

# **The main events of the 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries**

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

# Scotland recognized, 1328

Robert the Bruce



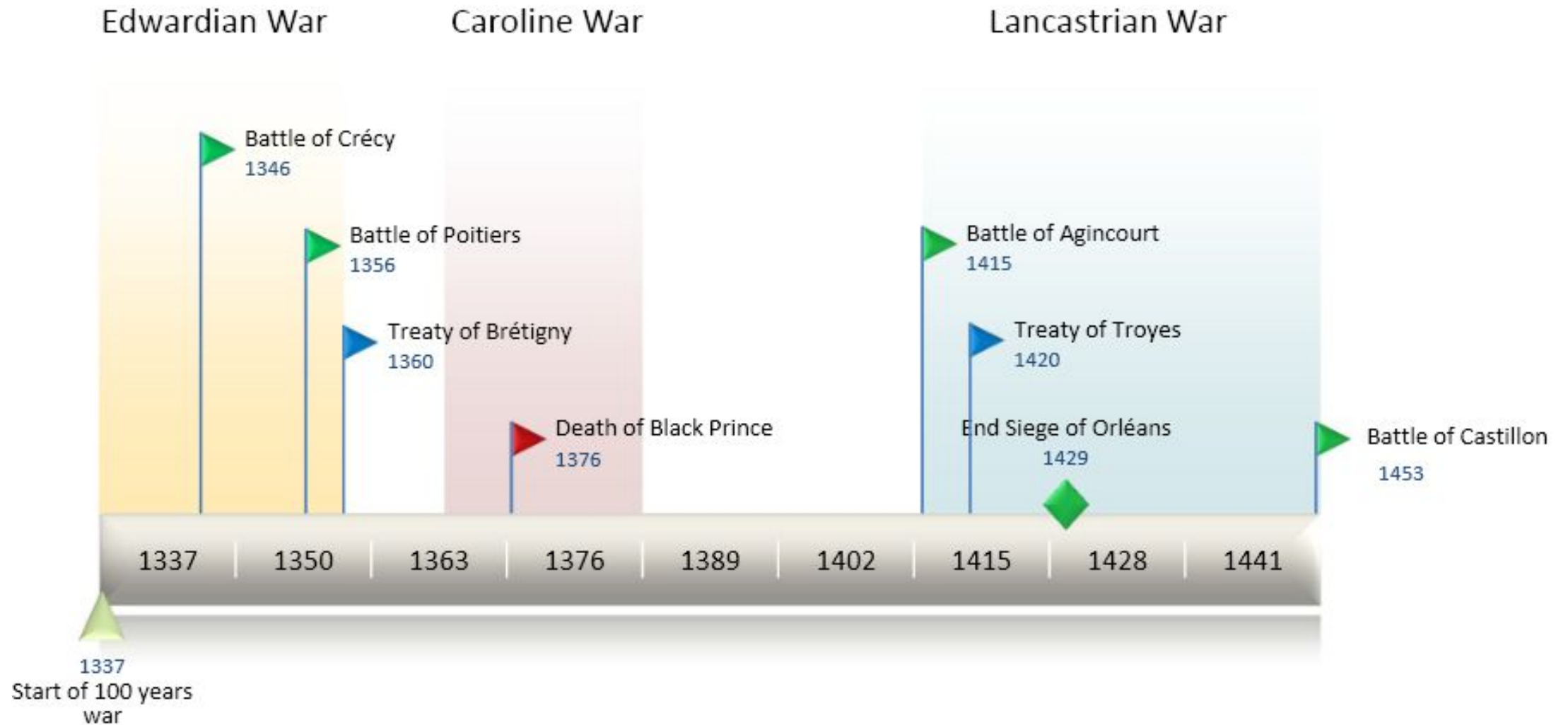
Edward III



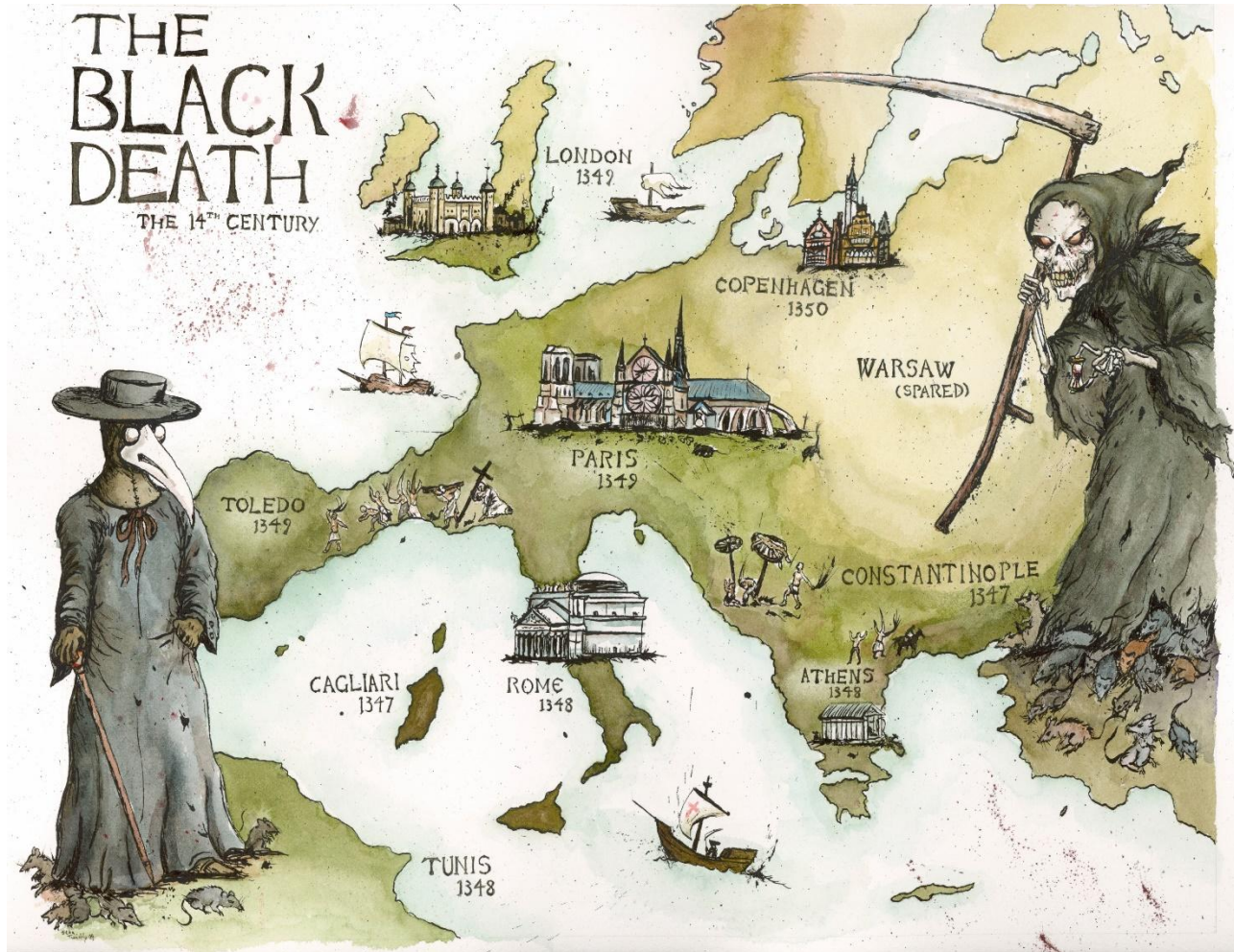
# 100 Years War starts, 1337



# 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