**Stuart Timeline**

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| **1603** | 24 March James VI of Scotland crowned James I of England uniting the two kingdoms. James's accession meant that the three separate kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland were now united, for the first time, under a single monarch. | |
| **1604** | August - James I ends the war with Spain The long war with Spain had continued intermittently for 20 years. England and Spain were now at peace for the next 50 years. | |
| **1604** | James styles himself as King of Great Britain | |
| **1605** | Guy Fawkes 5 November - Gunpowder Plot to assassinate James I is discovered [Guy Fawkes](http://projectbritain.com/Guy.html) is thwarted when he tried to blow up Parliament. | |
| **1606** | [Union FlagThe Union Flag](http://projectbritain.com/geography/unionjack3a.html) adopted as the National Flag | |
| **1607** | First permanent British colony in North America. Jamestown in Virginia, founded by Captain John Smith | |
| **1611** | King James Bible is published | |
| **1613** | 14 February - James I's daughter Elizabeth marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine. It was through Elizabeth's descendants that the [House of Hanover](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/georgian.htm) came to inherit the English throne after the Stuarts. | |
| **1616** | 23 April - William Shakespeare dies | |
| **1620** | shipAugust - The Pilgrim Fathers set sail for New England from Plymouth, aboard the 'Mayflower' to escape religious persecution in England. | |
| **1624-1630** | War with Spain | |
| **1625** | 27 March - James I dies and his son Charles I accedes to the throne | |
| **1625** | 14 May - Barbados comes under British control Captain John Powell landed in Barbados in 1625 and claimed the island as a British Caribbean colony. | |
| **1626-1629** | War with France | |
| **1629** | Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years of personal rule | |
| **1640** | 13 April - 'Short Parliament' opens at Westminster Desperate for money to fight the Scots, Charles I was forced to summon a new parliament. Only open a month before Charles dissolved it. | |
| **1640** | 28 August - Scots defeat the English at Newburn on the River Tyne | |
| **1640** | 3 November -'Long Parliament' opens at Westminster With the Scottish army firmly established in Northern England and refusing to leave until its expenses had been paid, Charles I was again forced to summon a parliament. Many of the members of parliament voiced angry complaints against his policies. | |
| **1641** | October - Rebellion breaks out in Ireland Several thousand English and Scottish Protestant settlers were killed and many more were forced to flee. | |
| **1642** | 4 January - Charles I tries to arrest five leading members of parliament Fearing that his opponents in parliament were not only determined to seize political control, but also to impeach his Catholic wife, Henrietta Maria, Charles I marched into the House of Commons and attempted to arrest five leading members of parliament. Forewarned, they slipped away and Charles was forced to leave empty-handed. | |
| **1642** | 22 August- Civil War begins as Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham | |
| **1642** | 23 October - Royalist and Parliamentarian armies clash at Edgehill, Warwickshire | |
| **1643** | 25 September - Parliamentarians enter into an alliance with the Scots | |
| **1646** | 5 May - Charles I surrenders to the Scots | |
| **1649** | 30 January - Charles I is executed at Whitehall, London | |
| **1649-1650** | Cromwell's conquest of Ireland | No monarch  England became a Republic for eleven years from 1649 - 1660 |
| **1650-1652** | Cromwell's conquest of Scotland |
| **1651** | 1 January 1651 Charles II is crowned king of Scotland |
| **1651** | 3 September Oliver Cromwell defeats Charles II at the Battle of Worcester |
| **1652** | Tea arrived in Britain |
| **1653** | 16 December - Oliver Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector Cromwell’s self-appointment as 'Lord Protector' gave him powers akin to a monarch. His continuing popularity with the army propped up his regime. |
| **1660** | Restoration of the Monarchy under King Charles II | |
| **1660** | 1 January - Samuel Pepys starts his diary | |
| **1664 - 1665** | 29 May - The [Great Plague](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/london/history.htm) of London killed more than 100,000 people died. By the time the epidemic finished in December 1665, a quarter of the capital's inhabitants had perished. | |
| **1666** | [Great Fire of London](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/calendar/September/fire.html) raged from 2 - 5 September destroying two-thirds of the city | |
| **1667** | June - Dutch ships attack the English fleet in the River Medway | |
| **1677** | 4 November - Mary Stuart marries William of Orange, Charles I's grandson Mary Stuart was the elder daughter of Charles II's brother, James, Duke of York (James II). Her marriage in 1677 to the Dutch Protestant Prince William of Orange, himself the grandson of Charles I, strengthened William's claim to the English throne. | |
| **1685** | 6 February 1685 Charles II dies and his brother James II accedes to the throne | |
|  | James II suspends parliament indefinitely | |
| **1687-1688** | James II attempts to re-catholicize England | |
| **1688** | 10 June - Birth of a Catholic male heir, James Edward Stewart sparks popular outrage. Many of James II's opponents, furious that their Catholic king now had a male heir, denounced the infant as an imposter, and claimed that the baby had been smuggled into the queen's bedroom in a warming-pan. | |
| **1688-1689** | The Glorious Revolution - the overthrow of King James the II, the crowning of William of Orange and his wife Mary II, and the final recognition of parliament supremacy. | |
| **1689** | 13 February William of Orange (William II) and his wife Mary II proclaimed king and queen | |
| **1689** | 16 December English Bill of rights 1689 From now on England's monarchs ruled in partnership with Parliament. | |
| **1690** | 1 July - William III defeats James II at the Battle of the Boyne, Ireland | |
| **1692** | William III massacres the Jacobites at Glencoe | |
| **1694** | Bank of England is established to manage mounting debts | |
| **1694** | December 1694 Mary dies, leaving William III to rule alone William III's wife Mary died at the age of 32 leaving no children. | |
| **1701** | English Act of Settlement secures the Postestant Succession placing the [House of Hanover](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/Georgianbritain.html) in line for the English throne | |
| **1702** | 8 March - William III dies and his sister-in-law Anne accedes to the throne William III died two weeks after being thrown from his horse when it tripped over a molehill in Hyde Park, London. | |
| **1707** | England and Scotland officially became one country - Great Britain The Scottish parliament was dissolved and England and Scotland became one country - Great Britain  [Act of Union between Scotland and](http://projectbritain.com/geography/unionjack3.html) [England](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/geography/unionjack3.html) - part of the Union flag story | |
| **1710** | St Paul's Cathderal, London, completed by Sir Christopher Wren | |
| **1711** | First race meeting held at Ascot | |
| **1714** | 1 August - Anne dies and George I accedes to the throne Anne, the last Stuart monarch, died at Kensington Palace in London aged 49. None of her children survived her, so under the terms of the Act of Succession of 1701 she was succeeded by George, Elector of Hanover, who was proclaimed as George I. He was the first of the Hanoverian monarchs. | |