

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE

FROM G. M. TREVELYAN, A SHORTENED HISTORY OF ENGLAND (PENGUIN)

SCOTLAND

- 844 The union of Picts and Scots was effected by Kenneth Macalpine.
1018 The Scottish kingship in Lothian became Anglo-Norman.
1057-93 Malcolm III introduced English influences into Scotland.
1124-53 David I built a Norman feudal monarchy and invaded England during Stephen's wars.
1138 Feudal knights defeated Scottish clansmen at the Battle of the Standard.
1286 Alexander III died.
1290 The Treaty of Brigham arranged for the marriage of Queen Margaret of Scotland and Edward, Prince of Wales. Margaret died in the autumn. Edward I, as arbitrator, chose John Balliol as king against Robert Bruce.
1296 Balliol renounced his allegiance to Edward I and was deposed. Edward I made himself direct King of Scotland.
1297 William Wallace led a revolt against the English army in Scotland.
1298 The English defeated Wallace at Falkirk.
1314 The Scots under Bruce defeated the English at Bannockburn.

Chapters VI, VII, and VIII: The Hundred Years War, 1327-1485
1327-77 *The reign of Edward III*
1337 Edward III invaded France through Flanders.
1340 The English won the naval battle of Sluys.
1346 The English defeated the French at Crécy.
The English defeated the Scots at Neville's Cross.
1348-9 The Black Death reduced the English population by a fourth or a third.
1351 The Statute of Labourers fixed wages and the prices of food. The Statute of Provisors protected the rights of English patrons.
1353 The Statute of Praemunire checked papal interference with royal rights.
1356 The English defeated the French at Poitiers and captured King John.
1360 The Treaty of Brétigny assigned South-Western France to England.
1362 A statute provided that law pleadings should be in English instead of French.
1369-77 Du Guesclin's counter-attack drove back the English in South-Western France.
1376 The 'good parliament' aided the popular cause of the Black Prince.
The Black Prince died, his son succeeded to the throne when Edward III died.
1377-99 *The reign of Richard II*
1377 John of Gaunt's faction controlled Parliament.
1377-84 Wycliffe preached Lollardy.
1380 William of Wykeham's New College, Oxford, was begun.
1381 John Ball and Wat Tyler led the Peasants' Revolt.
1382 Wycliffe left Oxford and began translating the Bible.
1398 Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, was exiled by Richard II.
1399 Richard II left for Ireland, Henry of Bolingbroke landed, Richard II was deposed and subsequently perished in prison. Bolingbroke was declared King.
1399-1413 *The Reign of Henry IV*
1400 The Welsh revolt under Glendower began. Chaucer died.
1401 The Statute *De haereticis comburendo* was enacted.
1403 Henry IV suppressed a rising under Henry Percy, 'Hotspur', at the battle of Shrewsbury.
1408 The rebellious Earl of Northumberland was defeated and slain.
1410 Henry IV rejected a parliamentary petition to disendow the church.
1413-22 *The reign of Henry V*
1415 Henry V resumed the war against France and won the battle of Agincourt.
The Burgundian-Flemish faction allied themselves with England.
1417 Henry made a second expedition into France.
1420 The treaty of Troyes recognized Henry as heir to the French throne.
Henry married Catherine, Princess of France.
1421 Henry VI was born.
Henry V made a third expedition into France.
1422 Henry V died.
1422-61 *The reign of Henry VI*
1422 John, Duke of Bedford, acted as Regent in France; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, acted as Regent in England.
1429-31 Dunois and Joan of Arc repelled the English.
1430 An Act of Parliament limited the franchise to forty shilling freeholders.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned as a witch.
1435 The English rejected peace at the conference at Arras, but the war lagged.
1435-8 Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, gave books for a library at Oxford.
1440 Henry VI founded Eton.
1441 Henry VI founded King's College, Cambridge.
1450 Jack Cade's rebellion broke out in Kent.
1453 The French conquered Guienne and ended the Hundred Years' War.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began with the Battle of St Alban's.
1457 Reginald Pecock, Bishop of Chichester, was imprisoned for alleged unorthodoxy and appealing to reason.
1461 Edward of York's victory over Henry VI at Towton ends the reign.
1461-83 *The reign of Edward IV*
1464 Edward IV married Elizabeth Woodville and so alienated his chief supporter, Richard, Earl of Warwick, the 'Kingmaker'.
1468-70 Sir John Fortescue wrote his *De Laudibus Legum Angliae*.
1469-70 Sir Thomas Malory finished the *Morte d'Arthur*.
1470 Richard, Earl of Warwick, expelled Edward IV and enthroned Henry VI.
1471 Edward IV defeated Henry VI at Tewkesbury and regained his throne.