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



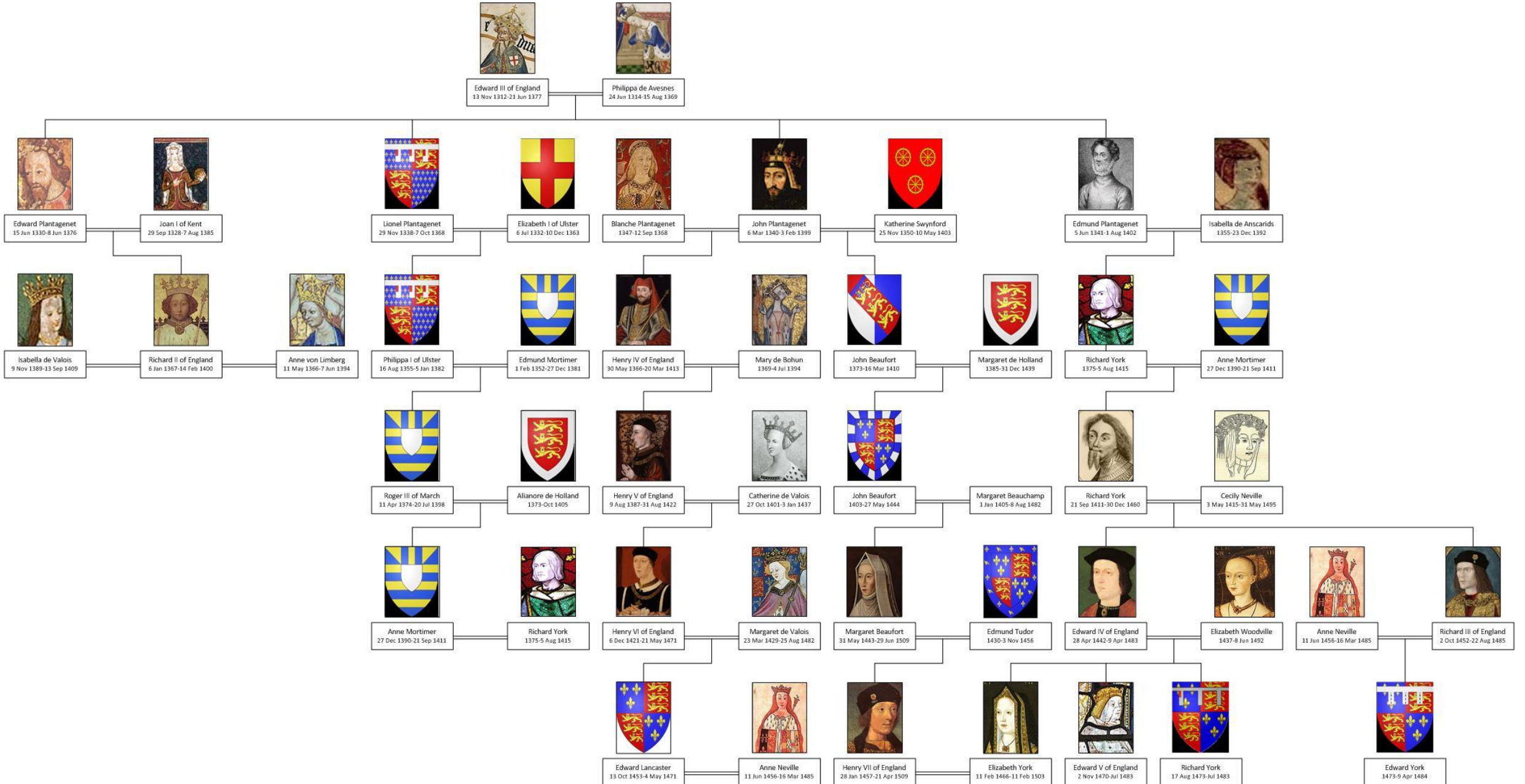
# The Battle of Castillon and the Loss of the War, 1453



