

Podcasts

Charles I (1625-49)

<https://refactor.podbean.com/e/42-charles-i-civil-war/>

Oliver Cromwell

<https://refactor.podbean.com/e/43-oliver-cromwell/>

Charles II

<https://refactor.podbean.com/e/44-charles-ii-restoration/>

James II

<https://refactor.podbean.com/e/45-james-ii/?comments=true>

William and Mary

<https://refactor.podbean.com/e/46-william-mary-glorious-revolution/>

Videos

Blood on our hands

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7jfpGfDX2E&list=PLitBWG1mZVZ2MA1omo9Y_MBK8ai-9PNqA&index=1

The English Civil War

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9gwXoT8Yao>

The Glorious Revolution

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g77WJU3aQEA>

The Stuarts

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pR8JUQVbaEg>

Tasks

Below is a long timeline of the key events you will need to know for the Britain 1625-1701 course.

Your job is to research what happened in each one.

Some will be big events with lots to write about, others will be smaller with only a sentence or two needed for explanation.

1625	Charles became King of Britain
	Charles' first parliament. Granted two subsidies and tonnage and poundage for one year; Lords refused to accept so Charles collected the customs revenues without parliamentary consent throughout reign
	Due to outbreak of plague, parliament met in Oxford. Criticisms of Buckingham led Charles to dissolve parliament
	Buckingham led an expeditionary force to Cadiz
1626	York House Conference on religion between different factions in the church
	Attempt to impeach Buckingham. Commons complained about collection of tonnage and poundage without parliamentary consent
	Charles dissolved parliament
	The Privy Council decided to raise a forced loan from all taxpayers. Lord Chief Justice Carew refused to endorse the legality of the loan and was dismissed
1627	Buckingham led an expedition to the Isle of Re, off La Rochelle: this ended in defeat
	Archbishop Abbot suspended after refusing to license a sermon defending the forced loan
	The 'Five Knights' imprisoned without being put on trial
	Laud appointed to the Privy Council

1628	Charles' third parliament; Petition of Right; five subsidies granted; attacks on Arminianism
	First session of parliament ended
	Buckingham assassinated
	Wentworth appointed president of the Council of the North
	Laud appointed bishop of London
1629	Second session of Charles' third parliament
	Speaker of the Commons prevented from dissolving parliament until three resolutions passed
	Charles dissolved parliament: beginning of the 'personal rule'
1630	King's right to levy knighthood fines supported by exchequer judges
	Treaty of Madrid ended war with Spain
1631	Book of Orders issued
1632	Wentworth appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland
	Death of Sir John Eliot in the Tower of London
1633	Charles crowned in Scotland
	William Laud appointed Archbishop of Canterbury
	Feoffees for impropriations (Puritan sympathies) dissolved on Laud's initiative
	Book of Sports of 1618 reissued
1634	William Prynne sentenced
	Ship money writs sent to coastal, maritime counties
	Charles negotiated with Spain for a treaty against the Dutch
1635	War between France and Spain
	Ship money extended to inland counties
1636	William Juxon, bishop of London, appointed Lord Treasurer
1637	Common law judges asked to give opinion on legality of ship money

	Burton, Bastwick, Prynne and Lilburne mutilated for attacks on Laudian bishops
	Riots in St Giles Church, Edinburgh, against the new prayer book
1638	Scottish National Assembly issued the National Covenant
	Exchequer Chamber decided 7-5 in favour of the king in Hampden's case challenging ship money
	Scottish National Assembly abolished bishops
1639	First Bishops' War
	Wentworth returned from Ireland and advised Charles to recall parliament
	'Taxpayers' strike' 1639-40
1640	Wentworth created Earl of Strafford and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
	Short Parliament met
	Second Bishops' War
	Treaty of Ripon
	Long Parliament met
	Strafford imprisoned
	Root and Branch Petition
	Laud impeached
1641	Debates on Root and Branch Petition
	Triennial Act passed
	Trial and execution of Strafford
	May: First Army Plot revealed
	The Ten Propositions
	August: Ship money declared illegal
	Charles concluded settlement with the Scots
	Outbreak of the Confederate War

