

The main events of the 14th-17th centuries

**The 14th century.
The century of Plagues, war with France and
conflicts in the elite**

Scotland recognized, 1328

Robert the Bruce



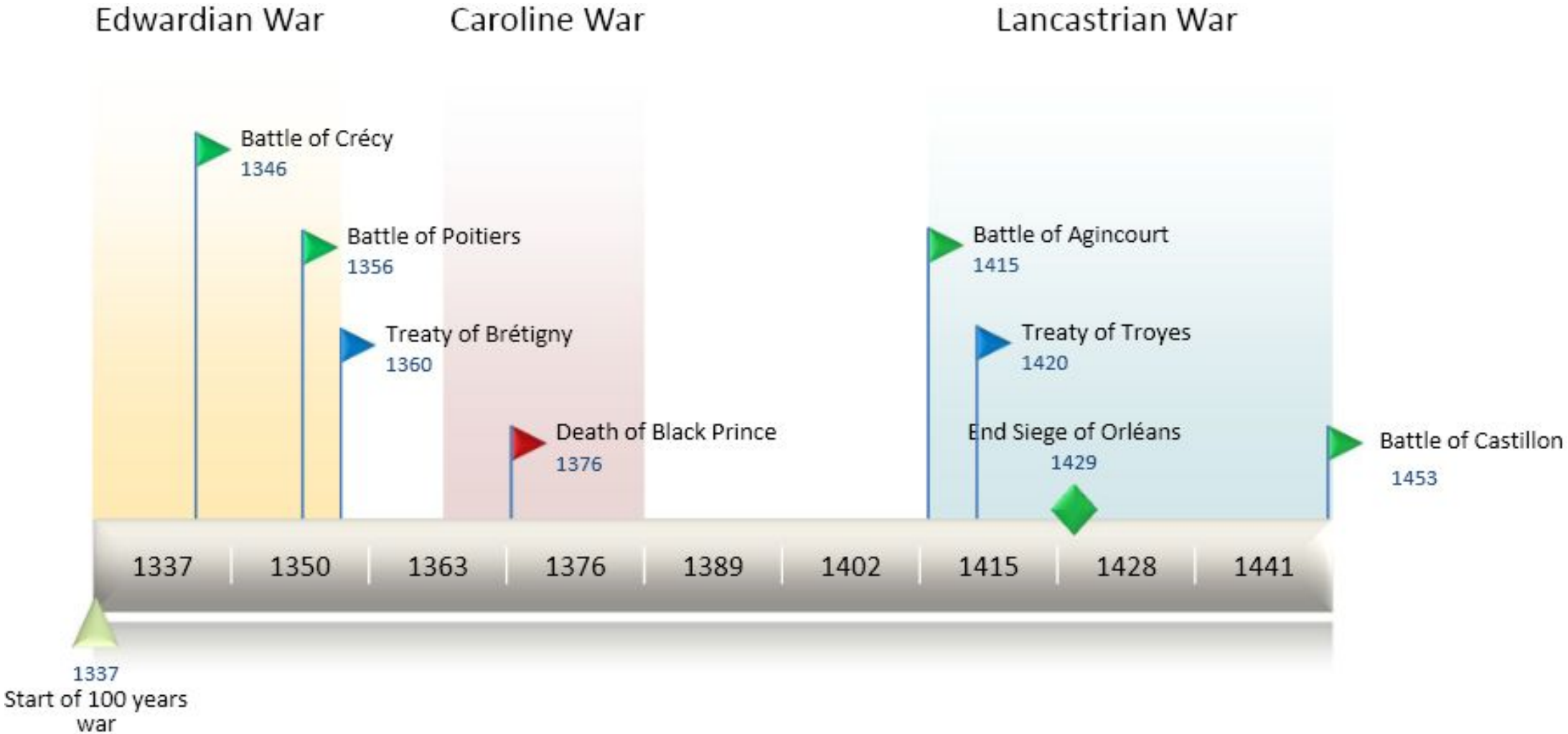
Edward III



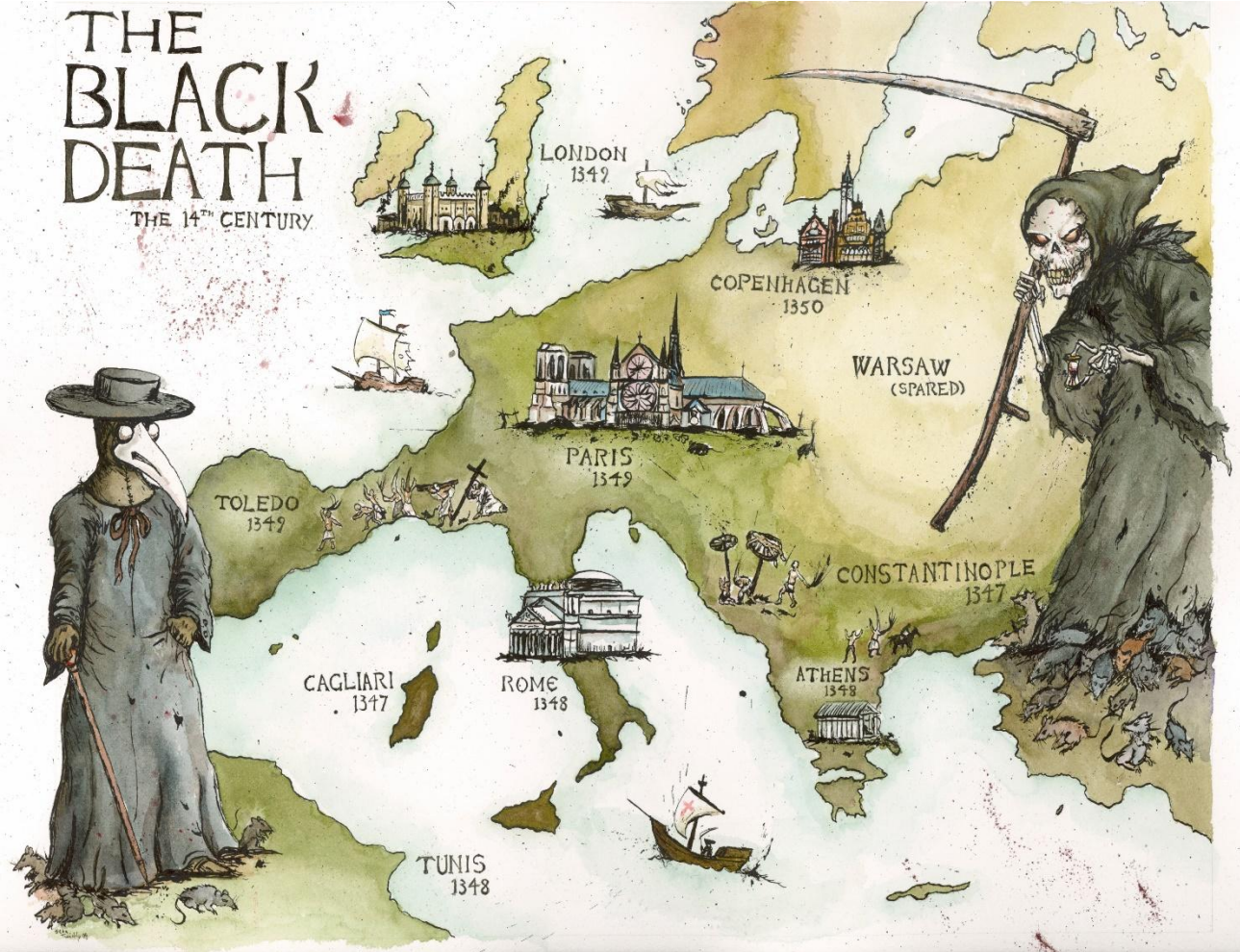
100 Years War starts, 1337



The Time Line of 100 Years War



The Black Death sweeps 1/3 of English population, 1348-9



Wat Tyler's Revolt, 1381



Chaucer starts "The Canterbury Tales", 1386-9



Richard II deposed, 1399

Richard II



Henry IV



The 15th century. The century of dynastic disputes

Scottish King James I Stewart taken hostage in England, 1406



The Battle of Agincourt, 1413



The Treaty of Troyes, 1420



Agreement that Henry V or his heirs would be crowned as king of France after the death of Charles VI