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



# Edward III's Offspring



# Henry VI deposed, 1461. Edward IV becomes king

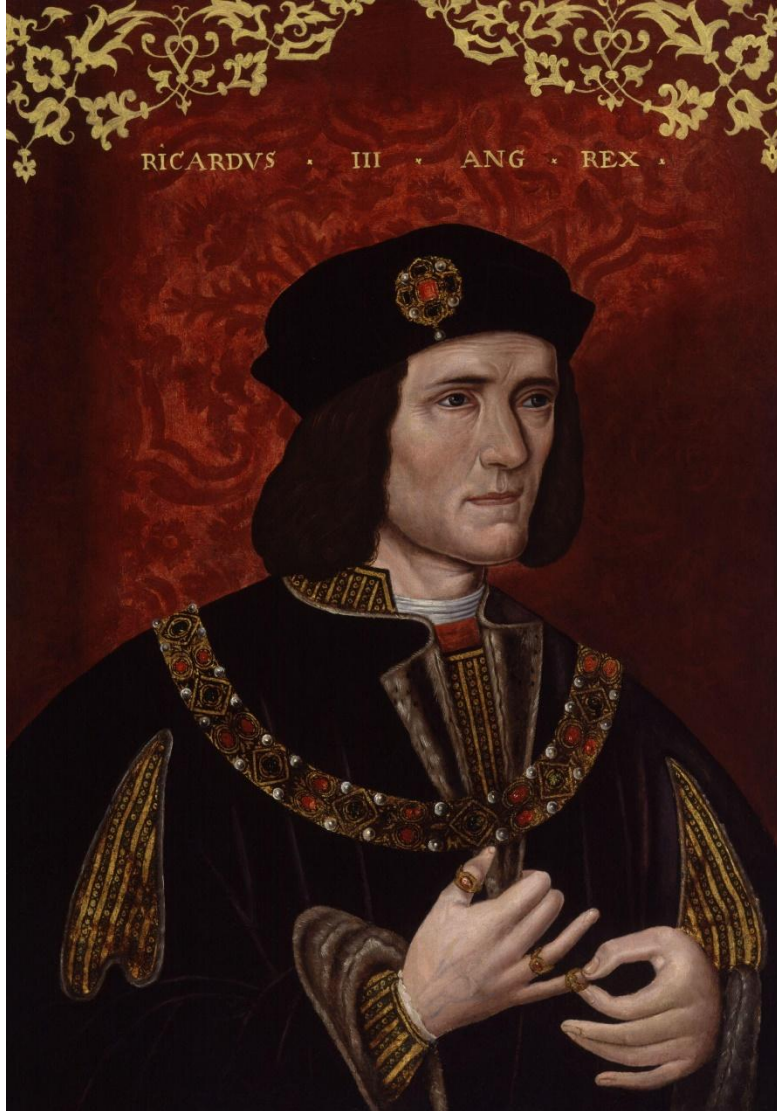
Henry VI



Edward IV



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



# The Battle of Bosworth and coronation of Henry Tudor, 1485



**The 16<sup>th</sup> century.**

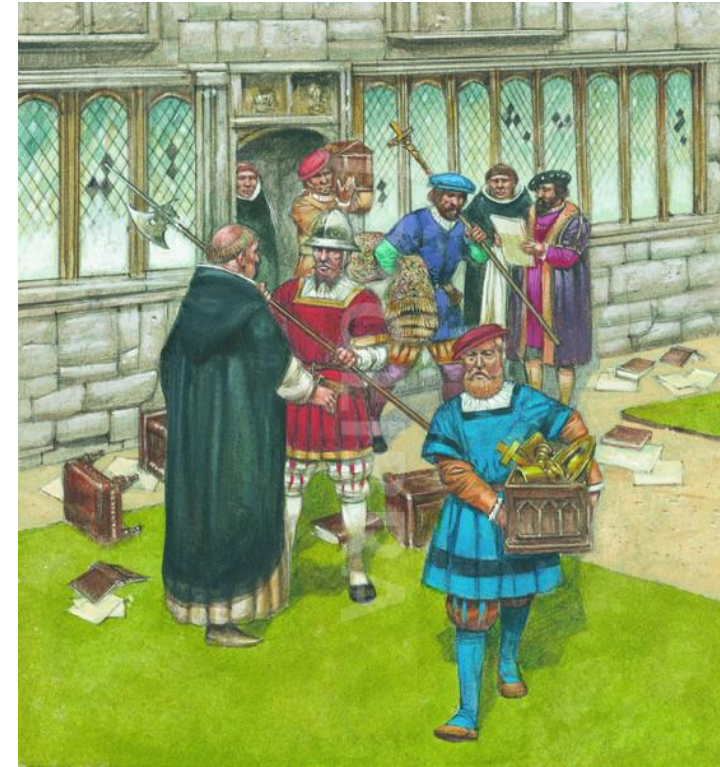
**The century of Reformation, absolute monarchy  
and rise of England as a leading European power**

