

laws and liberties of the Kingdom." VI. All the clauses in the Bill of Rights are "the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this Kingdom." VII. Recognition and declaration of William and Mary as King and Queen. VIII. Repetition of the settlement of the Crown and limitations of the succession. IX. Exclusion from the Crown of all persons holding communion with the "Church of Rome" or who "profess the Popish religion" or who "shall marry a Papist." X. Every King or Queen hereafter succeeding to the Crown to assent to the Act [*i.e.* the Test Act of 1673] "disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament." XI. The King and Queen assent to all the articles of the Bill of Rights. XII. The Dispensing Power abolished. XIII. Exception made in favor of charters, grants, and pardons made before October 23, 1689.

**The Act of Settlement (1700-1701).**<sup>1</sup>—Excludes Roman Catholics from succession to the Crown; and declares that if a Roman Catholic obtains the Crown, "the people of these realms shall be and are thereby absolved of their allegiance." Settles the Crown on the Electress Sophia,<sup>2</sup> and "the heirs of her body being Protestants." Requires the sovereign to join in communion with the Church of England. No war to be undertaken in defence of any territories not belonging to the English Crown except with the consent of Parliament. Judges to hold their office during good behavior. No pardon by the Crown to be pleadable against an impeachment by the House of Commons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ACTS AND LAWS.

**I. Bill of Attainder.**—This was a bill (which might in itself decree sentence of death) passed by Parliament, by which, originally, the blood of a person held to be convicted of treason or felony was declared to be *attainted* or corrupted so that his power to inherit, transmit, or hold property was destroyed. After Henry VIII.'s reign the law was modified so as not to work "corruption of blood" in the case of new felonies. Under the Stuarts, Bills of Attainder were generally brought only in cases where the Commons believed that impeachment would fail—as in the cases of Strafford and Laud. It should be noticed that in an impeachment the Commons bring the accusation, and the Lords alone act as judges; but that in a Bill of Attainder the Commons—that is, the accusers—themselves act as judges, as well as the Lords.

**II. Statute of *Præmunire* (1393).**—This statute was enacted to check the power claimed by the Pope in England in cases which interfered with power claimed by the King, as in appeals made to the Court of Rome respecting Church matters, over which the King's court had jurisdiction. The statute received its name from the writ served on the party who had broken the law: "*Præmunire facias* A. B."; that is, "Cause A. B. to be forewarned" that he appear before us to answer the contempt with which he stands charged. Henry VIII. made use of this statute in order to compel the clergy to accept his supremacy over the English Church.

**III. Habeas Corpus Act (1679).**—The name of this celebrated statute is derived from its referring to the opening words of the writ: "*Habeas corpus ad subjiendum*" (see page 269, Note 1). Sir James Mackintosh declares that the essence of the statute is contained in clauses 39, 40 of Magna Carta—which see. The right to habeas corpus was conceded by the Petition of Right and also by the Statute of 1640. But in order to better secure the liberty of the subject and for prevention of imprisonments beyond the seas, the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 was enacted, regulating the issue and return of writs of habeas corpus.

The principal provisions of the Act are: 1. Jailers (except in cases of commitment for treason or felony) must within three days of the reception of the writ produce the prisoner in court, unless the court is at a distance, when the time may be extended to twenty days at the most. 2. A jailer, refusing to do this, forfeits £100 for the first offence, and £200 for the second. 3. No one set at liberty upon any Habeas Corpus to be re-committed for the same offence except by the court having jurisdiction of the case. 4. The Act not to apply to cases of debt.

<sup>1</sup> This act, says Taswell Langmead, is "the Title Deed of the reigning Dynasty, and a veritable original contract between the Crown and the People."

<sup>2</sup> The Electress Sophia was the granddaughter of James I.; she married the Elector of Hanover, and became mother of George I. See page 403.

## SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL DATES IN ENGLISH HISTORY.<sup>1</sup>

[The \* marks the most important dates.]

### I. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

Britain part of the continent of Europe.  
The Rough-Stone Age.  
The Polished-Stone Age.  
Age of Bronze begins, 1500 B.C.?  
Britain mentioned (?) by the name of the "Tin Islands" by Herodotus, B.C. 450.  
Britain mentioned by the name of "Albion" by Aristotle? B.C. 350?  
Pytheas visits and describes Britain, B.C. 330?  
Introduction of Iron, B.C. 250?

### II. THE ROMAN PERIOD, B.C. 55, 54; A.D. 43-410.

\*Cæsar lands in Britain, B.C. 55 and 54.  
Claudius begins the conquest of Britain, A.D. 43.  
Caractacus taken prisoner, 50.  
Slaughter of the Druids, 41.  
Revolt of Boadicea, 61.  
Establishment of the Roman power by Agricola, 78-84.  
Agricola builds a line of forts, 81.  
Hadrian's Wall, 121?  
\*Britain abandoned by the Romans, 410.

### III. THE SAXON, OR EARLY ENGLISH, PERIOD, 449-1013; 1042-1066.

\*The Jutes settle in Kent, 449.  
Ella and Cissa found the kingdom of Sussex, 477.  
Cerdic founds the kingdom of Wessex, 495.  
Arthur defeats the Saxons, 520?  
The Angles settle Northumbria, 547.  
Gildas writes his history of Britain, 550?  
\*Landing of Augustine; conversion of Kent, 597.  
Cædmon, first English poet, 664.  
Church council at Whitby, 664.

Conversion of Northumbria, 667.  
Church bells first mentioned by Bede, 680.  
Bede, the historian, dies, 735.  
Egbert takes refuge at the court of Charlemagne, 786.  
First landing of the Danes in England, 789.  
\*Egbert (king of Wessex, conquers a large part of the country (827), and takes the title of "King of the English"), 828.  
Alfred the Great, 871.  
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle becomes important from about this time, 871.  
\*Treaty of Wedmore, 879.  
Alfred issues his code of laws, 890.  
Alfred builds a fleet, 897.  
Frithgilds (for mutual defence, etc.) mentioned about 930?  
Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, 960.  
\*Britain is called England, 960?  
Struggle between the regular and secular clergy, 975.  
Invasion of the Danes—Danegeld paid by decree of the Witan for the first time, 991.

### IV. DANISH PERIOD, 1013-1042.

Swegn, the Dane, is acknowledged king of the English, 1013.  
Edward (afterward King Edward the Confessor) is taken to Normandy, where he remains until 1042, 1013.  
Canute, the Dane, chosen king, 1017.  
Divides England into four great earldoms, 1017.  
Godwin made Earl of Wessex, 1020.

### V. THE SAXON, OR EARLY ENGLISH, PERIOD (RESTORED), 1042-1066.

Edward the Confessor, 1042.  
Edward begins building Westminster Abbey, 1049.