Orleans lost, 1429



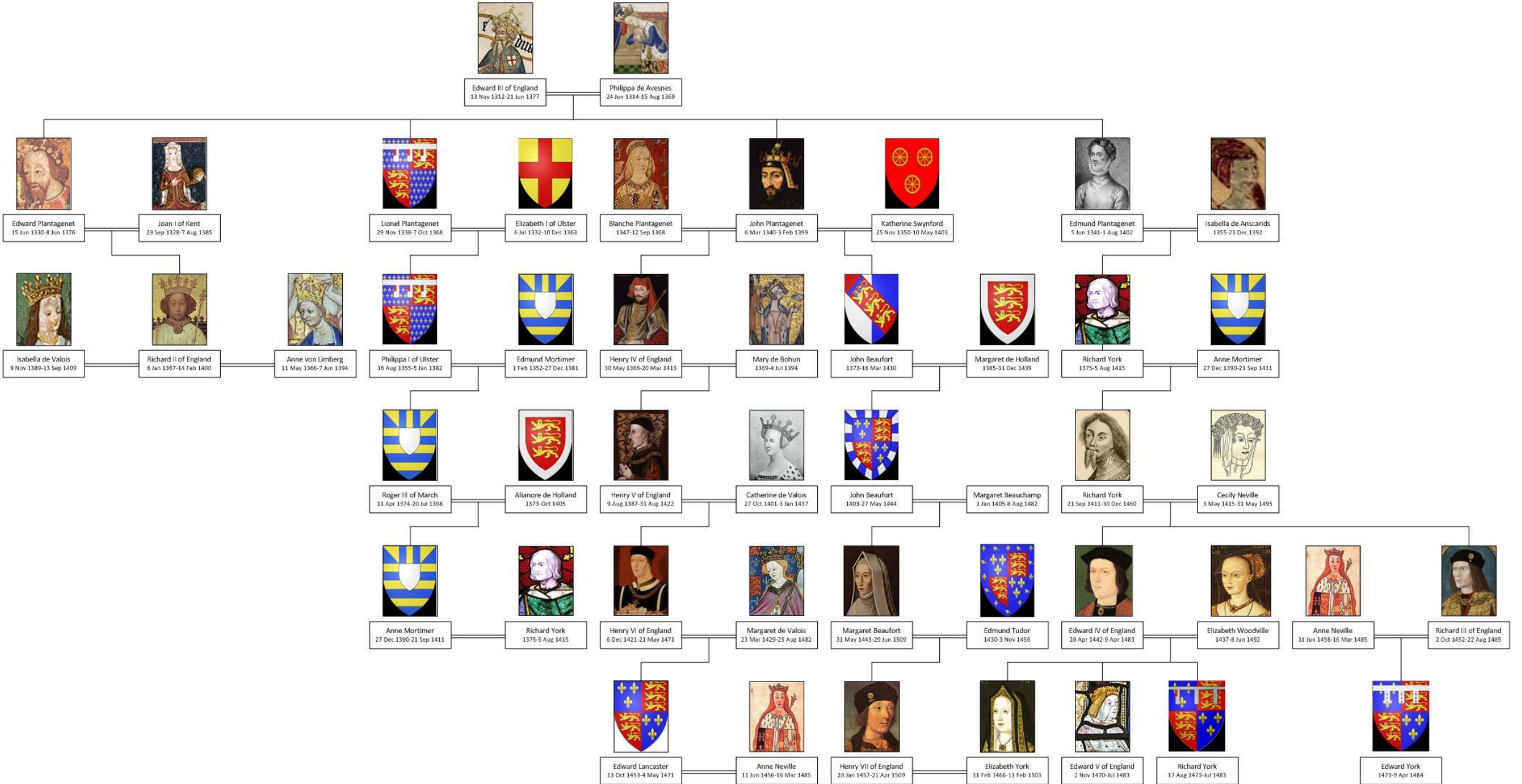
The Battle of Castillon and the Loss of the War, 1453