	Second Army Plot revealed
	The Grand Remonstrance
1642	Charles failed to arrest five MPs
	Charles replied to the Nineteen Propositions
	Charles raised his standard at Nottingham: beginning of the Civil War
	Battle of Edgehill
	Royalist headquarters established at Oxford
1643	Failure of peace talks
	Solemn League and Covenant
1644	Battle of Marston Moor
1645	Laud executed
	Failure of peace talks at Uxbridge
	Creation of New Model Army
	Battle of Naseby
1646	Charles surrendered to the Scots: end of First Civil War
1647	Charles handed over to parliament
	Army protested against disbandment
	Army presented Heads of the Proposals to Charles
	Putney Debates
	Charles escaped to Carisbrooke Castle
	Charles signed agreement with the Scots
1648	Outbreak of Second Civil War
	Cromwell's victory at Preston: end of Second Civil War
	Pride's Purge
1649	Trial and execution of Charles I

	Abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords: establishment of the Commonwealth
	Cromwell in Ireland
1650	Cromwell defeated royalists at Dunbar
1651	Charles II crowned king in Scotland
	Royalists defeated at Worcester
	Navigation Act
1652	First Anglo-Dutch War
1653	Rump Parliament dissolved: Nominated Parliament (July-December)
	Instrument of Government. Cromwell appointed Lord Protector
1654	First Anglo-Dutch War ended
	First Protectorate Parliament
1655	First Protectorate Parliament dissolved
	Penruddock's Rising
	Rule of the Major-Generals
1656	Second Protectorate Parliament
1657	Rule of the Major-Generals ended
	Humble Petition and Advice
	Cromwell refused the throne: became Lord Protector for life
1658	Death of Oliver Cromwell: Richard Cromwell becomes Lord Protector
1659	Third Protectorate Parliament
	Recall of Rump Parliament
1660	General Monck's army arrived in London
	Rump Parliament dissolved itself
	Declaration of Breda. Convention Parliament met
	Return of Charles II

	Act of Indemnity and Oblivion
	Worcester House Declaration
	Convention Parliament dissolved
1661	Venner's (Fifth Monarchist) Rising
	Savoy House conference
	Cavalier Parliament met (to 1679)
	Militia Act, Financial Settlement, Corporation Act
1662	Charles married Catherine of Braganza
	Act of Uniformity; Quaker Act; Hearth Tax
	Charles issued Declaration of Indulgence
1663	Charles forced to withdraw Declaration of Indulgence
1664	Triennial Act; Conventicle Act
1665	Second Anglo-Dutch War
	Plague in London; Five Mile Act
1666	Great Fire of London
1667	Clarendon's resignation
1670	Secret Treaty of Dover between Charles and Louis XIV
1672	Stop of the Exchequer
	Second Declaration of Indulgence. Third Anglo-Dutch War
1673	Charles withdrew Declaration of Indulgence
1674	End of Third Anglo-Dutch War
1675	Secret agreement between Charles and Louis XIV
1677	Princess Mary married to William of Orange
1678	The Popish Plot
1679-81	Exclusion Crisis
1681	Whigs purged from local office

1683	Rye House Plot
1685	Death of Charles II and accession of James II
	Monmouth's rebellion
	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV
	James issued dispensations to Catholics
1686	Godden v. Hales case
1687	Declaration of Indulgence
1688	Declaration of Indulgence reissued, to be read in all churches
	Trial of the seven bishops
	Birth of the Prince of Wales
	Seven peers issued an invitation to William of Orange
	William landed at Torbay and marched towards London
	James fled to France
	William called the Convention Parliament
1689	Nine Years' War
	Toleration Act
	Bill of Rights
1690	Convention Parliament dissolved
	Battle of the Boyne
1694	Bank of England established
	Death of Queen Mary
	Triennial Act
1695	Recoinage Act
1697	Peace of Rijswijk
1698	Civil List established

1700	Death Anne's only surviving son
1701	Act of Settlement
	Oath of Abjuration
1702	Death of William III and accession of Queen Anne