<sup>1</sup> Many early dates are approximate only.



William, Duke of Normandy, visits Edward, 1052.  
 Harold, last of the Saxon kings, 1066.  
 William of Normandy claims the throne, 1066.  
 Invasion from Norway; battle of Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.  
 William of Normandy lands at Pevensey, Sept. 28, 1066.  
 \*Battle of Senlac, or Hastings — Harold killed — Oct. 14, 1066.

#### VI. THE NORMAN PERIOD, 1066-1154.

William (crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day), 1066.  
 System of feudal land-tenure begins to be regularly organized, 1066?  
 \*William grants a charter to London, 1066?  
 Begins building Tower of London, 1066?  
 Beginning of Norman architecture, 1066?  
 Curfew introduced, about 1068?  
 William harries the North, 1069.  
 Law of Englishry, 1069?  
 Reorganizes the church, 1070.  
 Creates the Palatine earldoms, 1070?  
 Establishes separate ecclesiastical courts, 1070?  
 Trial by battle introduced, 1070?  
 The English, under Hereward, finally defeated at Ely, 1071.  
 William invades Scotland, and compels the king to do him homage, 1072.  
 William refuses to become subject to the Pope, 1076.  
 \*Domesday Book completed, 1086. — Reports: Tenants-in-chief (barons, bishops, abbots), about 1500; Under-tenants (chiefly English dispossessed of their estates, about 8000; Yeomen, north of Watling St., about 35,000; Yeomen, sunk to a condition bordering on serfdom (south of Watling St.), about 90,000; Villeins, or serfs, about 109,000; Slaves, about 25,000; Citizens, monks, nuns, priests, etc., about 1,732,000; Total population, about 2,000,000.  
 \*All the landholders of England swear allegiance to William, at Salisbury, 1086.  
 William Rufus, 1087.  
 Suppresses rebellion of the barons, 1088.  
 Makes war on Normandy, 1090.  
 Quarrel with Anselm — robs church of its revenue, 1094.  
 Suppresses second rebellion of the barons, 1095.

Builds Westminster Hall, London Bridge, 1097?  
 Henry I., 1100.  
 \*First charter of liberties, 1100.  
 Expels Robert of Belesme, 1102.  
 Quarrels with Anselm about investitures, 1103.  
 Battle of Tinchebrai — Normandy conquered, 1106.  
 Henry and Anselm come to terms, 1106.  
 Matilda, d. of the king, marries Geoffrey of Anjou, 1128.  
 Barons swear to make Matilda successor to the throne, 1133.  
 Stephen, 1135.  
 Charter of liberties, 1135.  
 Tournaments begin, 1135?  
 Matilda, d. of Henry I., claims the crown, 1135.  
 Battle of the Standard, 1138.  
 Civil war begins, 1139.  
 William of Malmesbury's Chronicle closes, 1142.  
 Knights Hospitallers established in England, 1150?  
 Matilda's son (Henry II.) marries Eleanor of France, and acquires her provinces, 1152.  
 Treaty of Wallingford, 1153.

#### VII. THE ANGEVIN, OR PLANTAGENET, PERIOD, 1154-1399.

Henry II., 1154.  
 \*Merchant and craft guilds become prominent, 1154?  
 \*Payment of scutage regularly established, 1160 (see 1385).  
 \*Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164.  
 Quarrel with Becket, 1164.  
 Coats of Arms, 1165?  
 \*Assize of Clarendon, 1166.  
 Becket murdered, 1170.  
 \*Partial conquest of Ireland, 1171.  
 Henry's wife and sons rebel, 1173.  
 Henry does penance at Becket's tomb, 1174.  
 Rebellion of barons suppressed, 1174.  
 Assize of Northampton (divides England into judicial circuits), 1176.  
 Five judges appointed to hear all cases, 1178.  
 Knights Templars established in England, 1180?  
 Assize of Arms (regulates national militia), 1181.  
 Henry's sons again rebel, 1183.  
 Assize of the Forest, 1184.

\*Saladin Tithe (first tax on personal property), 1188.  
 \*Great Assize (substitutes trial by jury in civil cases for trial by battle), 1188?  
 Richard I., 1189.  
 Richard persecutes the Jews, sells offices, extorts money, 1189.  
 \*Richard grants many town charters, 1189.  
 Joins the third crusade, 1190.  
 \*Legal recognition of the corporation of London marks the triumph of the mercantile element, 1191.  
 Richard taken prisoner, 1192.  
 England ransoms the king, 1194.  
 Returns to England, and is re-crowned; extorts money, 1194.  
 Builds Château Gaillard, near Rouen, 1197.  
 John, 1199.  
 Introduction of the mariner's compass, 1200?  
 Gothic, or Pointed, architecture, begins in England, 1200?  
 Layamon's "Brut," 1200?  
 Murder (?) of Arthur, 1203.  
 \*Loss of Normandy, 1204.  
 John refuses to receive Archbishop Langton, 1208.  
 The kingdom placed under an interdict, 1208.  
 The Pope excommunicates John, 1209.  
 Threatens to depose him, 1211.  
 John becomes the Pope's vassal, 1213.  
 \*The meeting at St. Albans (first representative assembly on record) to consider measures of reform, 1213.  
 \*The Great Charter, June 15, 1215.  
 The Pope refuses to recognize the charter, and excommunicates the leaders of the barons, 1215.  
 The barons invite Louis, son of the king of France, to take the crown, 1215.  
 War between John and the barons, 1216.  
 Henry III., 1216.  
 Louis goes back to France, 1217.  
 Charter of the Forests, 1217.  
 Henry begins rebuilding Westminster Abbey, 1220?  
 The Mendicant Friars land in England, 1221.  
 Coal mines opened, 1234?  
 \*Parliament of Merton rejects the Canon Law, 1236.  
 All persons having an income of £20 a year from landed property forced to receive knighthood, 1256.  
 The Pope first claims "annates" from England, 1256.  
 "The Mad Parliament" draws up the Provisions of Oxford, 1258.