The Dynastic Struggle between the Lancasters and the Yorks begins, 1455



Edward III's Offspring



Henry VI deposed, 1461. Edward IV becomes king

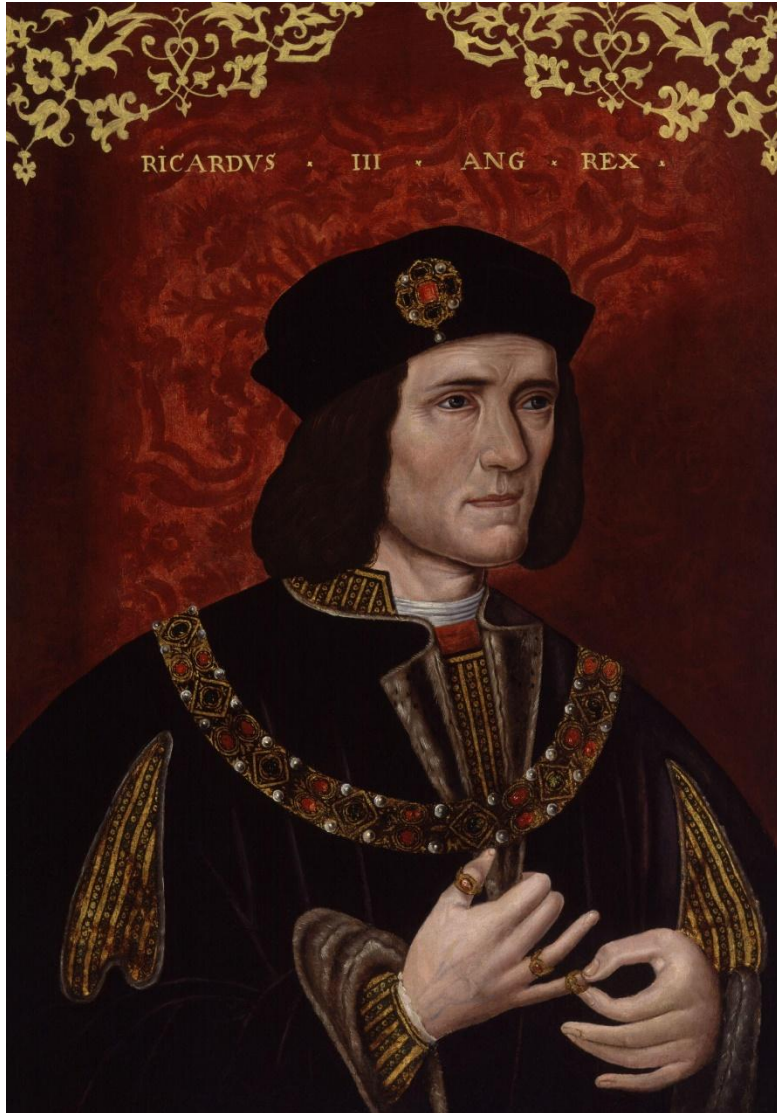
Henry VI



Edward IV



Richard Duke of Gloucester, the last of Plantagenets, becomes king, 1483



The Battle of Bosworth and coronation of Henry Tudor, 1485



The 16th century.

