

The 16th century.

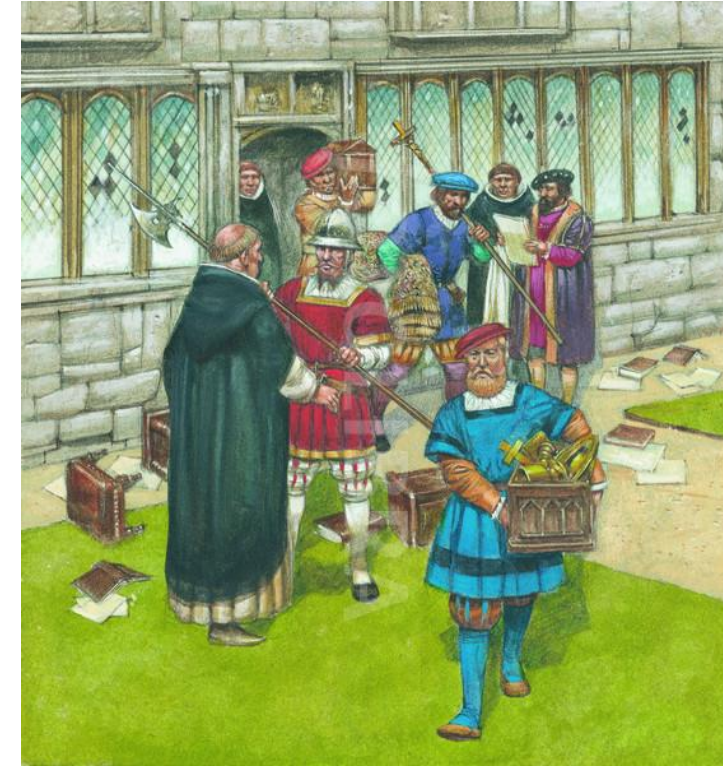
**The century of Reformation, absolute monarchy
and rise of England as a leading European power**

