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



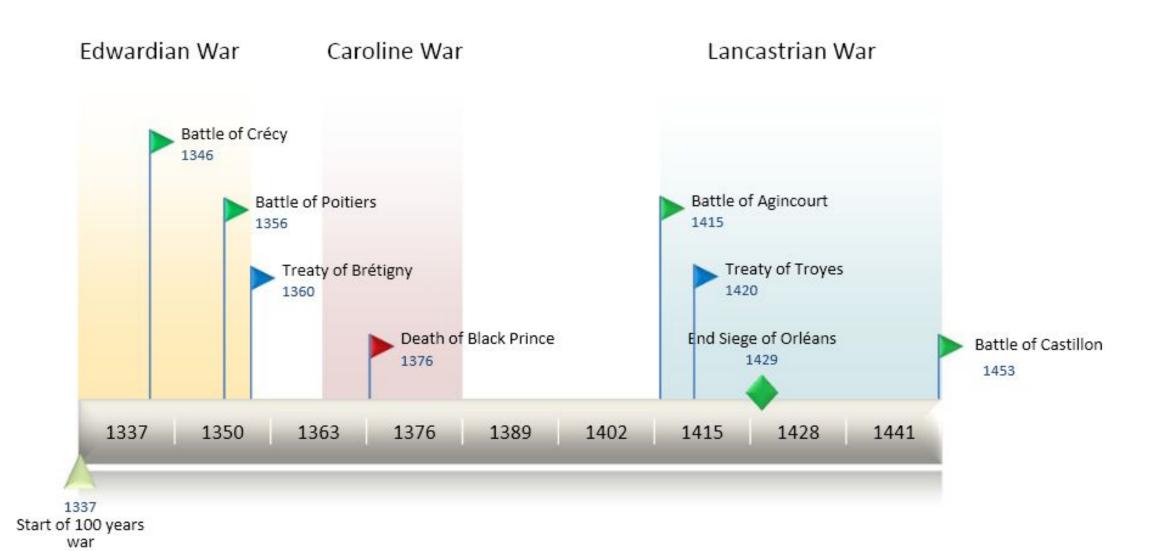
Edward III



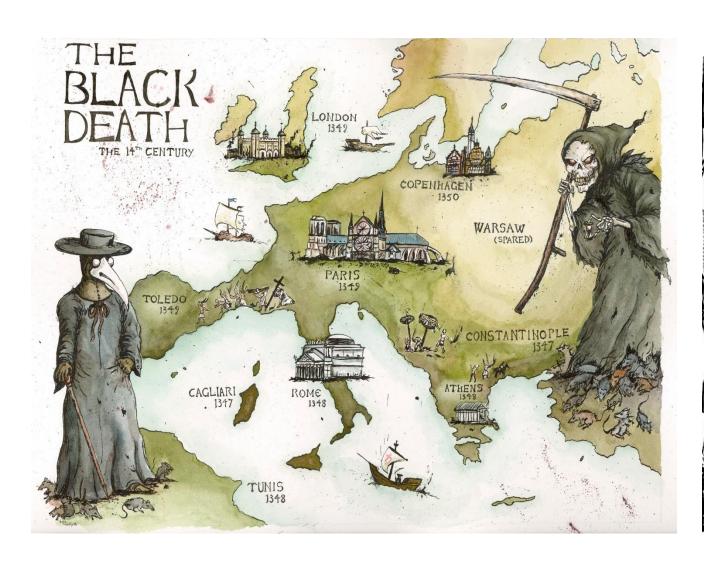
100 Years War starts, 1337



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



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Richard II deposed, 1399

Richard II

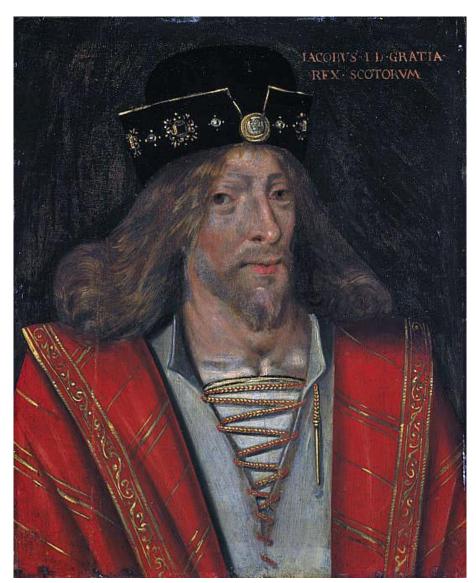


Henry IV