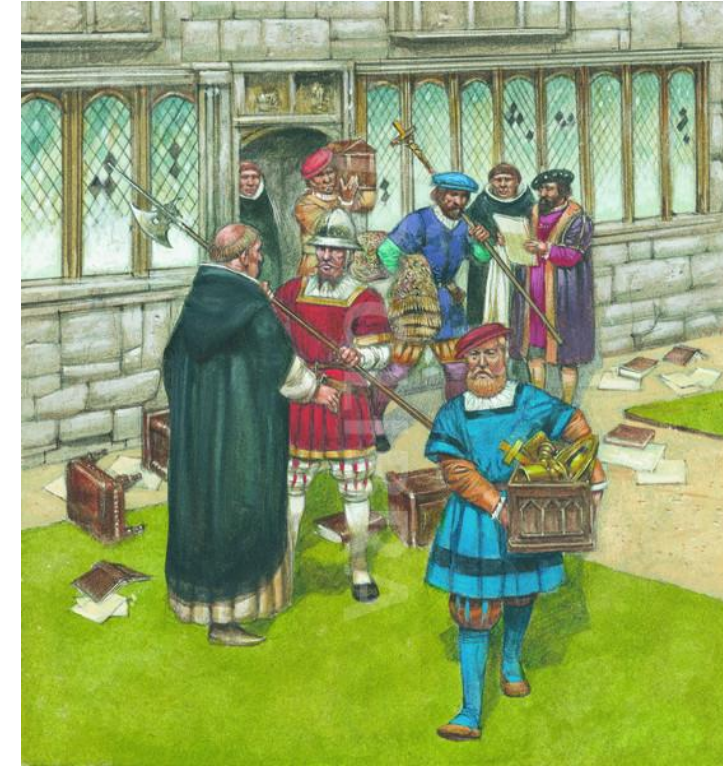
**The century of Reformation, absolute monarchy
and rise of England as a leading European power**

