner</i>.</p>	<p>Prince Albert dies; Confederate States of America formed, American Civil War begins; Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king of Italy; emancipation of serfs in Russia.</p>	<p>In January the College of Cardinals rules in Carolyne's favour: she and Liszt are permitted to marry and Liszt joins Carolyne in Rome; their wedding is planned for 22 October – Liszt's fiftieth birthday – but never takes place because the princess's husband manages to invalidate the Pope's decision; publishes his symphonic poems <i>Hamlet</i> and <i>Hunnenschlacht</i>.</p>
<p>1862 Liszt aged 51</p>	<p>Claude Debussy, Frederik Delius, Edvard Munch born; Verdi's <i>La forza del destino</i> premiered; Hugo's <i>Les Misérables</i>; Turgenyev's <i>Fathers and Sons</i>.</p>	<p>Bismarck becomes chancellor of Prussia; Union and Confederate forces engage at Battles of Sharpsburg (Antietam) and Fredericksburg.</p>	<p>Blandine, Liszt's eldest daughter, dies in September after giving birth to her first child; completes <i>Die Legende von der heiligen Elisabeth</i>.</p>

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<p>1863 Liszt aged 52</p>	<p>Henry Ford, Pietro Mascagni born; Thackeray, Eugène Delacroix die; Berlioz's <i>Les Troyens</i> premiered.</p>	<p>Henry Ford born; Emancipation Proclamation abolishes slavery in Union states; Confederate forces routed at Battle of Gettysburg; US Capitol dome completed.</p>	<p>Composes his two Franciscan <i>Legends</i> and dedicates them to his daughter, Cosima, his only surviving child.</p>
<p>1864 Liszt aged 53</p>	<p>Richard Strauss born; Meyerbeer, Hawthorne die; Cardinal Newman's <i>Apologia pro vita sua</i>.</p>	<p>Austria forms alliance with Prussia and defeats Denmark in war for Schleswig-Holstein; William Tecumseh Sherman begins 'march to the sea' across Southern states.</p>	<p>Completes his <i>Totentanz</i> ('Dance of Death').</p>
<p>1865 Liszt aged 54</p>	<p>Jean Sibelius, Carl Nielsen, Paul Dukas, Alexander Glazunov, W.B. Yeats born; Wagner's <i>Tristan und Isolde</i> premiered; Dickens's <i>Our Mutual Friend</i>; Carroll's <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>.</p>	<p>American Civil War ends in surrender of Confederacy; Abraham Lincoln assassinated.</p>	<p>Receives the tonsure on 25 April; Cardinal Hohenlohe (one of the group who had intrigued against his marriage) officiates; from now on known as 'Abbé Liszt'; moves into Hohenlohe's private apartments in the Vatican, pursues his theological studies and enters the minor orders on 31 July.</p>
<p>1866 Liszt aged 55</p>	<p>Ferruccio Busoni, Eric Satie, Wassily Kandinsky born; Friedrich Rückert dies; first performance of Smetana's <i>The Bartered Bride</i>; Dostoyevsky's <i>Crime and Punishment</i> and <i>The Gambler</i>.</p>	<p>Austria defeated by Prussia in Seven Weeks War; Bismarck forms North German Confederation.</p>	<p>Moves into the Santa Francesca Romana on 22 November, St Cecilia's Day.</p>
<p>1867 Liszt aged 56</p>	<p>Wagner completes <i>Die Meistersinger</i>; Baudelaire, Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres die; Trollope's <i>The Last Chronicle of Barset</i>; Marx's <i>Das Kapital</i>, Vol. 1.</p>	<p>Austria and Hungary made a dual monarchy under one crown; US purchases Alaska from Russia.</p>	<p>After discovering that Cosima, his only surviving child, would soon leave Hans von Bülow in order to live with Richard Wagner, Liszt confronts Wagner and Cosima; he is unable to dissuade them.</p>
<p>1868 Liszt aged 57</p>	<p>Stefan Georg, Maxim Gorky born; Rossini dies; Grieg's Piano Concerto (first version); Brahms's <i>A German Requiem</i>; Wagner's <i>Die Meistersinger</i> premiered; Louisa May Alcott's <i>Little Women</i>.</p>	<p>Ulysses S. Grant elected US President.</p>	<p>His Requiem is now largely complete (the final movement, 'Libera me', follows four years later).</p>