The 15th century. The century of dynastic disputes

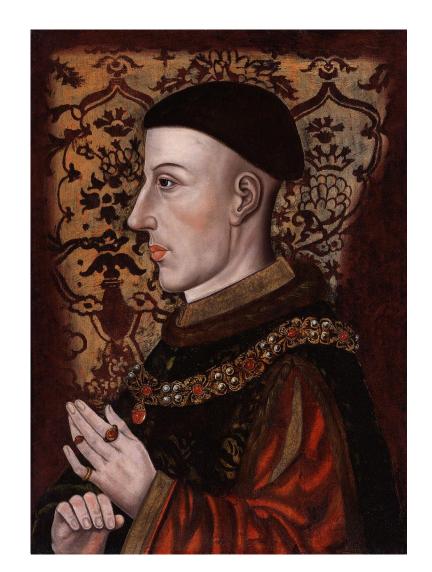
Scottish King James I Stewart taken hostage in England, 1406



The Battle of Agincourt, 1413

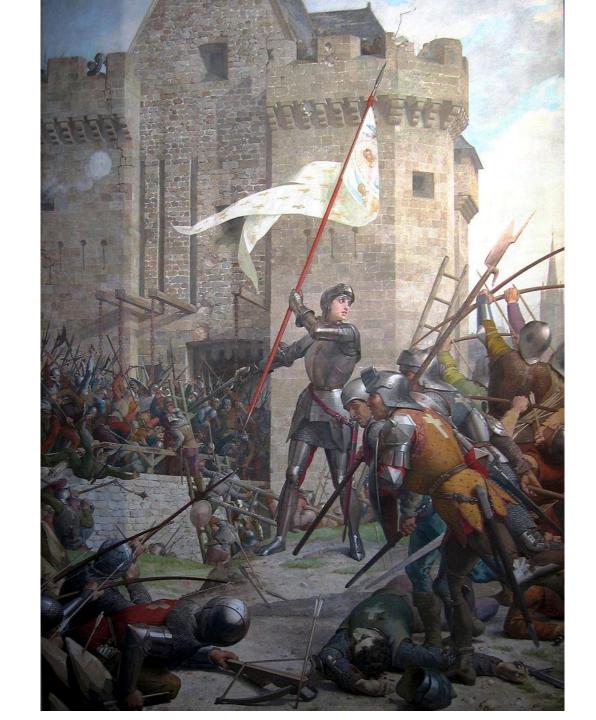


The Treaty of Troyes, 1420



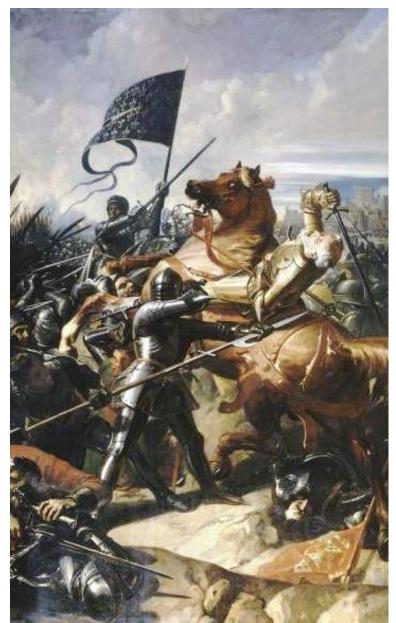
Agreement that Henry V or his heirs would be crowned as king of France after the death of Charles VI