Henry VIII breaks with Roman Catholicism, 1534

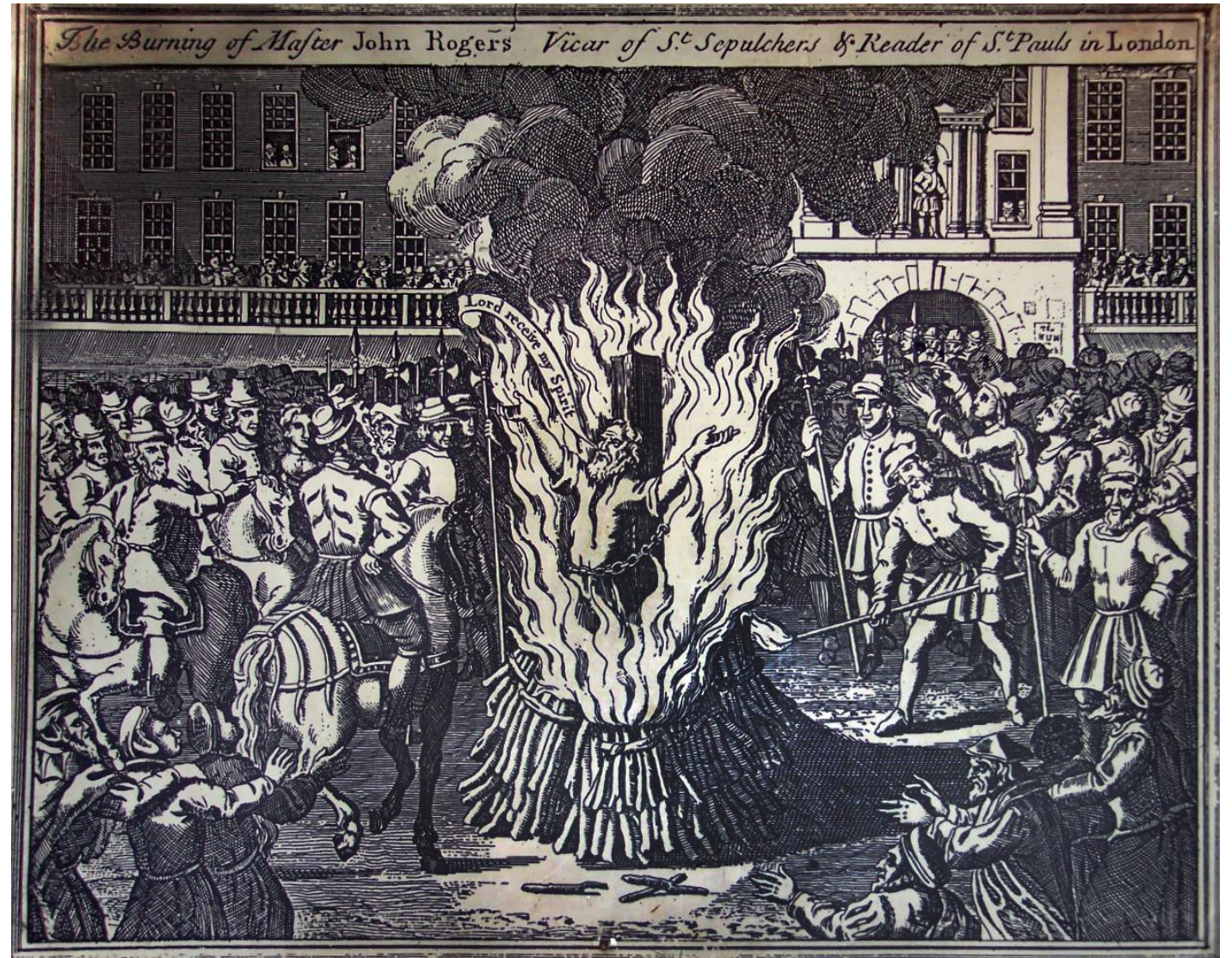
Henry VIII



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

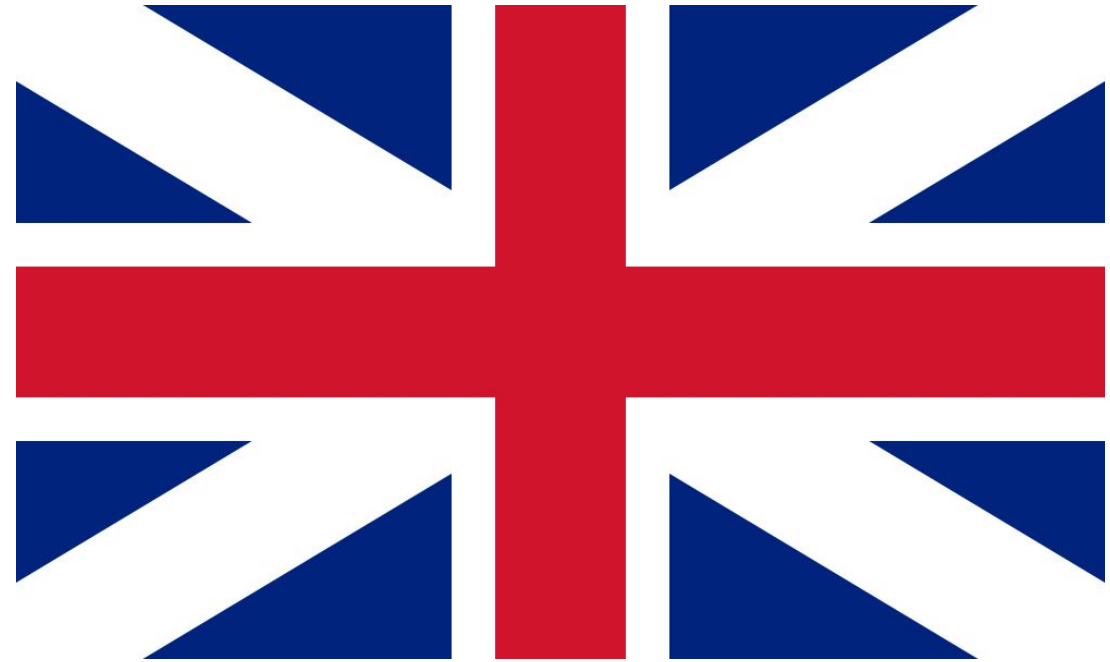


The Spanish Armada defeated, 1588



**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 was 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 in
1690**



**Eilean Donan Castle,
Demolished in 1719**





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

Battle of Culloden, 1746