Henry VIII breaks with Roman Catholicism, 1534

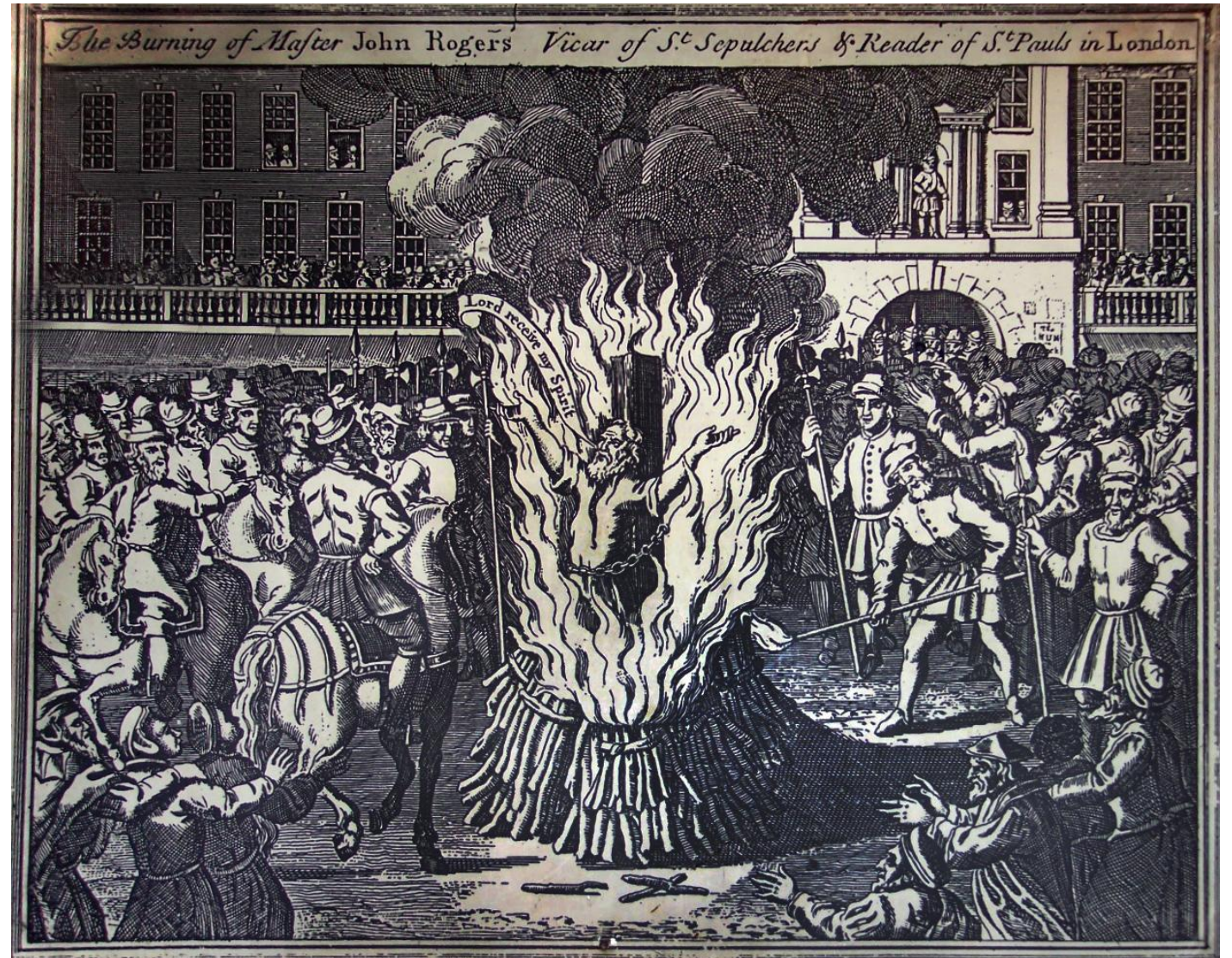
Henry VIII



Dissolution of monasteries



Mary I returns Catholicism for 5 years, 1553-58



Francis Drake circumnavigates the Globe, 1577-80



Elisabeth I signs the death sentence on Mary Queen of Scots, 1587. James becomes king