Orleans lost, 1429



The Battle of Castillon and the Loss of the

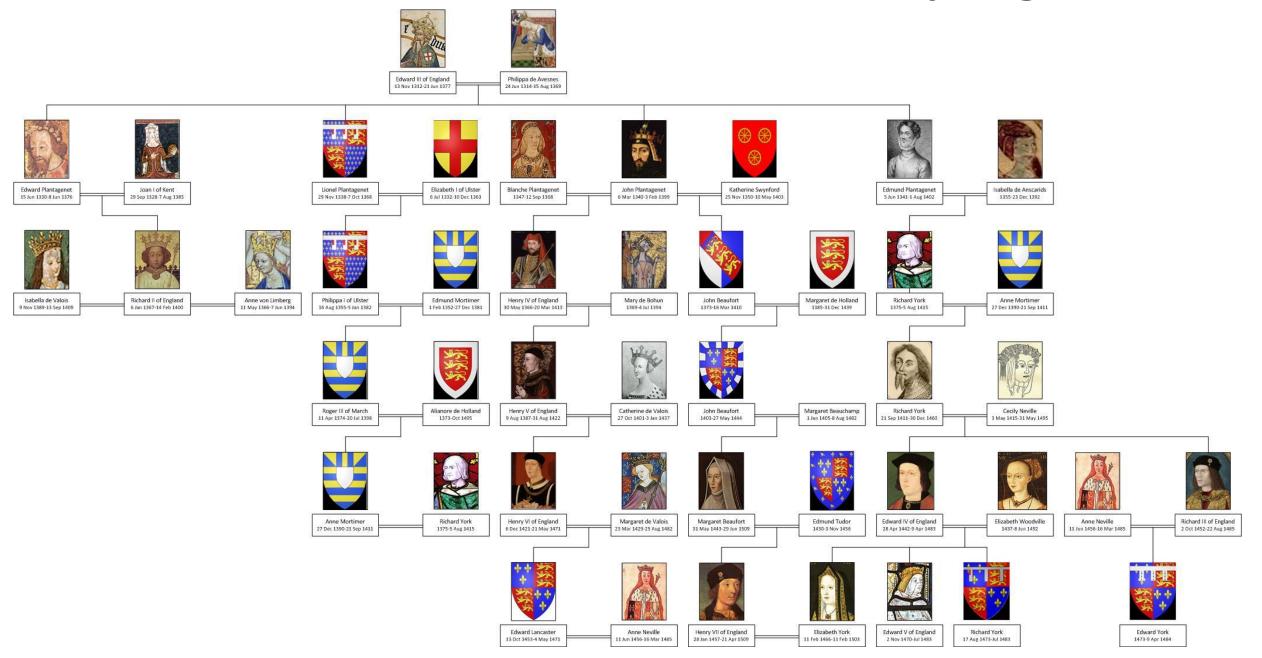
War, 1453



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



Edward III's Offspring

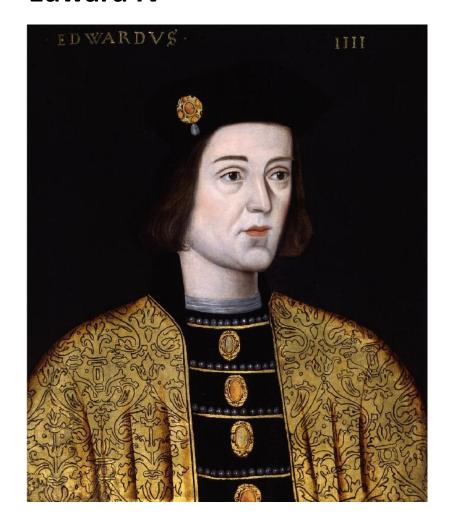


Henry VI deposed, 1461. Edward IV becomes king