- 1471 Henry VI, Prince Edward, and the Earl of Warwick were dead.
1476 William Caxton set up the first English printing press at Westminster.
1478 Edward IV's brother, the Duke of Clarence, was executed under an act of attainder for intriguing against the King.
1483 *The reign of Edward V, 9 April to 25 June*
1483-5 *The reign of Richard III*
Richard usurped the throne from Edward IV's son, Edward V, who with his brother was murdered in the Tower of London. Richard III was defeated in battle on Bosworth Field by Henry Tudor.

BOOK THREE

Chapters I and II: Henry VII and Henry VIII, 1485-1527

- 1485-1509 *The reign of Henry VII*
1486 Henry VII married Elizabeth of York.
1487 Henry VII defeated the sponsors of the Yorkist pretender, Lambert Simnel, at Stoke.
A judicial committee of the king's council was developed into the Court of Star Chamber and reinforced by the so-called Star Chamber Act.
The councils of Wales and the North extended the powers of the king's council.
The powers and duties of the justices of the peace were increased. The pretender Perkin Warbeck made several attempts to unthrone Henry VII.
1492-9 Pope Alexander VI divided the New World between Spain and Portugal.
1493 Henry VII patronized the Cabots' voyage to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
John Colet lectured on St Paul's Epistles at Oxford. Cornishmen rose against taxes but were rounded up at Blackheath.
1499 Erasmus made his first visit in England at Oxford. He later resided at Queens' College, Cambridge.
1501 Prince Arthur married Catherine of Aragon.
1502 Princess Margaret married James IV of Scotland. Prince Arthur died.
1503 Prince Henry was created Prince of Wales and betrothed to Catherine of Aragon.
1509 Dean Colet founded St Paul's School.
1509-47 *The reign of Henry VIII*
1509 Henry married Catherine of Aragon.
Henry had Empson and Dudley, his father's extortioners, executed.
1512-13 Henry and Wolsey began their first war against France. The English won battles at Flodden against the Scots and at Guinegate against the French.
1515 Benefit of clergy, mortuary fees, and papal decrees were attacked in Parliament.
1516 Sir Thomas More wrote *Utopia*.
1517 Martin Luther began his revolt against the Church of Rome at Wittenberg.
1519 Charles V was elected Holy Roman Emperor.
1521 Henry VIII wrote the *Assertio septem Sacramentorum* against Luther, and Pope Leo X gave him the title *Fidel Defensor*.
1525 Charles V defeated and captured Francis I at Pavia.

Chapter III: The Royal and Parliamentary Reformation, 1527-47
1527 The troops of Charles V sacked Rome and imprisoned Pope Clement VII.
Henry VIII began to consider divorcing Catherine of Aragon. Wolsey was commissioned to procure an annulment of their marriage.
1529 Wolsey failed to obtain the annulment and was deprived of his offices.
The Reformation, or Seven Years, Parliament opened in November.
1530 Tyndale's 'Bibles' were burned in St Paul's churchyard.
1531 Convocation acknowledged Henry to be Supreme Head of the Church of England.
1532 Convocation agreed to make no laws for the church without royal consent.
Sir Thomas More resigned the chancellorship.
1533 Henry secretly married Anne Boleyn 25 January. Thomas Cranmer was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in March.
Cranmer declared Henry's marriage to Catherine invalid. Princess Elizabeth born to Anne Boleyn, 7 September.
A statute restraining appeals to Rome was enacted.
A series of acts abolished papal authority in England.
The Act of Succession settled the throne on Henry's heirs by Anne Boleyn and provided an Oath of Succession.
A new Statute of Treasons was enacted.
1535 Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher were executed. Thomas Cromwell, vicegerent in ecclesiastical affairs, directed visitations of the monasteries.
1536 Catherine of Aragon died. Monasteries with an income of £200 or less were dissolved. Convocation adopted Henry VIII's 'Ten Articles'. Pilgrimage of Grace took place in the northern counties. Anne Boleyn was executed for adultery. Henry married Jane Seymour.
Henry VIII endowed Trinity College, Cambridge.
1537 Prince Edward was born. Jane Seymour died.
1538 The Great Bible, in English and based upon Tyndale's, was issued.
1539 'The Six Articles' of religion were enacted by Parliament. All monasteries were dissolved.
1540 Henry VIII married Anne of Cleves. Convocation annulled the marriage. Thomas Cromwell was executed under a bill of attainder. Henry married Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk.