Matthew Paris, greatest of the mediæval chroniclers, dies, 1259.  
 The Barons' War; battle of Lewes, 1264.  
 \*Walter de Merton founds Merton College, Oxford (beginning of the collegiate system), 1264.  
 \*Rise of the House of Commons under Earl Simon de Montfort, 1265.  
 Battle of Evesham; Earl Simon killed, 1265.  
 \*Roger Bacon issues his "Opus Majus," 1267.  
 Roger Bacon describes gunpowder? 1267.  
 Courts of Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas fully organized, 1272?  
 Edward I., 1272.  
 The groat (four pence) first coined, 1272.  
 Up to this date the only coin issued was the silver penny.  
 \*Statute of Mortmain, 1279.  
 Conquest of Wales, 1284.  
 First Prince of Wales, 1284?  
 \*The Statute of De Donis, or Entail, 1285.  
 Customs (on wine, wool, etc.) first levied, 1290?  
 The Jews expelled from England, 1290.  
 Statute of Quia Emptores (increases number of small freeholders holding directly from the crown or great lords), 1290.  
 Alliance between Scotland and France against England, 1294.  
 \*First complete Parliament (Lords, Clergy, and Commons: subsequently the clergy usually met by themselves in convocation), 1295.  
 War with Scotland, 1295-6.  
 Edward seizes the wool of the merchants (Maltote, or "evil tax"), 1297.  
 Edward confirms the charters, 1297.  
 Consent of Parliament established as necessary to taxation (by the confirmation of the charters), 1297.  
 Chimneys begin to come into use, 1300?  
 Renewed war with Scotland; execution of Wallace; defeat of Bruce, 1303-6.  
 Edward II., 1307.  
 Seizure of the property of the Knights Templars, 1308.  
 Gaveston dismissed, 1308.  
 Torture first employed in England, 1310?  
 The Lords Ordainers (to regulate the king's household), 1310.  
 Gaveston executed, 1312.  
 Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.  
 \*House of Commons gains a share in legislation, 1322.  
 Roger Mortimer and the queen conspire against Edward, 1326.



- The Despensers (king's favorites) hanged, 1326.  
 The king deposed and murdered, 1327.  
 Edward III., 1327.  
 Mixed armor (plate and mail), 1327?  
 Many brilliant tournaments held, 1327?  
 Independence of Scotland recognized, 1328.  
 \*Woollen manufacture introduced from Flanders, 1331?  
 \*House of Commons (Knights of the Shire and Commons united) begin to sit by themselves as a distinct body, 1333.  
 Edward takes the title of King of France, 1337.  
 The first gold coins struck, 1337?  
 Creates his son Edward Duke of Cornwall (title of duke first used), 1337.  
 \*Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with France, 1338 (see 1453).  
 Talliage (tax on towns and lands held by the crown) abolished, 1340.  
 \*Victory of Crécy (cannon first used?), 1346.  
 \*Capture of Calais, 1347.  
 Court of Chancery finally established, 1348.  
 \*The Black Death, 1349.  
 \*First Statute of Laborers (regulates price of labor, etc.), 1349.  
 First Statute of Provisors (limits power of Pope in England), 1351.  
 First Statute of Treasons, 1352.  
 First Statute of Præmunire (limits power of the Pope in England), 1353 (see 1393).  
 Many Staples (market or custom towns) established, 1354?  
 Great increase of the woollen trade with the continent, 1354?  
 \*Victory of Poitiers, 1356.  
 \*Mandeville writes his *Travels*, 1360?  
 Exportation of corn forbidden, 1360 (see 1846).  
 \*Treaty of Bretigny, 1360.  
 No tax to be levied on wool without consent of Parliament, 1362; renewed, 1371.  
 First iron foundries, 1370?  
 \*Wykeham founds Winchester College (first great public school), 1373; completes C., 1393.  
 Parliament first grants tonnage and poundage (a tax on merchandise) to the king, 1373.  
 \*The House of Commons gains the right of impeaching the king's ministers, 1376.  
 \*Wycliffe begins the Reformation (rise of the Lollards), 1377?  
 Richard II., 1377.  
 \*Wycliffe translates the Bible, 1380?

- \*Peasant revolts led by Wat Tyler, 1381.  
 Langland writes "*Piers Ploughman*," 1381.  
 \*Chaucer begins the "*Canterbury Tales*," 1384?  
 Scutage given up, 1385? (see 1160).  
 The title of Marquis created, 1386.  
 \*The Great Statute of Præmunire (see 1353), 1393.  
 Richard banishes the Duke of Hereford (son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster) and the Duke of Norfolk, 1398.  
 Death of John of Gaunt; Richard seizes his estate, 1399.  
 The Duke of Hereford (now Duke of Lancaster) returns to England, claims his estate and the crown, 1399.  
 Richard deposed (and, later, murdered), 1399.  
 \*Parliament sets aside the order of succession and chooses Henry king, 1399.

#### VIII. THE LANCASTRIAN PERIOD (RED ROSE), 1399-1461.

- Henry IV., 1399.  
 Complete plate armor, 1400?  
 Rebellion of Glendower, 1400.  
 Fortescue writes on government, 1400?  
 \*First statute punishing heretics with death, 1401.  
 First martyr (William Sawtre) under the new law, 1401.  
 Revolt of the Percies; battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.  
 \*The House of Commons obtains the exclusive right to make grants of money, 1407.  
 Henry V., 1413.  
 \*Statutes to be made by Parliament without alteration by the king, 1414.  
 Lollard conspiracies, 1414-1415.  
 \*Battle of Agincourt, 1415.  
 \*Treaty of Troyes, 1420.  
 Henry VI., 1422 (crowned king of England and France).  
 Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester Protectors during the king's minority, 1422.  
 The Paston Letters, 1424-1509.  
 Siege of Orleans, 1428.  
 \*County suffrage restricted, 1430.  
 Joan of Arc burned, 1431.  
 Title of Viscount created, 1440.  
 \*Cade's insurrection, 1450.  
 \*End of the Hundred Years' War; loss of France, 1453 (see 1338).  
 \*Wars of the Roses, 1455-1485.  
 Henry dethroned, 1461.

#### IX. THE YORKIST PERIOD (WHITE ROSE), 1461-1485.

- Edward IV., 1461.  
 Henry (the late king) captured and imprisoned, 1465.  
 Warwick, "the king-maker," restores Henry VI., 1470.  
 Queen Margaret's son killed at Tewksbury and the queen imprisoned, 1471.  
 Henry dies a prisoner in the Tower, 1471.  
 Edward exacts "benevolences," 1475.  
 Queen Margaret ransomed and leaves England, 1476.  
 \*Caxton prints the first book in England, 1477.  
 Edward V., 1483.  
 Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed Protector, 1483.  
 Murders Edward in the Tower (?), 1483.  
 Richard III., 1483.  
 Suppresses rebellion, 1483.  
 College of Heralds established, 1483.  
 Benevolences abolished, 1484 (see 1475).  
 \*Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.