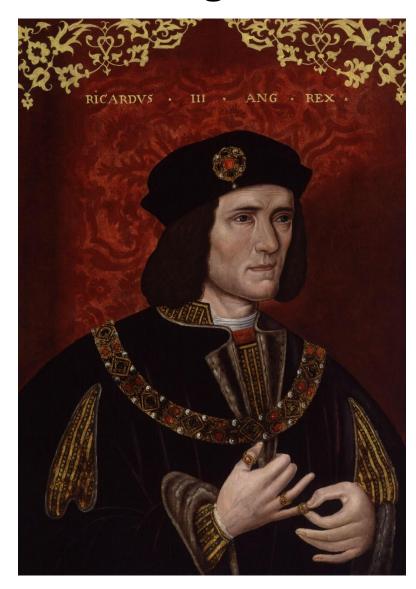
Henry VI



Edward IV

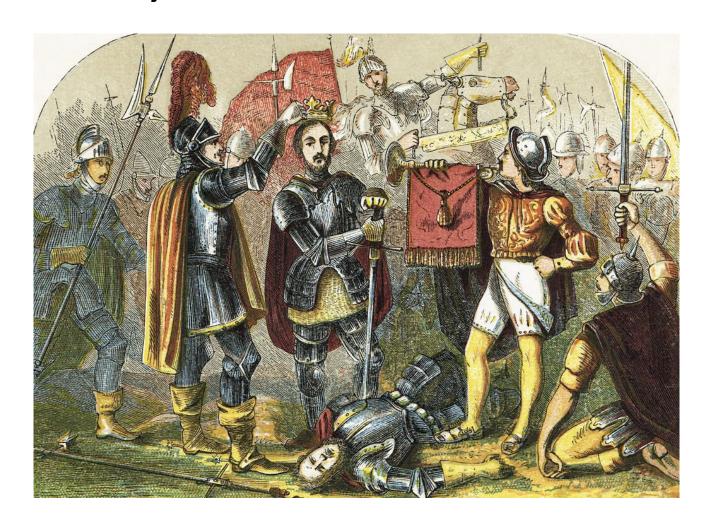


Richard Duke of Gloucester, the last of Plantagenets, becomes king, 1483





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

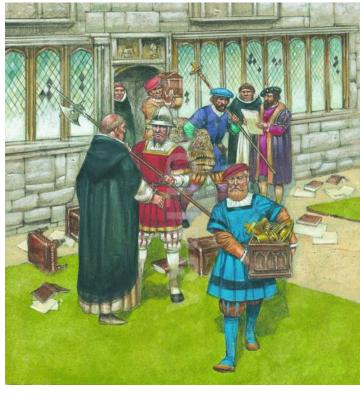
Henry VIII breaks with Roman Catholicism, 1534