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<p>1869 Liszt aged 58</p>	<p>Hans Pfitzner, André Gide, Henri Matisse born; Berlioz dies; Dostoyevsky's <i>The Idiot</i>; Tolstoy completes <i>War and Peace</i>.</p>	<p>First US transcontinental railway line inaugurated with linking of Central Pacific and Union Pacific; Wyoming extends voting rights to women; Heinz and Noble form food packing company in US.</p>	<p>Returns to Weimar to give piano masterclasses – the beginning of his 'vie trifurquée' ('threefold life'), in which he divides each year between Rome, Weimar and Budapest.</p>
<p>1870 Liszt aged 59</p>	<p>Vitezslav Novák born; Dickens dies; Delibes's <i>Coppélia</i> premiered.</p>	<p>Vladimir Lenin born; outbreak of Franco–Prussian War; John D. Rockefeller establishes Standard Oil Company in Cleveland, Ohio.</p>	<p>Cosima marries Wagner and turns Protestant shortly after.</p>
<p>1871 Liszt aged 60</p>	<p>Marcel Proust born; Verdi's <i>Aida</i> premiered; Darwin's <i>The Descent of Man</i>; James Whistler's <i>Arrangement in Grey and Black (Whistler's Mother)</i>.</p>	<p>Franco–Prussian War ends; German Reich formed with Bismarck as Chancellor; Revolution in Paris leads to formation of Commune; Indian Appropriation Act in US nullifies treaties with Native Americans.</p>	<p>Accepts in June the title of Royal Hungarian Counsellor from Emperor Franz Joseph; publishes editions of keyboard works by Schubert (1871–80) and Weber (1871–83).</p>
<p>1872 Liszt aged 61</p>	<p>Alexander Scriabin, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Bertrand Russell born; Eliot's <i>Middlemarch</i>; Nietzsche's <i>The Birth of Tragedy</i>.</p>	<p><i>Dreikaiserbund</i> formed between Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia; Yellowstone Park established.</p>	<p>Composes the Impromptu in F sharp major ('Nocturne') and dedicates it to Baroness Olga von Meyendorff.</p>
<p>1873 Liszt aged 62</p>	<p>Sergei Rachmaninov, Max Reger born; Rimbaud's <i>Une Saison en enfer</i>.</p>	<p>New York Stock Exchange closes in Wall Street panic.</p>	<p>Conducts the first performance of his <i>Christus</i> in May in Weimar (he had written most of the oratorio in Rome).</p>
<p>1874 Liszt aged 63</p>	<p>Arnold Schoenberg, Charles Ives, Gustav Holst, Joseph Suk, Oskar Nedbal born; Smetana's <i>Má vlast</i> completed; Mussorgsky's <i>Boris Godunov</i>; J. Strauss's <i>Die Fledermaus</i> premiered; first Impressionist exhibition, Paris.</p>	<p>Spain forms a constitutional monarchy with Alfonso XII.</p>	<p>Composes <i>Ihr Glocken von Marling</i> ('You Bells of Marling') and completes <i>Die Glocken des Strassburger Münsters</i> ('The Bells of Strasbourg Cathedral').</p>

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<p>1875 Liszt aged 64</p>	<p>Maurice Ravel, Rainer Maria Rilke, Thomas Mann born; Bizet dies; Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto completed; Bizet's <i>Carmen</i> premiered.</p>	<p>Kwang-Su becomes Emperor of China; Britain buys 176,602 shares in the Suez Canal.</p>	<p>In March Liszt is appointed the first president of the newly formed National Royal Academy of Music, Budapest, due to open on 14 November; the institution has since been renamed the Liszt Academy of Music.</p>
<p>1876 Liszt aged 65</p>	<p>Manuel de Falla born; Wagner's complete <i>Ring</i> cycle first performed in Bayreuth; Henrik Ibsen's <i>Peer Gynt</i>; Grieg's <i>Peer Gynt</i>; Brahms's First Symphony premiered; Twain's <i>Tom Sawyer</i>.</p>	<p>Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone; George Armstrong Custer killed at Battle of Little Big Horn.</p>	<p>Transcribes Saint-Saëns' <i>Danse macabre</i>; begins to suffer from depression and his health deteriorates.</p>
<p>1877 Liszt aged 66</p>	<p>Tolstoy completes <i>Anna Karenina</i>; disastrous first performance of Bruckner's Third Symphony; Tchaikovsky's <i>Swan Lake</i>; Brahms's Second Symphony premiered.</p>	<p>Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India; Russo-Turkish War begins; Great Strike begins in US.</p>	<p>Returns to the Villa d'Este.</p>