#### X. THE TUDOR PERIOD, 1485-1603.

- Henry VII., 1485.  
 Sovereigns first coined, 1485?  
 Henry marries Elizabeth of York, thus uniting the Houses of Lancaster and York, 1486.  
 Court of Star-Chamber, 1487.  
 The Pretenders Simnel and Warbeck, 1487 and 1492.  
 Statutes of Livery and Maintenance enforced by Empson and Dudley, 1487.  
 Poynings' Act (puts an end to the legislative power of the English colony in Ireland), 1494.  
 The Great Intercourse (commercial treaty between England and the Netherlands), 1496.  
 \*The Cabots discover the American continent, 1497.  
 \*Beginning of "the New Learning" (Colet, Erasmus, More), 1499.  
 Henry VIII., 1509.  
 Colet founds St. Paul's School, 1512.  
 Battle of Flodden, 1513.  
 Wolsey becomes cardinal and lord chancellor, 1515.  
 More writes "*Utopia*," 1516.  
 Rude firearms begin to come into use, 1517?  
 Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.  
 The Pope confers on Henry the title of "Defender of the Faith," 1521.  
 Tyndall and Coverdale translate the Bible, 1525-30.  
 Henry begins divorce suit against Catharine of Aragon, 1528.  
 Fall of Wolsey, 1529.  
 Cranmer obtains the opinions of the Universities, 1530.  
 Clergy compelled to acknowledge Henry the Head of the English Church, 1531.  
 Appeals to Rome forbidden, 1532.  
 Henry privately marries Anne Boleyn, 1532.  
 Cranmer pronounces Henry's marriage with Catharine void, 1533.  
 London paved, 1533?  
 Payment of "annates" to Rome forbidden, 1534.  
 The authority of the Pope in England abolished, 1534.  
 \*Act of Supremacy declares the king Supreme Head of the Church of England, 1535.  
 Fisher and More executed, 1535.  
 Pope threatens to excommunicate Henry, 1535.  
 Cromwell comes to power, 1535.  
 England and Wales finally united, 1536.  
 Benefit of clergy restricted, 1536.  
 \*Dissolution of the monasteries begins, 1536.  
 Much distress among the poor; great increase of vagrants, 1536?  
 The Bible translated and placed in the churches, 1536.  
 Stringent vagrant laws, 1536?  
 Insurrection in the North ("Pilgrimage of Grace"), 1536.  
 Many new nobles created, 1536?  
 Parish registers begin, 1538.  
 The king's Proclamations to have the force of law, 1539 (repealed, 1547).  
 The abbots cease to sit in the House of Lords, 1539.  
 The Six Articles, 1539.  
 Cromwell executed, 1540.  
 Hall's Chronicle, 1540?  
 Statute punishing witchcraft with death, 1541.  
 First cannon cast in England, 1543.  
 Edward VI., 1547.  
 Duke of Somerset made Protector during Edward's minority, 1547.  
 Bethlehem Hospital (first for the insane), 1547.  
 Battle of Pinkie, 1547.  
 Trades-unions formed, 1548?  
 First English Prayer-Book, 1549.



Latimer preaches, 1549.  
 \*Act of Uniformity (virtually establishes Protestantism), 1549.  
 First Huguenot emigration to England, 1550?  
 The Forty-Two Articles of Religion (afterward reduced to thirty-nine), 1552.  
 Second Act of Uniformity, and Second Prayer-Book, 1552.  
 Great seizure of unenclosed lands by the nobles, 1552?  
 \*Many Protestant grammar schools and several hospitals founded by the king, 1552-3.  
**Mary, 1553.**  
 Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen, 1553.  
 Edward's laws, establishing Protestantism, repealed, 1553.  
 Wyatt's rebellion, 1554.  
 Lady Jane Grey executed, 1554.  
 Mary marries Philip II. of Spain, 1554.  
 Statutes against the Pope (since 1529) repealed; Catholicism re-established, 1554.  
 Coaches introduced into England, 1555?  
 Severe persecution of the Protestants (Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer burned), 1555-6.  
 Watches begin to come into use in England, 1557?  
 Loss of Calais, 1558.  
**Elizabeth, 1558.**  
 Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity re-enacted (Protestantism restored), 1559.  
 Glass manufactured in England, 1559?  
 John Knox preaches in Edinburgh, 1559.  
 Hawkins begins the slave trade, 1562.  
 The Thirty-Nine Articles established, 1563.  
 Insurrections in behalf of Romanism, 1569.  
 Ascham publishes "The Schoolmaster," 1570.  
 The English Puritans begin to be prominent, 1571?  
 Holinshed's Chronicle, 1577.  
 Drake sails round the globe, 1577.  
 Lyly publishes his "Euphues," 1579.  
 Manufacture of paper in England, 1580?  
 Jesuit missionaries land in England, 1580.  
 High Commission Court established, 1583.  
 Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia, 1584.  
 \*Shakespeare at the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres in London, 1586?  
 Raleigh introduces tobacco, 1586?  
 Raleigh introduces the potato into Ireland, 1586?  
 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587.  
 \*Defeat of the Armada, 1588.  
 Spenser publishes "The Faerie Queene," 1590.  
 Sidney writes his "Arcadia," 1590?

Marlowe and Jonson write, 1590?  
 Hooker writes, 1594?  
 Establishment of the East India Company, 1600.  
 First regular Poor-Law, 1601.  
 Completion of the conquest of Ireland, 1603.

## XI. THE STUART PERIOD (FIRST PART), 1603-1649.

**James I., 1603** (king of Scotland and England).  
 The Millenary Petition, 1603.  
 Plot against the king; Raleigh imprisoned, 1603.  
 New laws punishing witchcraft, 1603?  
 Hampton Court Conference, 1604.  
 James proclaims the Divine Right of Kings, 1604?  
 Right of the Commons to control their elections established, 1604.  
 The Gunpowder Plot, 1605.  
 Severe laws against the Catholics, 1606.  
 \*Colony founded at Jamestown, Virginia, 1607.  
 The Baptists establish a society in London, 1608?  
 Protestant colonies planted in Ulster, Ireland, 1610.  
 James creates baronets, 1611.  
 \*Authorized translation of the Bible completed, 1611.  
 Beaumont and Fletcher write, 1613?  
 Execution of Raleigh, 1618.  
 Post-office regularly established throughout the country, 1619?  
 \*Bacon publishes his New System of Philosophy, 1620.  
 \*Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood, 1620.  
 \*The Pilgrims land at Plymouth, New England, 1620.  
 Massinger writes, 1620.  
 Impeachment of Lord Bacon, 1621.  
 The Commons protest against the king's violation of their liberties, 1621.  
 James tears up the protest, 1621.  
 Imprisons members of Parliament, 1622.  
 \*First regular newspaper in England, 1622.  
 First patent for inventions granted, 1623?  
 Right of sanctuary abolished, 1624.  
**Charles I., 1625.**  
 Italian architecture begins in England, 1625?  
 Parliament demands reforms, and refuses grants of money unless they are conceded, 1625.