Henry VIII



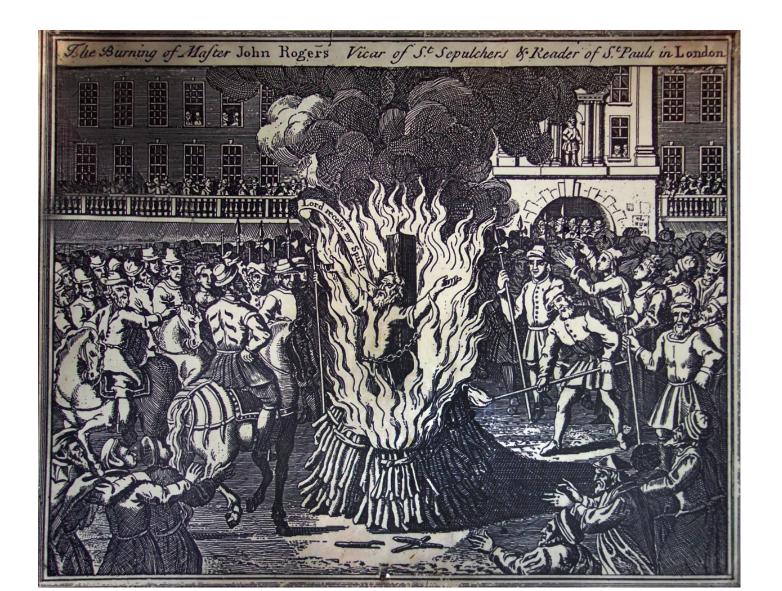
Dissolution of monastaries



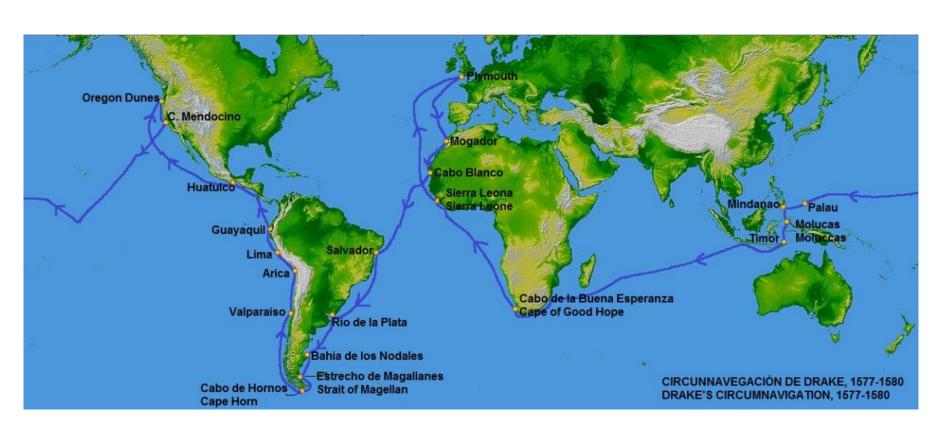


Mary I returns Catholicism for 5 years, 1553-58





Francis Drake circumnavigates the Globe, 1577-80





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





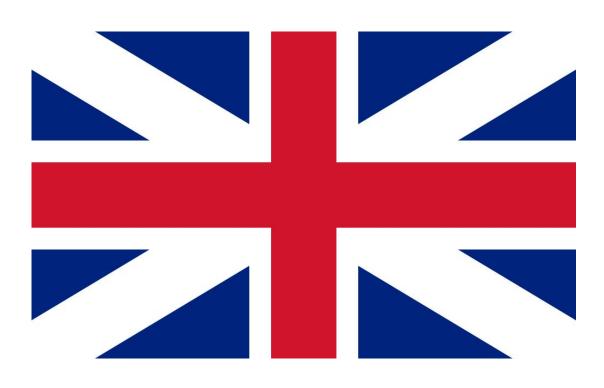
The Spanish Armada defeated, 1588



The 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



Vites Spectator humanysime hic expressas estigies septem Anglorum qui Recem fum oum parecipues Status Anglici Proceribus ad Parlementum, ut Vocant comucatus pulvere tornentario simul horrendo modo in upla domo Parlemnti eucertere volucrunt. Cuius Comurationis nessande Auctores suére imprimus Robertus Cates by, U Thomas Perei, qui son tende dobumente alias Vultiliacet. I homand Robertum Vunter. Guidonem Teuckem Shomanem U Christopherum Wright quibus demum acessit Baites Roberti Cates la Tomando Sed continuatione has Disana providentia delementia desem automic-hors autos status Coloniano del Parlemente puter del U Thomas Perlei City selopeti periere U emum Capita domus Parlemente superpetuant res menoriamo mogosta cateri, cium multis alias qua condem in rem confirmante adinac capitus detinentur dignam facinore sententiam experimente superpetuant adinac capitus detinentur dignam facinore sententiam experimente superpetuant adinac

Los se vient les essens des sent Senneurs Inglois lesquels de facon manuelle et sort porrible on attente contre le Roy et son estat aims entre pius p nives et quantite de plustre de sant le plustre de sant les Danes Se auce les premiers DN Royandime et principais officies estions en parlement a Westmuns ser les premiers auteurs de la disti conspiration Sont, Robert Catal By et I Immas Percii, aujquels depuis ancher la Immos et Robert Winter-Giado Timoles Jean et Christophe Wraght, et depuis encor le Serviteur dudit Catal By appelle Bates Dasis estante lagist. Conspiration decouverte y lagrace et revisionne de Dieu, emaron don heures devant lassemble et afsiette dudist parlament et les distes Conspirations pour suite la la premier auteurs Catally et Rerey sont et les distes Configurations pour suiteurs et les suites de Harquebanade leurs test es courses et partes à Westmunster et opses la major du parlament en memoire de l'acte detes table Restans auce plusieurs dutés trouves Coulpables dudist fact font encor prisonniers attendans larrest du Parlement condigne a leurs merites.