<p>1878 Liszt aged 67</p>	<p>Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony completed; Hardy's <i>The Return of the Native</i>.</p>	<p>Congress of Berlin ends Russo-Turkish War; Second Afghan War begins; Thomas Edison patents the phonograph.</p>	<p>Publishes his complete edition of Chopin's Preludes.</p>
<p>1879 Liszt aged 68</p>	<p>Frank Bridge, John Ireland, Ottorino Respighi born; Tchaikovsky's <i>Eugene Onegin</i>; Brahms Violin Concerto premiered; Ibsen's <i>A Doll's House</i>.</p>	<p>Albert Einstein, Joseph Stalin born; Germany and Austria-Hungary form Dual Alliance; Edison demonstrates carbon filament lamp; Frank Winfield Woolworth opens five-and-ten-cent store in Utica, New York.</p>	<p>Completes <i>Via crucis</i>; made an honorary Canon of Albano.</p>
<p>1880 Liszt aged 69</p>	<p>Robert Musil born; Eliot, Flaubert die; Dostoyevsky's <i>The Brothers Karamazov</i>.</p>	<p>Second Afghan War ends; First Boer War begins.</p>	<p>Composes <i>Des Tages laute Stimmen schweigen</i> ('The Loud Voices of the Day Fall Silent').</p>

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<p>1881 Liszt aged 70</p>	<p>Béla Bartók, Stefan Zweig, Pablo Picasso born; Mussorgsky, Dostoyevsky die; Ibsen's <i>Ghosts</i>; James's <i>The Portrait of a Lady</i>.</p>	<p>Benjamin Disraeli dies; US President Garfield, Russian Tsar Alexander II assassinated; First Boer War ends; Billy the Kid shot dead.</p>	<p>2 July falls down the stairs of the Hofgärtnererei; his serious injuries confine him to bed for most of the summer.</p>
<p>1882 Liszt aged 71</p>	<p>Igor Stravinsky, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, A.A. Milne born; Longfellow, Trollope, R.W. Emerson, Darwin die.</p>	<p>Formation of Triple Alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary.</p>	<p>Liszt is in Bayreuth for the summer to attend the final rehearsals, the premiere and four of the subsequent performances of Wagner's <i>Parsifal</i>.</p>
<p>1883 Liszt aged 72</p>	<p>Arnold Bax, Karol Szymanowski, Anton Webern, Franz Kafka born; Wagner, Manet, Marx, Ivan Turgenev die; Bruckner completes Seventh Symphony; Brahms's Third Symphony premiered; Twain's <i>Life on the Mississippi</i>; Stevenson's <i>Treasure Island</i>.</p>	<p>Benito Mussolini born; Brooklyn Bridge opens in New York.</p>	<p>Gives a large donation for the erection of the Bach monument in Eisenach; Wagner's death draws from Liszt two memorial tributes: <i>R.W. - Venezia</i> and <i>Am Grabe Richard Wagners</i> ('At Richard Wagner's Grave').</p>
<p>1884 Liszt aged 73</p>	<p>Smetana dies; Bruckner's Seventh Symphony premiered; Twain's <i>Huckleberry Finn</i>.</p>	<p>Greenwich, UK, becomes prime meridian; Grover Cleveland elected US President.</p>	<p>Composes <i>In domum Domini ibimus</i> for organ or piano, <i>Siegesmarsch-Marche triomphale</i>, and three <i>Czárdás</i>.</p>
<p>1885 Liszt aged 74</p>	<p>Alban Berg, Edgar Varèse, D.H. Lawrence, Niels Bohr born; Hugo dies; Brahms completes Fourth Symphony; Nietzsche's <i>Also sprach Zarathustra</i>; Zola's <i>Germinal</i>; Wilde's <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i>.</p>	<p>Niels Bohr born; King Leopold II of Belgium establishes Congo Free State; General Charles Gordon killed at Khartoum.</p>	<p>Composes his <i>Bagatelle sans tonalité</i>; it is performed in public by his pupil Hugo Mansfeldt a few days later.</p>
<p>1886 Liszt aged 75</p>	<p>Dickinson dies; Rimbaud's <i>Les Illuminations</i>; James's <i>The Bostonians</i>; Hardy's <i>The Mayor of Casterbridge</i>; Rodin's <i>The Burghers of Calais</i>; Nietzsche's <i>Beyond Good and Evil</i>.</p>	<p>Statue of Liberty dedicated by President Cleveland; Geronimo surrenders in Arizona.</p>	<p>Dies July 31 in Bayreuth aged 74; Camille Saint-Saëns dedicates his Symphony No. 3 ('Organ Symphony') to Liszt, which had been premiered in London a few weeks before his death.</p>