Hackney coaches introduced, 1625?  
 Coal comes into general use, 1625?  
 Sir John Eliot sent to the Tower, 1626.  
 The king raises money illegally, 1626.  
 John Hampden imprisoned for refusing to lend money to the king, 1627.  
 \*The Petition of Right, 1628.  
 Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud with the policy of "Thorough," 1635.  
 Sedan chairs come into use, 1635?  
 Hampden refuses to pay ship-money, 1637.  
 The king tries to force a liturgy on the Scottish Church, 1637. [1638.  
 Scottish National (Presbyterian) Covenant, The Short Parliament, 1640.  
 \*The Long Parliament meets, 1640.  
 Torture last used in England, 1640?  
 Laud imprisoned (later executed), 1640.  
 Baker publishes his Chronicle, 1641.  
 Execution of Strafford, 1641.  
 The Triennial Act (for summoning a new Parliament every three years), 1641.  
 Parliament resolves not to be adjourned or dissolved except by its own consent, 1641.  
 Abolishes the Star-Chamber and High Commission Courts, 1641.  
 Passes statutes against ship-money and other illegal measures of the king, 1641.  
 The Grand Remonstrance, 1641.  
 Hobbes writes, 1642?  
 The king attempts to seize the five members, 1642.  
 \*Beginning of the Civil War (battle of Edgehill), 1642.  
 Cromwell organizes his "Ironsides," 1642.  
 \*The Solemn League and Covenant, 1643.  
 The Excise Act, 1643.  
 The Independents become prominent, 1643?  
 The Westminster Assembly of Divines (draws up the Presbyterian creed, etc.), 1643-7.  
 Stringent restrictions on the Press, 1644.  
 Milton's Areopagitica, 1644.  
 Battle of Marston Moor, 1644.  
 The Self-Denying Ordinance, 1645.  
 The "New Model" army, 1645.  
 Battle of Naseby, 1645.  
 Charles a prisoner, 1647.  
 Charles makes a secret treaty with the Scots, 1647.  
 Royalist revolt, 1648.  
 Pride's Purge, 1648.  
 The Rump Parliament, 1648.  
 \*Execution of the king, 1649.

## XII. THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE PERIOD, 1649-1660.

House of Lords abolished, 1649; meets next, 1660.  
 The Commonwealth, or Republic, declared, 1649.  
 Charles II. proclaimed king in Scotland, 1649.  
 Many Cavaliers emigrate to Virginia, 1649?  
 Cromwell's campaign in Ireland, 1649-50.  
 Rise of the Quakers, 1650?  
 Iron (and other metal) rolling-mills, 1650?  
 Battle of Dunbar, 1650.  
 Cotton begins to be largely imported, 1650?  
 Battle of Worcester (flight of Charles II.), 1651.  
 The Navigation Act (modified, 1823; repealed, 1849), 1651.  
 War with the Dutch, 1652.  
 Coffee-houses opened, 1652?  
 Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler," 1653.  
 Cromwell expels Parliament, 1653.  
 "Barebone's Parliament," 1653.  
 The Instrument of Government, 1653.  
 \*Cromwell, Protector, 1653.  
 War with Spain, 1655.  
 England divided into eleven military districts, 1655.  
 The Humble Petition and Advice, 1657.  
 Richard Cromwell, Protector, 1658.  
 Fuller's Church History, 1658.  
 The army compels Richard to abdicate, 1659.  
 General Monk calls a "Free Parliament," 1660.  
 Charles II. sends the Declaration of Breda, 1660.  
 \*The Convention Parliament invites Charles II. to return, 1660.

## XIII. THE STUART PERIOD (SECOND PART), 1660-1714.

**Charles II., 1660.**  
 Standing army established, 1660.  
 Regicides executed, 1660.  
 Board of Trade organized, 1660.  
 Feudal dues and services abolished, 1660.  
 Tea introduced, 1660?  
 Corporation Act, 1661 (repealed, 1828).  
 Act of Uniformity re-enacted, 1662.  
 Presbyterian clergy driven out, 1662.  
 Press licensing act, 1662 (see 1695).  
 Royal Society founded in London, 1662.  
 Butler writes "Hudibras," 1663.  
 Hearth Tax, 1663 (repealed, 1689).



- Convocation surrenders its right of self-taxation, 1663.  
 Conventicle Act, 1664.  
 Repeal of Triennial Act, 1664 (see 1641).  
 Seizure of New Amsterdam (New York), 1664.  
 War with the Dutch, 1665.  
 The Plague in London, 1665.  
 The Five-Mile Act, 1665.  
 Great fire of London, 1666.  
 The Dutch sail up the Thames, 1667.  
 The Cabal comes into power, 1667.  
 Milton publishes "Paradise Lost," 1667.  
 \*Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670.  
 Bunyan writes "Pilgrim's Progress," 1670.  
 Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 1670?  
 The king robs the Exchequer, 1672.  
 Declaration of Indulgence, 1672.  
 The Test Act, 1673 (repealed, 1828).  
 Wren begins to rebuild St. Paul's (Italian style), 1675.  
 \*The so-called Popish Plot, 1678.  
 \*The Disabling Act (excludes Catholics), 1678.  
 \*The Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.  
 The Exclusion Bill introduced, 1679.  
 \*Rise of Whigs and Tories, 1680?  
 Dryden writes "Absalom and Achitophel," 1681.  
 The Rye House Plot, 1683.  
 Execution of Russell and Sydney, 1683.  
 Town charters revoked, 1684.  
 New England charters revoked, 1684.  
 James II., 1685.  
 Monmouth's rebellion; Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685.  
 The Bloody Assizes, 1685.  
 Many Huguenots settle in England, 1685.  
 Huguenots begin silk manufacture in England, 1685?  
 \*Newton demonstrates the law of gravitation, 1687.  
 Tyrconnel made Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1687.  
 "Lilli Burlero," 1687.  
 Expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen College, 1687.  
 Declaration of Indulgence, 1687-8.  
 Imprisonment of the Seven Bishops; trial and acquittal, 1688.  
 Birth of Prince James, "the Pretender," 1688.  
 William of Orange invited to England, 1688.  
 Arrival of William; his Declaration, 1688.  
 Flight of James, 1688.  
 The Convention Parliament, 1689.  
 The Declaration of Right, 1689.  
 William and Mary (Orange-Stuart), 1689.  
 Grand Alliance against Louis XIV., 1689.  
 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland (Killiecrankie), 1689.  
 The bayonet begins to be used, 1689?  
 Siege of Londonderry, 1689.  
 \*Mutiny Bill passes, 1689.  
 \*Toleration Act, 1689.  
 \*Bill of Rights, 1689.  
 Secession of the non-jurors, 1689.  
 Act of Grace, 1690.  
 Battle of Beachy Head, 1690.  
 \*Battle of the Boyne, 1690.  
 Chelsea army hospital, 1690.  
 Treaty of Limerick, 1691.  
 Severe laws against Irish Catholics, 1692.  
 Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.  
 Lord Churchill (Duke of Marlborough) deprived of office, 1692.  
 Battle of La Hogue, 1692.  
 Flint-lock muskets come into use, 1692?  
 \*Beginning of the national debt, 1693.  
 \*Bank of England established, 1694.  
 Tax on paper, 1694 (repealed, 1861).  
 Death of Queen Mary, 1694.  
 Triennial Act restored, 1694 (see 1664).  
 \*The press made free, 1695.  
 Greenwich Hospital, for seamen, established, 1696.  
 Window tax imposed, 1696 (see 1851).  
 Trials for Treason Act (reforms political trials), 1696.  
 Peace of Ryswick, 1697.  
 The Partition Treaties (an attempt to settle the question of the Spanish Succession), 1698 and 1700.  
 London clubs begin, 1700?  
 Severe Act against Roman Catholics, 1700 (repealed, 1778).  
 \*Act of Settlement, 1701.  
 Abjuration Act, 1702.  
 Anne, 1702 (last of the Stuart sovereigns).  
 War with France, 1702.  
 Great power of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1702.  
 Judges to hold office during good behavior, 1702.  
 High and Low Church parties, 1703.  
 First daily newspaper in England, 1703.  
 \*Battle of Blenheim, 1704.  
 \*Gibraltar taken, 1704.  
 John Locke dies, 1704.  
 Battle of Ramillies, 1706.  
 \*Union of England and Scotland (Great Britain), 1707.