- 1542 Catherine Howard was executed for immorality. Henry VIII levied war against Scotland. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was born.
- 1543 Henry VIII married Catherine Parr, who survived him.
- 1543-6 Henry VIII warred against France, necessitating the sale of monastic lands and the debasement of the currency (1544).
- 1545 The English navy defeated a French armada.
- Chapter IV: Edward VI and Mary, 1547-58
- 1547-53 *The reign of Edward VI*
- 1547 The Duke of Somerset was chosen Governor and Protector of the Realm. The Henrican Treason Acts and the 'Six Articles' were repealed. The chantries were dissolved. The Scots were routed at Pinkie. The first Act of Uniformity was enacted and the Book of Common Prayer issued. Kett's Rebellion took place in East Anglia. The 'Commonwealth's men's' efforts to check enclosures failed. Protector Somerset was driven from the council and imprisoned in the Tower.
- 1550 The Earl of Warwick (Duke of Northumberland 1551) controlled the privy council.
- 1552 Somerset was executed. The Second Act of Uniformity enjoined the use of a revised Prayer Book.
- 1553 Forty-two articles defining the faith were sanctioned by royal proclamation. Edward VI died, and Northumberland put Lady Jane Grey on the throne for nine days.
- 1553-8 *The reign of Mary*
- 1553 Parliament repealed all laws affecting religion passed since Henry VIII.
- 1554 Wyatt's rebellion in Kent failed. Mary married Philip II of Spain. Cardinal Pole received England into unity with the Church of Rome.
- 1555 Parliament repealed Henry VIII's anti-papal legislation. Latimer and Ridley were burned at Oxford. The Muscovy Company was chartered following Chancellor's voyages to Russia.
- 1556 Cranmer was burned at Oxford.
- 1557 War was declared between England and France.
- 1558 Calais surrendered to the French.
- 1558-60 Anthony Jenkinson travelled through Russia to the Caspian and Bokhara.
- Chapters V, VI, and VII: The Policy and Character of Elizabeth, 1558-1603
- 1558-1603 *The Reign of Elizabeth*
- 1559 The Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity re-established the Church as of Henry VIII. The English aided the Scottish Protestant rebels in expelling the French.
- THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION**
- 1542-67 *The reign of Mary Stuart*
- 1542-60 Mary of Guise was regent for her daughter.
- 1546 George Wishart, the convertor of John Knox, was burned for heresy.
- 1548 Mary Stuart was sent to France. She married Francis II in 1558.
- 1557 The first 'Covenant with God' against Mary of Guise was made by the nobles.
- 1559 John Knox (1515-72) preached a democratic religious revolution at Perth. Mary of Guise was deposed from the regency. Admiral Winter's English fleet sailed up the Firth of Forth. Mary of Guise died, and the Franco-Catholic party was overthrown. The Treaty of Edinburgh excluded French troops and officials from Scotland. The Scottish parliament repudiated Roman Catholicism. Mary Stuart returned to Scotland on the death of Francis II. The Kirk opposed Mary Stuart's Catholic policies. Mary Stuart married Henry, Lord Darnley. Darnley murdered Rizzio. Bothwell murdered Darnley. Mary married Bothwell. The Scots revolted against Mary Stuart. Mary's troops were defeated and she fled to England.
- 1560 The debased currency was called in, and Gresham restored English finances.
- 1563 The Thirty-nine Articles were adopted by Convocation. The Statute of Apprentices and Labourers was enacted. The rising of the Northern Earls was dispersed. Pope Plus V excommunicated Elizabeth.
- 1570 The Duke of Norfolk was executed for conspiring against Elizabeth.
- The Massacre of St Bartholomew's Eve took place in Paris. The first Puritan Admonition to Parliament was published. Frobisher made three voyages seeking the North-West Passage.
- 1576-8 Drake made his voyage around the world.
- 1578-80 The Desmond's led a rebellion in Ireland.
- 1579 The Eastland Company was incorporated. The Pope sent mercenaries to Ireland to fight the English. The Jesuit mission under Campion and Parsons began. The Levant Company was chartered. Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, began to repress Puritanism.
- 1583 William of Orange was assassinated.
- 1584 John Davis made three voyages past Greenland to Baffin Bay.
- 1585-7 Babington's conspiracy to murder Elizabeth implicated Mary Stuart.
- 1586 Leicester led an English expedition against the Spanish in the Netherlands.
- 1587 Mary Stuart was executed. Drake raided Cadiz. Raleigh sent out 150 colonists to Virginia.

