

## Block 3 The Wars of the Three Kingdoms

Year	Continental Europe	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1555	Religious peace of Augsburg.			
1605	Gunpowder Plot.			
1613	Marriage of Elector Palatine to James I's daughter Elizabeth.			
1618–48	Thirty Years' War.			
1619	Elector Palatine offered throne of Bohemia.	Scheme to marry Charles to Spanish Infanta.		
1620	Defeat of Elector Palatine in Bohemia by imperial forces.			
1622	English forces under Vere served in Palatinate. Elector Palatine expelled from German lands by imperial forces.			
1623	Elector Palatine deprived of German lands and electoral title.			
1625	English forces in Palatinate.	Death of James I; accession of Charles I. England joined Protestant Union. Marriage of Charles I to Henrietta Maria, Catholic daughter of Henry IV of France.	Death of James VI; accession of Charles I. Marriage of Charles I to Henrietta Maria, Catholic daughter of Henry IV of France. Charles proposed revoking gifts of crown and kirk property made since 1540.	Death of James VI; accession of Charles I. Marriage of Charles I to Henrietta Maria, Catholic daughter of Henry IV of France.
1626	Lord Justice Crew dismissed for not admitting legality of forced loan.			
1628	The Graces promised concessions to Catholic Old English.			
1629–40	Eleven years' personal rule without parliament.			

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1632	Death of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, at battle of Lützen.	William Laud appointed archbishop of Canterbury.		
1633			Charles I's coronation in Edinburgh. Parliament met.	Wentworth arrived as deputy lieutenant.
1635	France declared war on Spain. Mutiny in Swedish army.			
1636	Arundel's mission to Holy Roman Emperor on behalf of Elector Palatine.		Publication of new canons for Church of Scotland.	
1637		Hampden's Ship Money case. Prynne, Burton and Bastwick tried and punished by Star Chamber for anti-episcopal writings. Laud's injunctions on position of communion table.	Publication of new prayer book (liturgy) for Church of Scotland. Riot in St Giles's cathedral, Edinburgh (23 July). Petitioning against prayer book.	
1638	France declared war on the Holy Roman Empire.		National Covenant circulated and signed. King agreed to revoke prayer book. General Assembly of the Kirk met in Glasgow (Nov).	
1639			First Bishops' War (Mar–June); concluded by Pacification of Berwick. Episcopacy abolished.	
1640		Meeting of Short Parliament (Apr); dissolved May. Meeting of Long Parliament (Nov). Root and Branch petition.	Second Bishops' War (Aug–Oct); concluded by treaty of Ripon (Oct).	

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1641		Triennial Act passed (Feb). Trial and execution of Strafford (Mar–May). Act abolishing prerogative courts of Star Chamber and High Commission (July). Grand Remonstrance (Dec).		Outbreak of rebellion in Ulster (Oct). Alliance between Gaelic Irish Ulster insurgents and Old English (Dec).
1642–46		First Civil War.		
1642		Charles attempted to arrest five MPs and one peer (Jan). Act for Reducing Ireland (Feb). Militia Ordinance (March). Nineteen Propositions (June). Royal commissions of array setting aside Militia Ordinance (June). Charles I raised his standard at Nottingham (22 Aug). Battle of Edgehill (23 Oct).		Formation of Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny (May).
1643		Westminster Assembly of Divines set up (June); Scots representatives joined (Aug).	Solemn League and Covenant: Scots agreed to send army to support parliament in England (Sept).	One-year truce agreed between Charles and Catholic Confederates (Sept), freeing English troops to join royal army in England.
1644		Parliamentary victory at Marston Moor (2 July).		
1645		New Model Army Ordinance (Feb). Self-Denying Ordinance (Apr). Parliamentary victory at Naseby (14 June).	Montrose routed at Philiphaugh (13 Sept), ending Scots royalist military effort.	Arrival of papal nuncio Rinuccini (Nov).
1646		Charles surrendered to Scots at Newark (Apr). Surrender of Oxford (24 June).		Truce between Confederates and Ormond royalists (Aug).

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1647–48		Second Civil War.		
1647		Meeting of MPs and officers at Saffron Walden (Mar). Election of agitators by regiments (Apr). King seized by parliamentary army (June). General council of the army met at Reading (July). Putney debates (Oct–Nov).	Scots passed over king to parliament (Jan). Engagement between king and Scots (Dec).	
1648	Treaty of Westphalia ending Thirty Years' War.	Pride's Purge (Dec).	Cromwell defeated Scots at Preston (17–19 Aug).	
1649		Trial and execution (30 Jan) of King Charles I. Monarchy and House of Lords abolished (March).	Act of Classes (23 Jan) excluding from public office anyone who had supported Engagement. Charles II declared king (5 Feb).	Truce concluded between royalists under Ormond and Confederate Catholics (17 Jan). Charles II declared king (Feb). Drogheda taken by parliament (11 Sept). Fall of Wexford to parliament (11 Oct).
1650			Defeat of Scots by Cromwell at Dunbar (3 Sept).	
1651		Parliament's victory over Charles II at Worcester (3 Sept).	Charles II crowned king (1 Jan). Defeat of Scots at Worcester (3 Sept).	
1652–54	First Anglo-Dutch War.			
1653		Barebone's Parliament (July–Dec). Cromwell accepted Instrument of Government; took title of lord protector (Dec).		
1655	England declared war on Spain (Oct).	Penruddock's rising (Mar). Appointment of major-generals (Aug).		
1657		Humble Petition and Advice (May).		

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1658		Death of Oliver Cromwell (Sept); Richard Cromwell becomes lord protector.		
1660		Charles II's Declaration of Breda (Apr). Charles II's return (May).	General Monck and English army in Scotland marched into England.	
1661–64		Clarendon Code.		
1661		Legislation without Charles I's assent (i.e. after 1641) declared null and void.	Act Recissory, annulled all legislation since 1633.	
1662		Act of Uniformity. Declaration of Indulgence.		
1664		Triennial Act.		
1665	War with Holland.			
1666		Fire of London.	Covenanters defeated at Rullion Green (Nov).	Act of Uniformity.
1672		Declaration of Indulgence.	Renewal of Act against conventicles.	
1673		Test Act.		
1676		Compton Census.		
1678		Popish Plot.	Highland Host: soldiers quartered on disaffected Covenanters.	
1679			Murder of Archbishop Sharp (3 May). Defeat of Covenanters at Bothwell Brig (22 June).	
1680		Exclusion Bill defeated in Lords.		
1681		Exclusion Bill stopped by dissolution of parliament.	Test Act.	

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1685		Death of Charles II; accession of James II and VII. Monmouth's rebellion.	Death of Charles II; accession of James II and VII. Argyll's rising.	Death of Charles II; accession of James II and VII.
1686			Freedom of worship declared for Catholics and Quakers.	
1687		Declaration of Indulgence.	Freedom of worship declared for non-Church-of-Scotland Presbyterians.	
1688		Second Declaration of Indulgence. Birth of a son to James II and Mary of Modena. William III landed at Torbay. James fled to France.		Derry closed against James's II's forces.
1689	England, as part of Grand Alliance declared war on France; war continued until Peace of Ryswick (1697).	Declaration of Rights. Toleration Act. Mutiny Act.	Proclamation of William and Mary (Apr). Claim of Right. Jacobite victory at Killiecrankie.	James arrived in Ireland. Siege of Derry (Apr–July).
1690				William landed at Carrickfergus (14 June). Battle of the Boyne (1 July).
1691			Massacre of Glencoe (Feb).	Surrender of Limerick (3 Oct).