Timeline

1600 — 1625 — 1650 — 1675 — 1700 — 1725 — 1750 — 1775 — 1800 — 1825 — 1850

Italy is divided into various states and kingdoms, including the Kingdom of Sicily, the Duchy of Milan, the various papal states and the Republic of Venice.

1601: The Duchy of Savoy expands, incorporating territories around Turin.

1600: Switzerland is composed of several republics and cantons, each with its own laws and systems of government.

1614 Start of the Counter-Reformation, which has a significant religious and cultural impact in Italy.

1630-1631: The plague strikes Piedmont, causing serious loss of life.

1634: The Thirty Years' War affects Switzerland, but the country manages to maintain a degree of neutrality.

1617: Treaty of Stolbovo - Sweden gains control of most of Finland from Russia.

1618-1648: The Thirty Years' War, which involved most of Europe, profoundly affects Austria, with significant political and social consequences.

1648-1654 The War of the Shortcut, a series of conflicts for control of the territory, involves several Italian states

1648: The Peace of Westphalia officially recognises Switzerland's neutrality and sovereignty.

1648: The Peace of Westphalia marks the end of the Thirty Years' War and establishes the importance of European states, including Austria, in the European political landscape.

1683: The famous siege of Vienna by the Ottoman Empire is repelled, marking a turning point in the wars between Austria and the Ottoman Empire.

1713: The Treaty of Utrecht, concluded after the War of Spanish Succession, changes the borders in Europe, strengthening some Italian states such as the Duchy of Savoy.

1706: The Battle of Turin, during the War of the Spanish Succession, sees the Savoy forces successfully defend the city from French invaders.

1713: With the Treaty of Utrecht, the Duchy of Savoy obtains the Kingdom of Sicily, increasing its influence.

1714-1721: War of Ruotsi - Conflict between Sweden and Russia, with Finland suffering severe damage and occupation.

1734: During the War of the Polish Succession, Savoy crosses the Sesia River to the Ticino and takes Novara from the Duchy of Milan (ruled by the Habsburgs of Austria). From this date onwards, the border of Piedmont extends to the Ticino River.

1796-1797: Napoleon's campaigns bring significant reforms to Italy, despite military occupation.

1798: French forces invade Switzerland and the Helvetic Republic is established, leading to profound social and political changes.

1809: Finnish War - Following the war between Sweden and Russia, Finland becomes an autonomous Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire.

1804: Austria becomes the heart of the Austrian Empire with the proclamation of Francis II as emperor.

1815: The Congress of Vienna restores most of the borders that existed before the French Revolution; Italy remains divided into many states.

1815: After the Congress of Vienna, Piedmont becomes part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, expanding its territory.

1815: With the Restoration, the Congress of Vienna recognises Switzerland's perpetual neutrality. Valtellina is definitively ceded to the Duchy of Milan and then to Italy.

1848: Beginning of the Italian Risorgimento, a movement for national unity, which sees many uprisings in various Italian cities.

1848: The Italian Risorgimento begins, with Piedmont as one of the protagonists in the movement for national unity.

1848: After a brief civil war, the Sonderbundskrieg, Switzerland adopts a new federal constitution, establishing a democratic political system.

In 1600: The Fortis family from Lake Orta takes possession of the house and perhaps even builds it?

In 1757: The Pansiotti family buys the house.

Around 1800: Giovanni Domenico Bisetti buys the house opposite (former town hall).

1850 — **1875** — **1900** — **1925** — **1950** — **1975** — **2000** — **2025**

1859-1860: The Second War of Independence leads to the conquest of Lombardy-Venetia and the unification of most of Italy under the Kingdom of Sardinia.

1861: Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, with King Victor Emmanuel II. Cavour becomes prime minister.

1870: End of Papal Rome; Rome is annexed to the Kingdom of Italy and becomes its capital in 1871.

1915-1918: Italy participates in the First World War, fighting against the Central Powers.

1922: Benito Mussolini rises to power and the Fascist regime begins in Italy.

1939-1945: Italy participates in the Second World War, initially as an ally of Nazi Germany, but changes sides in 1943.

1946: Referendum on the abolition of the monarchy; Italy becomes a republic.

1957: Italy is one of the six founding members of the European Economic Community (EEC), a sign of its growing commitment to European cooperation.

1859: Piedmontese forces, led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, achieve important victories against Austria in the Second War of Independence.

1861: The unification of Italy is proclaimed, with Turin becoming the first capital of the new Italian state.

1865: The capital moves from Turin to Florence, but Piedmont continues to be a key region in the new kingdom.

1874: A revision of the Constitution is approved, extending democratic rights.

1914-1918: During the First World War, Switzerland maintains its neutrality.

1939-1945: Even during the Second World War, Switzerland remains neutral, despite pressure from neighbouring countries.

1994: In a referendum, Switzerland decides not to join the European Economic Area and subsequently remains outside the European Union.

2002: Switzerland becomes a member of the United Nations.

1866: The first law on education in public schools is established, contributing to the development of education in Finland.

1906: Finland introduces universal suffrage, becoming the first country in Europe to grant voting rights to all women.

1917: Declaration of Independence – Finland declares its independence from Russia on 6 December.

1939–1940: Winter War – Conflict between Finland and the Soviet Union, known for Finnish resistance.

1941-1944: Continuation War - Finland fights alongside Nazi Germany against the Soviet Union. **1944:** Moscow Peace Treaty - Finland signs an armistice with the Soviet Union and recognises territorial losses.

1995: Finland becomes a member of the European Union.

2020: Finland ranks as one of the happiest countries in the world according to several global studies.

2023: Finland reaches a significant milestone in its security history by becoming a member of NATO in response to growing regional tensions.

1867: Austria-Hungary is established as a dual empire, giving greater autonomy to the Kingdom of Hungary.

1914-1918: Austria participates in World War I as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The war ends with the defeat of the empire. The Austro-Hungarian Empire disintegrates and the Austrian Republic is proclaimed.

1934: The Austro-Fascist regime is established under Engelbert Dollfuß, restricting political freedoms.

1938: The Anschluss, the annexation of Austria to Nazi Germany, takes place, leading to occupation until the end of the Second World War.

1955: Austria signs the State Treaty, declaring its neutrality and regaining full sovereignty.

1995: Austria becomes a member of the European Union.

The municipality of Boca buys the house in front of the town hall (1867) from the Bisetti family, while lawyer Negri buys the house behind Pansiotti in 1855.

In the 1980s, Gerolamo Farè buys the house and marries Caterina Bisetti-Farè. The house becomes a hotel.

1962 Caterina sells the house to Serafino and Marilena Balzano and it becomes a bar.

In 2002, Chiaretta Tinivella took over the bar, which became the 'Bar Pinguino' and sold Le Piane products directly. In 2014, it became the headquarters of Le Piane.