- 1588 The Martin Marprelate Libels on the bishops were secretly printed. The English navy defeated the Spanish Armada. The *Revenge* was sunk by the Spanish.
- 1591 Ralph Fitch returned from an eight year journey through Persia and India.
- 1593 The Puritans, Penry, Barrow, and Greenwood were hanged. Vere, with English regiments, campaigned in the Netherlands. Philip II of Spain died.
- 1597 The Poor Law codified and organized previous laws for the relief of the poor.
- 1598 Essex was sent to quell the Irish revolt of 1598. The East India Company was chartered. Essex's rebellion and execution took place. At her last parliament Elizabeth withdrew patents of monopoly.
- 1599
- 1600
- 1601

BOOK FOUR

Chapters I and II: James I and Charles I, 1603-42

- 1603-25 *The reign of James I*
- 1604 Peace was made with Spain. The Hampton Court Conference failed to reconcile the Puritans. The Gunpowder Plot failed. The first successful settlement was made in Virginia. The Plantation of Ulster was settled. The Authorized, King James Version of the Bible was issued. The warships of the East India Company defeated the Portuguese off Surat.
- 1616 Coke was dismissed from the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench.
- 1618-48 The Thirty Years War went on in Germany.
- 1620 The Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- 1621 Parliament impeached Francis Bacon and quarrelled with James I over foreign policy and parliamentary privileges. English interlopers were massacred by the Dutch at Amboina, Spice Islands. Charles and Buckingham went to Madrid to woo the Infanta of Spain.
- 1624 The French marriage treaty was ratified. Parliament voted supplies for war against Spain.
- 1625-49 *The reign of Charles I*
- 1625 Charles I married Henrietta Maria of France. An English attack on Cadiz failed. The Commons attempted to impeach Buckingham and Parliament was dissolved.
- 1627-9 War was waged against France. The Petition of Right was conceded by Charles I. Buckingham was assassinated. The Massachusetts Bay Company was founded. Part of Coke's 'Institutes' was published. Parliament was dissolved and not summoned again until 1640. Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled.
- 1629
- 1630 Thomas Wentworth acted as Lord-Deputy of Ireland. William Laud was made Archbishop of Canterbury. The first settlement was made in Connecticut.
- 1632-9 Ship-money was first levied in England, to rebuild the navy. Maryland was settled.
- 1633 Settlements were made in Rhode Island. A new Book of Canons was imposed on Scotland. Hampden's refusal to pay ship-money was made a test case. Prynne and Lilburne were imprisoned by the Court of Star Chamber. The Scots rejected Laud's new liturgy. The Scots made a 'Covenant with God' and revolted against the church and king.
- 1634
- 1636-8
- 1636
- 1637 Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was made Charles I's chief minister. The First Bishops' War broke out with Scotland. Fort St George was established at Madras. The Short Parliament refused money for war against the Scots. The Scots invaded Northumberland and Durham. The Long Parliament met in November. A Catholic rising took place in Ireland. The Long Parliament abolished the Prerogative courts. Wentworth was executed under a bill of attainder. The Grand Remonstrance was passed by Parliament. Charles I failed in his attempt to arrest the five members. Charles I fled to the North, and Parliament prepared for war.
- 1638
- 1639
- 1640
- 1641
- 1642

Chapters III, IV, and V: The Civil Wars and Revolutionary Governments, 1642-60

- 1642-6 *The First Civil War*
- 1642 The drawn battle of Edgehill took place. Charles set up quarters at Oxford. The Royalists took Bristol and besieged Gloucester. Parliament allied with the Scots through the Solemn League and Covenant. The Westminster Assembly of Divines met to formulate a Presbyterian system. The victory at Marston Moor gave Parliament control of Northern England. Milton's *Areopagitica* was published. The Self-denying ordinance was passed by Parliament. The New Model won the decisive battle of Naseby. Leslie defeated the Scotch Royalists under Montrose at Philiphaugh. The surrender of Oxford ended the First Civil War. The Scots delivered Charles I over to Parliament. Parliament attempted to disband the army without paying arrears in wages. Parliament refused to tolerate the Anglicans or the Independents. The Second Civil War, between Parliament and the army, began. Cromwell defeated the Royalists from Scotland at Preston. Col. Pride purged the Commons of members opposed to the army.
- 1643
- 1644
- 1645
- 1646
- 1647
- 1648