- Union Jack adopted, 1707.  
 Mrs. Masham comes into power, 1710.  
 Trial of Dr. Sacheverell, 1710.  
 Marlborough disgraced, 1711.  
 Property qualification for members of the House of Commons established, 1711 (repealed, 1858).  
 Act against Occasional Conformity, 1711 (repealed, 1718).  
 Addison writes for the "Spectator," 1711.  
 Pope writes, 1712.  
 Newcomen invents his steam-engine (for pumping mines), 1712.  
 \*Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.  
 The Schism Act, 1714 (repealed, 1718).  
 XIV. THE HANOVERIAN PERIOD, 1714 TO THE PRESENT TIME.  
 George I., 1714.  
 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland, in favor of the Old Pretender, 1715.  
 Septennial Act, 1716.  
 Convocation suspended, 1717-1850.  
 Repeal of Occasional Conformity, 1718 (see 1711).  
 The Triple and Quadruple Alliance, 1717, 1718.  
 De Foe writes "Robinson Crusoe," 1719.  
 \*The South Sea Bubble, 1720.  
 Inoculation for small-pox introduced, 1721.  
 Sir Robert Walpole first prime minister, 1721.  
 \*Modern cabinet system begins, 1721.  
 Swift writes "Gulliver's Travels," 1726.  
 War with Austria and Spain, 1727.  
 George II., 1727.  
 Laws punishing witchcraft with death repealed, 1736.  
 Bishop Butler writes his "Analogy," 1736.  
 John Wesley — Rise of the Methodists, 1738.  
 Hogarth's pictures, 1738?  
 War of "Jenkins's Ear," 1739.  
 War of the Austrian Succession, 1741.  
 The Place Act (limits the number of offices to be held by members of Parliament), 1742.  
 Battle of Dettingen, 1743.  
 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland, in favor of the Young Pretender, 1745.  
 The Pretender defeated at Culloden, 1746.  
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.  
 Fielding writes "Tom Jones," 1749.  
 Gray's Elegy, 1751.  
 Clive takes Arcot, 1751.  
 Introduction of the New Style, 1752.  
 British Museum founded, 1753.  
 Hume begins his History of England, 1754.  
 Seven Years' War with France, 1756.  
 "The Black Hole" of Calcutta, 1756.  
 \*Clive wins the battle of Plassey; foundation of England's Indian empire, 1757.  
 \*Victory of Quebec, 1759 (England gains Canada).  
 George III., 1760.  
 Johnson, Goldsmith, and Sterne write, 1760?  
 Wedgwood establishes his potteries, 1760.  
 Bribery Act (to punish bribery of voters), 1762.  
 Canada ceded to Great Britain, 1763.  
 Wilkes attacks the government ("North Briton"), 1763.  
 Hargreaves invents the spinning-jenny, 1764.  
 \*Stamp Act, 1765 (repealed, 1766).  
 Blackstone's Commentaries, 1765.  
 \*Watt's steam-engine, 1765.  
 Arkwright's spinning-machine, 1768.  
 Letters of "Junius," 1769.  
 Umbrellas introduced, 1770?  
 \*Debates in Parliament regularly reported, 1771.  
 Pressing to death abolished, 1772.  
 Royal Marriage Act, 1772.  
 \*The Boston Tea Party, 1773.  
 The four "Intolerable Acts," 1774.  
 \*Prison reforms by John Howard, 1774.  
 Priestley discovers oxygen gas, 1774.  
 The American Revolution begins, 1775.  
 \*Declaration of American Independence, 1776.  
 Gibbon begins his History of Rome, 1776.  
 Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776.  
 Roman Catholic Relief Act (repeals Act of 1700), 1778.  
 Act relieving Dissenting ministers and schoolmasters, 1779.  
 Free trade granted to Ireland, 1780.  
 Jeremy Bentham writes, 1780?  
 Ducking-stool last used, 1780?  
 Robert Raikes opens Sunday-schools, 1780?  
 Lord George Gordon riots, 1780.  
 Defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.  
 Poyning's Law repealed, 1782 (see 1494).  
 Great improvement in the manufacture of iron (puddling), 1784?  
 Treaties of Paris and Versailles, 1783.  
 \*Recognition of the independence of the United States, 1783.  
 \*Mail coaches established, 1784.  
 Board of Control for India, 1784.  
 The London "Times" established, 1785.  
 Trial of Warren Hastings, 1786.  
 West Africa colonized, 1787?