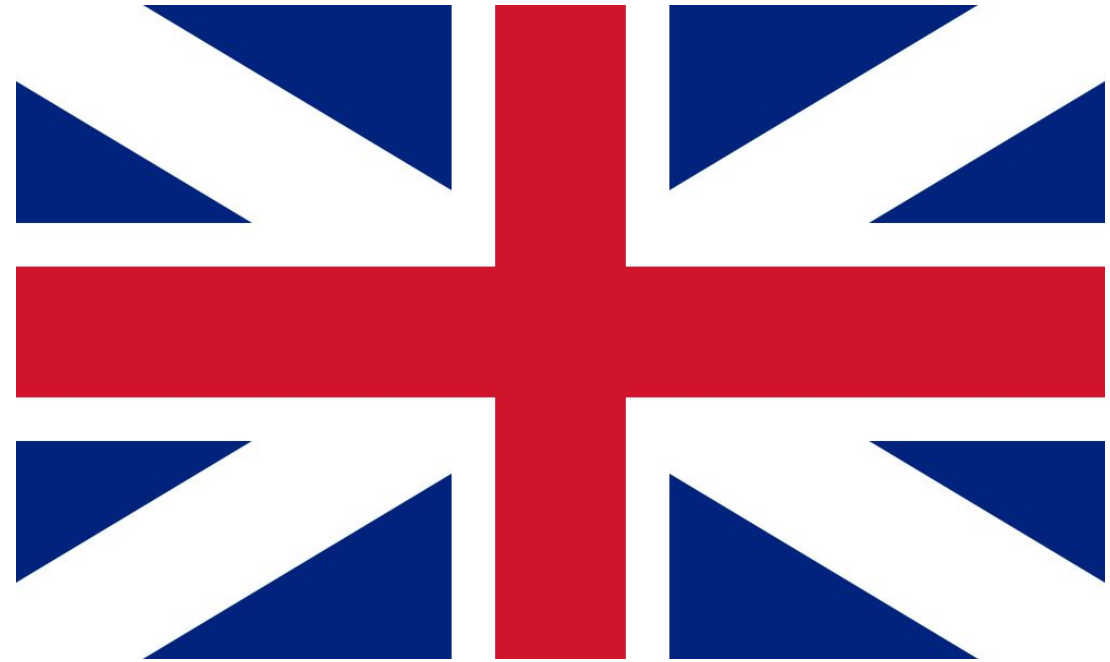


The Spanish Armada defeated, 1588



**The 17th century. The Crown and the Parliament
are fighting about their prerogatives**

James VI of Scotland becomes King James I of England, 1603. The Union of Crowns



Gunpowder Plot, 1605



Charles I launches the campaign against France , 1627-29



The Siege of La Rochelle



- 1628 - Petition of Rights:
In return for finances,
Charles I forced to
accept **Parliament's
statement of civil
rights**
- Charles I prorogues the
Parliament and begins
11 years of personal
rule, 1629;



Anglo-Scottish Bishop's War, 1639



The events which led to the 1st Civil War

- Short Parliament, 1640;
- Irish Rebellion, Oct 1641;
- Grand Remonstrance of Grievances, Dec. 1641;
- Charles enters Parliament to arrest its 5 rebellious leaders, Jan 4, 1642
- Charles leaves London to raise his army
- Charles raises his royal standard in Nottingham, Aug 1642. The War begins

The 1st Civil War, 1642-46



The 2nd Civil War, 1648-9

Scots reach agreement with Charles and invade England, but already in Aug 1648 are defeated by Cromwell

King Charles I executed, 1649



3d English Civil War, 1649 - 51

- Cromwell marches to Ireland and harshly puts down the rebellion there;
- Lands of Irish Catholics confiscated and given to protestants;
- Charles II is crowned king in Scotland in 1651 and invades England, but defeated by Cromwell

English Republic, 1649 - 1660

Oliver Cromwell, 1653 –
1658 Lord Protector



The Rump of the Long Parliament,
dissolved in 1653, but recreated in 1659



Monarchy restored, 1660

Charles II (ruled 1660 – 1685)



James II (ruled 1685-88)



Restored Monarchy and Parliament

1661 - Clarendon Code;
"Cavalier" Parliament of
Charles II passes series of
repressive laws against
Nonconformists

1665 – Great Plague

1666 – Great Fire of
London



Major Political Events Between 1679 and 1689

1679 - Habeas Corpus Act: forbidding imprisonment without trial; Charles II blocks the Parliament's Bill of Exclusion against his Catholic brother James; Parliament dismissed; Charles II rejects petitions calling for a new Parliament; petitioners become known as Whigs; their opponents – as Tories

1681 - Whigs reintroduce Exclusion Bill; Charles II dissolves Parliament;

1685 – Charles II dies and James becomes James II of England and VII of Scotland; rebellion by Charles II's illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth, against James II is put down;

1686 - James II lets Roman Catholics to be appointed to public office;

1687 - James II issues Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, extends toleration to all religions;

1688 - England's 'Glorious Revolution'; William III of Orange is invited to save England from Catholicism, lands in England, James II flees;

1689 - **Convention Parliament issues Bill of Rights**; establishes a constitutional monarchy in Britain; bars Roman Catholics from the throne; **William III and Mary II** become joint monarchs of England and Scotland (to 1694), Toleration Act grants freedom of worship to dissenters in England

New Age, New Monarchy

1701 – The Act of Settlement;

1707 – The Act of Union between
England and Scotland

1714 – Queen Ann dies and is
followed by her German relative
George Hanover (George I)

1715-16 – Jacobite Rebellion

1721 – Robert Walpole becomes
1st Minister; the Age of Prime
Ministers comes



Jacobite Resistance in the Highlands

**Urquhart Castle, blown up at
1690**



**Eilean Donan Castle,
Demolished in 1719**





**Bonnie Prince Charlie
(Charles Edward Stuart)
1720 - 1788**

Battle of Culloden, 1746