# Henry VIII breaks with Roman Catholicism, 1534

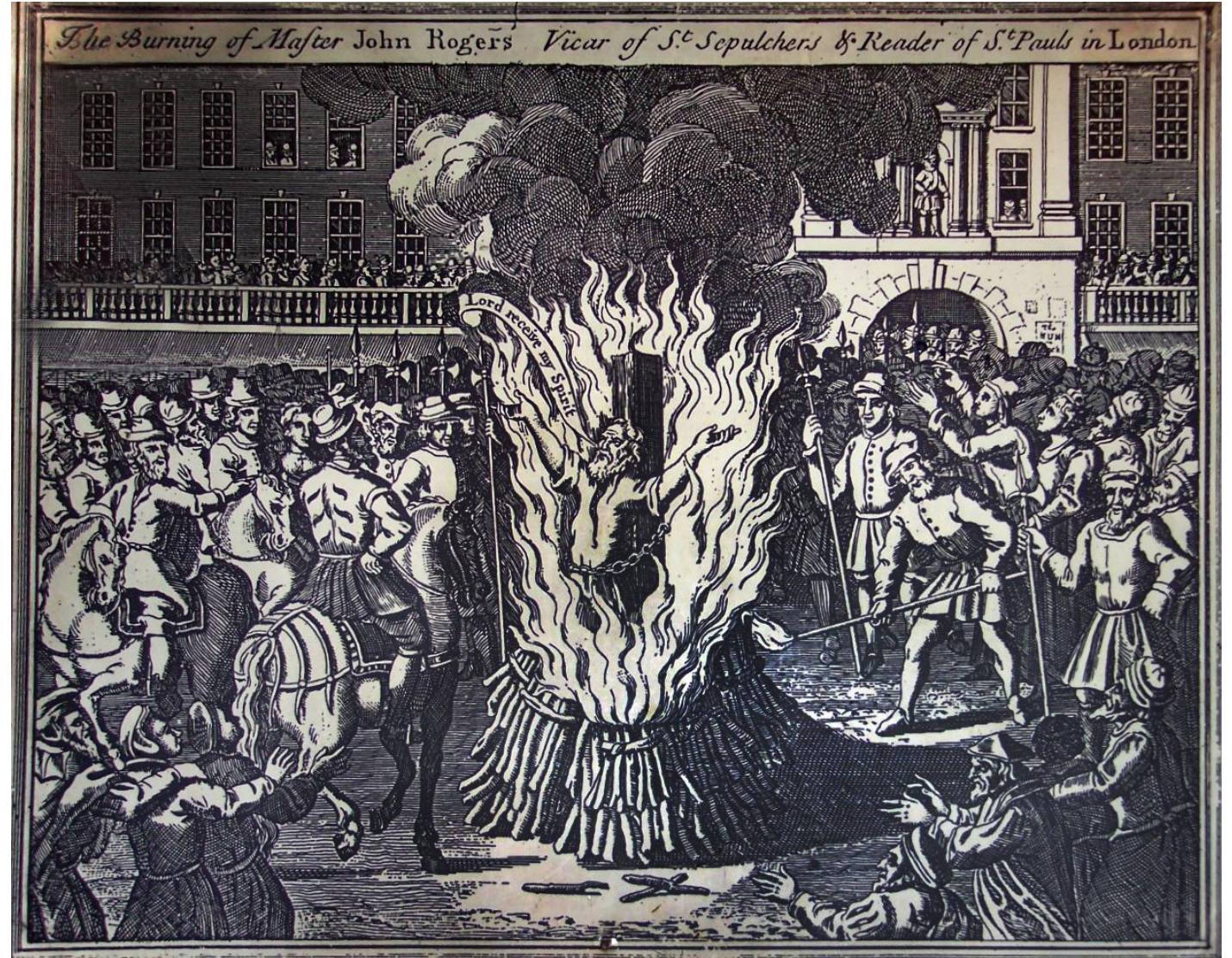
Henry VIII



Dissolution of monastaries



# 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

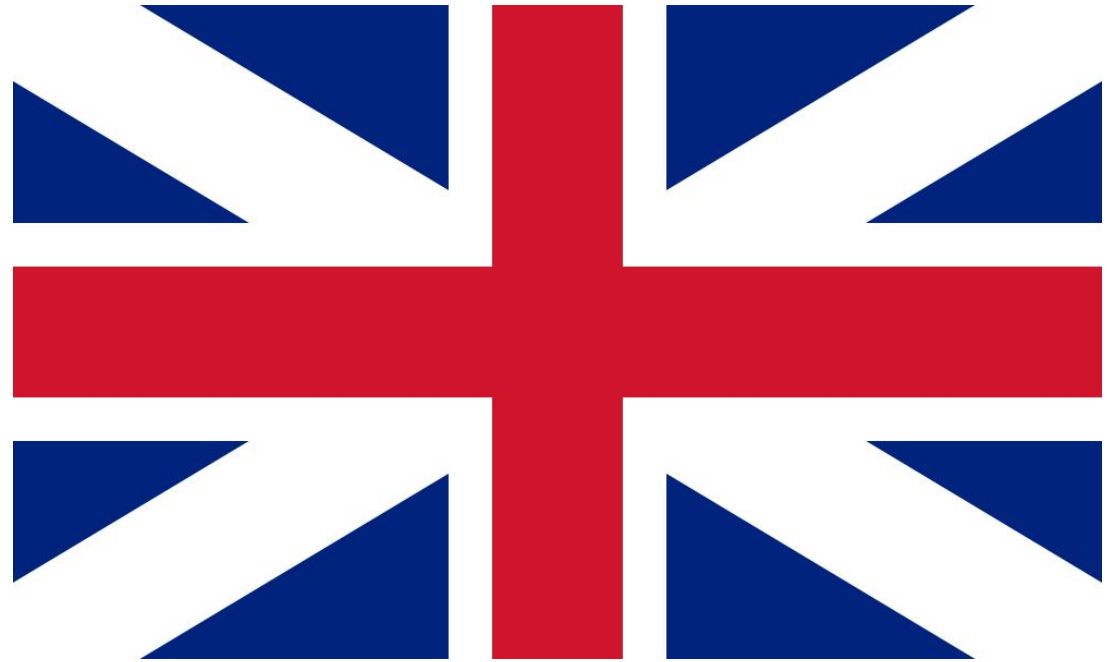


# The Spanish Armada defeated, 1588



**The 17<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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  
1<sup>st</sup> 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