- Gainsborough dies, 1788.  
 Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," 1790.  
 Robert Burns writes, 1790?  
 Formation of the "United Irishmen," 1792.  
 Sir J. Reynolds dies, 1792.  
 War with France, 1793.  
 Fire-engine patented, 1793.  
 Bank of England suspends payment, 1797.  
 Battle of the Nile, 1798.  
 \*Vaccination introduced, 1799?  
 Reform in care of the insane, 1800?  
 \*Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.  
 First Census of Great Britain, 1801.  
 Colonization of Australia, 1802.  
 Paley's "Natural Theology," 1803.  
 Malthus writes on Population, 1803.  
 Chimney-sweeping machine, 1805.  
 \*Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.  
 Abolition of the slave-trade, 1807.  
 Many trades-unions formed, 1807?  
 The Orders in Council, 1807.  
 The Peninsula War, 1808-14.  
 Luddite riots, 1811.  
 George III. becomes insane; Prince of Wales appointed regent, 1811.  
 Dissenters' Relief Bill, 1812.  
 Debtors' Act (releases "poor debtors"), 1812.  
 \*First steamboat in Great Britain, 1812.  
 \*Second War with America, 1812.  
 Sheridan and Coleridge, 1812?  
 Toleration granted to Unitarians, 1813.  
 Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels," 1814.  
 London lighted with gas, 1815?  
 Davy invents the miner's safety-lamp, 1815.  
 \*Battle of Waterloo, 1815.  
 South Africa acquired, 1815.  
 Wager of battle abolished, 1819.  
 Macadamized roads, 1819?  
 The Six Acts (relating to seditious meetings, etc.), 1819.  
 \*First Atlantic steamship, 1819.  
 George IV., 1820.  
 Bill for the queen's divorce, 1820.  
 Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Scott, Southey, Lamb, Moore, 1820?  
 Cabs introduced, 1822.  
 Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, 1824.  
 Capital punishment greatly restricted, 1824.  
 First temperance society, 1826.  
 Flaxman, the sculptor, dies, 1826.  
 Benefit of clergy abolished, 1827.  
 \*Repeal of the Corporation Act, 1828, (see 1661).  
 \*Repeal of the Test Act, 1828 (see 1673).  
 \*Catholic emancipation (repeals act of 1678), 1829.  
 Irish property qualification for franchise increased, 1829.  
 Omnibuses introduced, 1829.  
 \*Friction matches, 1829?  
 The new police, 1829.  
 William IV., 1830.  
 Stephenson invents the first successful locomotive (the "Rocket"), 1830.  
 \*Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1830.  
 Cobbett edits the Political Register, 1830?  
 First iron vessels built, 1830?  
 \*Passage of the Reform Bill, 1832.  
 Party names of Liberal and Conservative begin to come into use, 1832.  
 \*Emancipation of slaves in British colonies, 1833.  
 First Factory Act (regulates the employment of women and children), 1833.  
 East India trade thrown open, 1833.  
 New Poor-Law, 1834.  
 Government grant to "British" and "National" (Dissenting and Church of England) schools, 1834.  
 Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.  
 All trades in towns declared free, 1835.  
 Virtual abolition of the Press Gang, 1835.  
 Civil Marriage Act (permits Dissenters to be married in their own chapels), 1836.  
 Commutation of Tithes Act, 1836.  
 Sydney Smith writes.  
 Victoria, 1837.  
 Criminal law reforms, 1837.  
 Abolition of the pillory, 1837.  
 The electric telegraph in England, 1838?  
 The Opium War, 1839.  
 Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1840.  
 National Sanitary Commission, 1840, 1843.  
 \*Penny postage established, 1840.  
 Photography introduced, 1841?  
 Privilege of peerage (equivalent to benefit of clergy) abolished, 1841.  
 Chimney Sweep Act (forbids employment of children), 1842.  
 China compelled to open a number of ports to trade, 1842.  
 \*Grove discovers the law of the indestructibility of force, 1842.  
 Percussion-lock muskets adopted, 1842.  
 Thames Tunnel completed, 1842.  
 Revolvers introduced, 1845?  
 India rubber begins to be extensively used, 1845?

- Jews admitted to municipal offices, 1846.  
 \*Famine in Ireland, 1846.  
 Railway speculation and panic, 1846.  
 \*Repeal of the Corn Laws; beginning of free trade, 1846 (see 1360).  
 \*Ether begins to be used in surgery, 1846.  
 Sewing-machines, 1846?  
 Government grants \$50,000,000 for relief of the Irish famine, 1847.  
 Chartist agitation, 1848.  
 First government board of health, 1848.  
 Repeal of the Navigation Act, 1849 (see 1651).  
 \*First "World's Fair," 1851.  
 Reaping and mowing machines, 1851?  
 Repeal of window tax, 1851 (see 1696).  
 Tenement House Act (one of a series for relief of working classes), 1851.  
 Colonization of New Zealand, 1852.  
 Reform of Court of Chancery begins, 1852.  
 The Crimean War, 1854.  
 Hallam, Macaulay, Arnold, Froude, Freeman, Carlyle, Thackeray, Brontë, Dickens, "George Eliot," Mill, Darwin, Spencer, Faraday, Tyndall, Huxley, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, 1855?  
 First large iron steamer built, 1855?  
 Abolition of the newspaper tax, 1855.  
 \*Rise of cheap newspapers, 1855.  
 Bessemer's iron and steel process, 1856.  
 Right of search abandoned, 1856.  
 The Indian Mutiny, 1857.  
 Sovereignty of India given to the crown, 1858.  
 \*First Atlantic cable, 1858; relaid, 1866.  
 \*Jews admitted to Parliament, 1858.  
 Abolition of property qualification for members of Parliament, 1858 (see 1711).  
 \*Darwin publishes "The Origin of Species," 1859.  
 Flogging virtually abolished in the army, 1859.  
 Weather predictions begin, 1860?  
 \*The first English iron-clad built, 1861.  
 Imprisonment for debt (except fraudulent) abolished, 1861.  
 England recognizes the Confederates as "belligerents," 1861.  
 The Trent Affair, 1861.  
 Repeal of the paper tax, 1861 (see 1694).  
 \*The escape of the *Alabama*, 1862.  
 \*Herbert Spencer publishes his "First Principles," setting forth the philosophy of Evolution, 1862.  
 London underground railway opened, 1863.  
 Steam fire engines introduced, 1863?  
 \*Reform Act, extending the franchise, 1867.  
 Establishment of the Dominion of Canada, 1867.  
 Compulsory church rates abolished, 1868.  
 Public executions abolished, 1868.  
 \*Disestablishment of the Irish branch of the Church of England, 1869.  
 \*Woman suffrage (to single women and widows who are householders), 1869.  
 \*Government ("Board") schools established, 1870.  
 Street railways, 1870?  
 Women allowed to vote at school-board elections and serve on school boards, 1870.  
 Revision and consolidation of the statutes, 1870.  
 \*Civil service examinations established, 1870.  
 Married Woman's Property Act, 1870, 1882.  
 \*First Irish Land Bill, 1870.  
 Purchase of commissions in the army abolished, 1871.  
 Trades-unions recognized, 1871, 1875.  
 \*Abolition of religious tests in the universities, 1871.  
 \*The Ballot Act, 1872.  
 \*Joseph Arch organizes the Agricultural Union, 1872.  
 \*Geneva Tribunal (allows damages in the *Alabama* case), 1872.  
 National Federation of Employers, 1873.  
 England purchases nearly half of the Suez Canal, 1875.  
 The queen made Empress of India, 1877.  
 \*Electric lighting in London, 1878?  
 \*Telephone introduced, 1878?  
 \*The Irish Land League, 1879.  
 Anti-rent agitation in Ireland, 1879.  
 Boycotting begins, 1880.  
 Burial Bill (gives Dissenters right to bury in public churchyards with their own religious services), 1880.  
 Irish Coercion Act, 1881.  
 Flogging abolished in the navy, 1881.  
 \*Second Irish Land Act, 1881.  
 Act facilitating free trade in land, 1882.  
 Suppression of the Land League, 1882.  
 \*Reform of Elections Act, 1884.  
 \*Reform Act (extending suffrage to counties), 1884.  
 \*Over 2,500,000 new voters admitted under Reform Act of 1884, 1885.  
 First "People's Parliament" (Peers, 549; H. of C., 670), 1886.  
 The Queen's Jubilee, June 21, 1887.  
 New Irish Crimes Act, 1887.