The habt thr gwyliger Lefer etliche nemlicher der furnem teu Engellander, Welche ohnlangst thren Korng sompt dem gantzeu Parlament mit Buchsen pulser schwecklicher Weiß zwertilgen surgenommen nach dem leben abgebildet, wal pind diest: Robert Catel by und Thomas Percy sonoch andere hernach zusich gezogen, nemlish Inomas und Robert Writer Guido Eankes Ichn und Christopher Wright, neben Bates Cats bys Diener, nachdem aber die Verrahterey entdeckt, sind Ro Catel by und Percy vondenen so sie versolgt erschossen, und ihre Haupter auf das Parlaments haufs gesetzt worden; die andere aber so noch gestäge, habe noch ihre verdiente lohn zuerwarten



Charles I launches the campaign against France,



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;



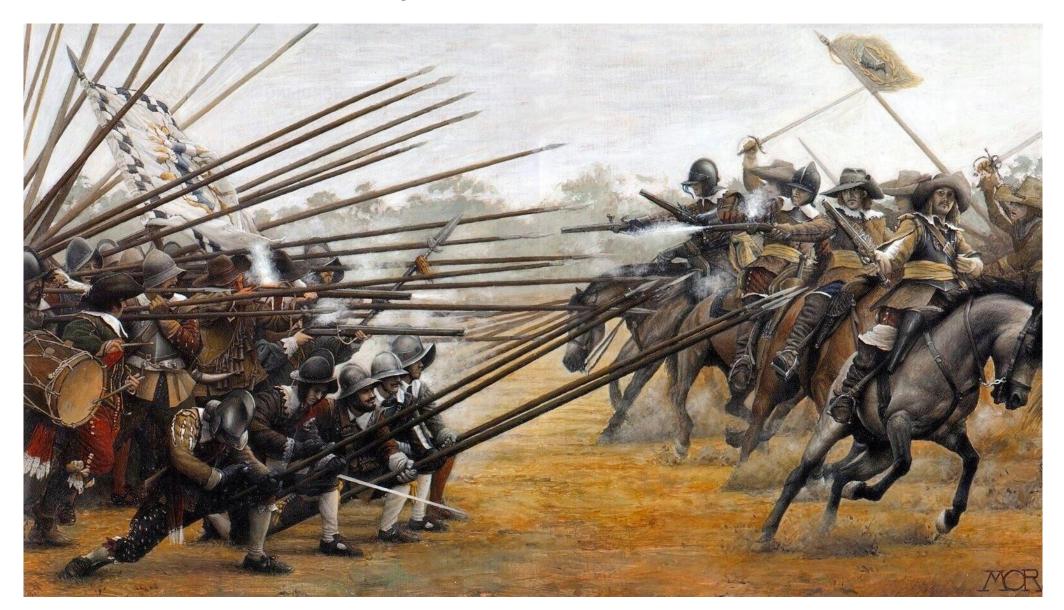
Anglo-Scottish Bishop's War, 1639



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

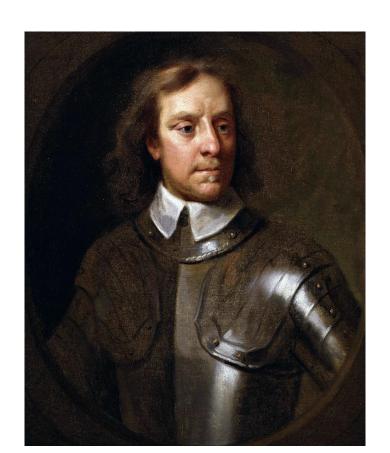


3d English Civil War, 1649 - 51

- 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





1689

- **1679** <u>Habeas Corpus Act</u>: 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 <u>Whigs</u>; their opponents as <u>Tories</u>
- **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 (to1694), 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