# 432 DESCENT OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS FROM EGBERT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.\*

1. Egbert (descended from Cerdic, 495) first "King of the English," 828-837.

2. Ethelwulf, 837-858.

3. Ethelbald, 858-860. 4. Ethelbert, 860-866. 5. Ethelred I., 866-871. 6. Alfred, 871-901.

7. Edward I., 901-925.

8. Ethelstan, 925-940. 9. Edmund, 940-946. 10. Edred, 946-955.

11. Edwin, 955-959. 12. Edgar, 959-975.

13. Edward II., 975-979.

16. Edmund II. (Ironside), 1016-1016. Edgar Atheling, grandson of Edmund II. [should have succeeded Harold II. (No. 21)].

20. Edward III., the Confessor, 1042-1066, second cousin of William the Conqueror, m. Edith.

21. Harold II., 1066-1066, slain at Hastings, 1066.

## THE NORMAN KINGS.

22. William the Conqueror, 1066-1087. Second cousin of Edward the Confessor (No. 20), m. Matilda of Flanders, a direct descendant of Alfred the Great (No. 6).

23. William II., 1087-1100.

24. Henry I., 1100-1135. Adela, Maud, or Matilda, m. 1135-1154. (2) Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.

## THE HOUSE OF ANJOU. †26. Henry II., 1154-1189.

27. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion), 1189-1199.

28. John (Lackland), 1199-1216. Arthur, murdered by John? 29. Henry III., 1216-1272.

30. Edward I., 1272-1307.

31. Edward II., 1307-1327.

32. Edward III., 1327-1377, m. Philippa of Hainault.

\* The heavy lines indicate the Saxon or Early English and Norman sovereigns with their successors.  
† Henry I. (No. 24) married Matilda of Scotland, a descendant of Edmund II. (Ironside) (No. 16).  
‡ Henry II. m. Eleanor of Aquitaine, the divorced queen of France, thereby acquiring large possessions in Southern France.

Edward, the Black Prince. Lionel, D. of Clarence. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Edmund Langley, Duke of York.

33. Richard II., 1377-1399. Philippa, m. Edmund Mortimer.

\* Roger Mortimer.

† Edmund Mortimer.

## HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

34. Henry IV., 1399-1413. John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. 35. Henry V., 1413-1422, m. Catharine of Valois, \* \* \* John Beaufort, D. of Somerset. 36. Henry VI., 1422-1461, m. Margaret of Anjou. Edmund Tudor, m. Margaret Beaufort. Richard, D. of York, d. 1460.

37. Edward IV., 1461-1483, m. Anne Neville. 38. Edward V., 1483-1485, m. Anne Neville. (No. 39).

39. Richard III., 1483-1485, m. Anne Neville. (No. 39).

40. Henry VII., 1485-1509, m. Elizabeth of York. 41. Henry VIII., 1509-1547, m. 1. Catharine of Aragon, 2. Anne Boleyn, 3. Jane Seymour, 4. Anne of Cleves, 5. Catharine Howard, 6. Catharine Parr.

42. Edward VI., 1547-1553, m. Mary (Stuart) V. 43. Mary (d. 1558), m. Philip II. of Spain. 44. Elizabeth (d. 1587), m. Philip II. of Spain.

45. James (Stuart) I. of England, 1603-1625. Elizabeth, m. Frederick, Elector-Palatine. Sophia, m. the Elector of Hanover.

46. Charles I., 1625-1649.†† 47. Charles II., 1660-1685. 48. James II., 1685-1688. Mary, m. William II. of Orange. 49. William III., 1689-1702, m. Mary II. of England, b. 1688, d. 1702. 50. Anne, 1702-1714, m. George II. of England, b. 1683, d. 1760. 51. George II., 1727-1760, m. Caroline, Princess of Wales, (died before coming to the throne). 52. George III., 1760-1820, m. Charlotte, Princess of Wales, (died before coming to the throne). 53. George IV., 1820-1830, m. Caroline, Princess of Wales, (died before coming to the throne). 54. William IV., 1830-1837, m. Adelaide, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. 55. Victoria, 1837-1901, m. Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

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46. Charles I., 1625-1649.†† 47. Charles II., 1660-1685. 48. James II., 1685-1688. Mary, m. William II. of Orange. 49. William III., 1689-1702, m. Mary II. of England, b. 1688, d. 1702. 50. Anne, 1702-1714, m. George II. of England, b. 1683, d. 1760. 51. George II., 1727-1760, m. Caroline, Princess of Wales, (died before coming to the throne). 52. George III., 1760-1820, m. Charlotte, Princess of Wales, (died before coming to the throne). 53. George IV., 1820-1830, m. Caroline, Princess of Wales, (died before coming to the throne). 54. William IV., 1830-1837, m. Adelaide, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. 55. Victoria, 1837-1901, m. Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

41. Henry VIII., 1509-1547, m. 1. Catharine of Aragon, 2. Anne Boleyn, 3. Jane Seymour, 4. Anne of Cleves, 5. Catharine Howard, 6. Catharine Parr.

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† Henry VII. (called Henry of Richmond and Henry of Lancaster): by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, the rival claims of the Houses of Lancaster and York were settled and the House of Tudor began.  
‡ Mary Queen of Scots stood next in order of succession after Mary (No. 43), provided Henry VIII.'s marriage with Catharine of Aragon (Mary's mother) was held not to have been dissolved. The Pope never recognized Henry's divorce from Catharine, or his marriage with Anne Boleyn, and therefore supported Mary Queen of Scots in her claim to the English crown after Mary's (43) death in 1558.  
\* \* Richard III. (No. 39) married Anne Neville, widow of Edward Prince of Wales (son of Henry VI.) slain at Tewkesbury.  
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