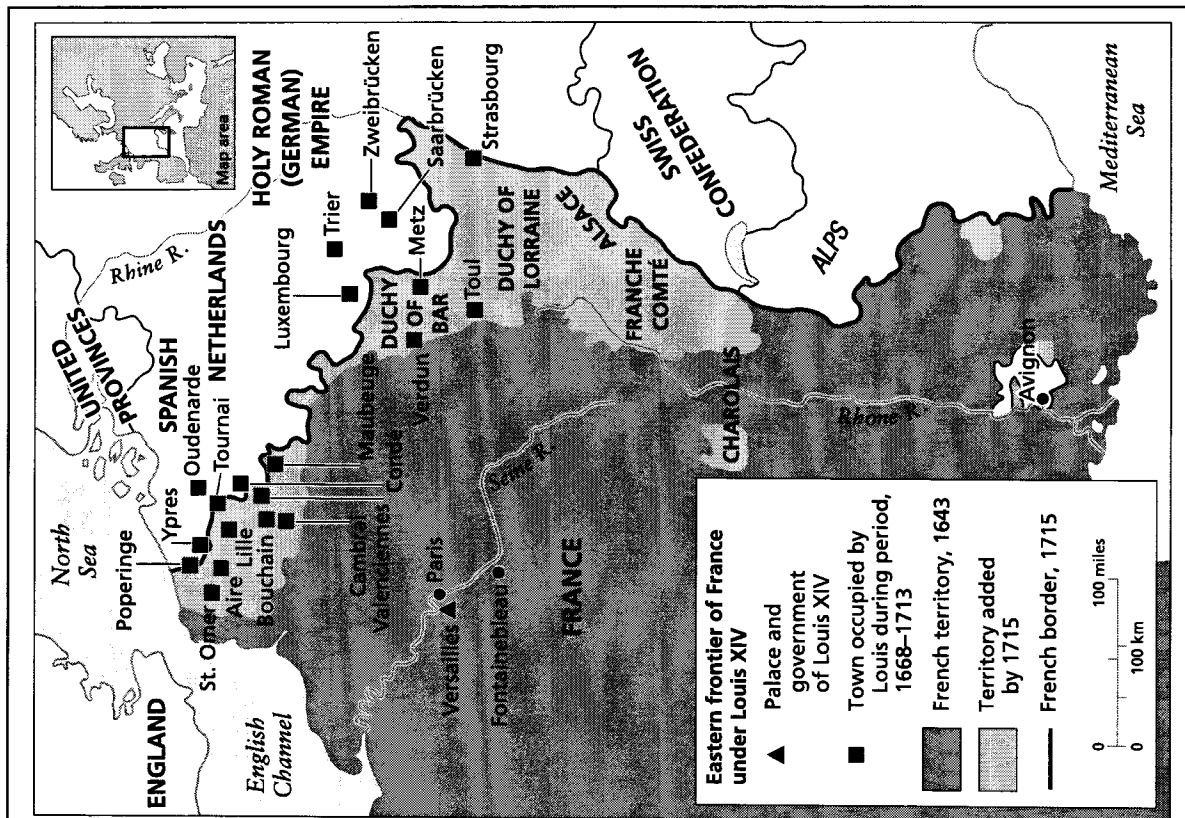


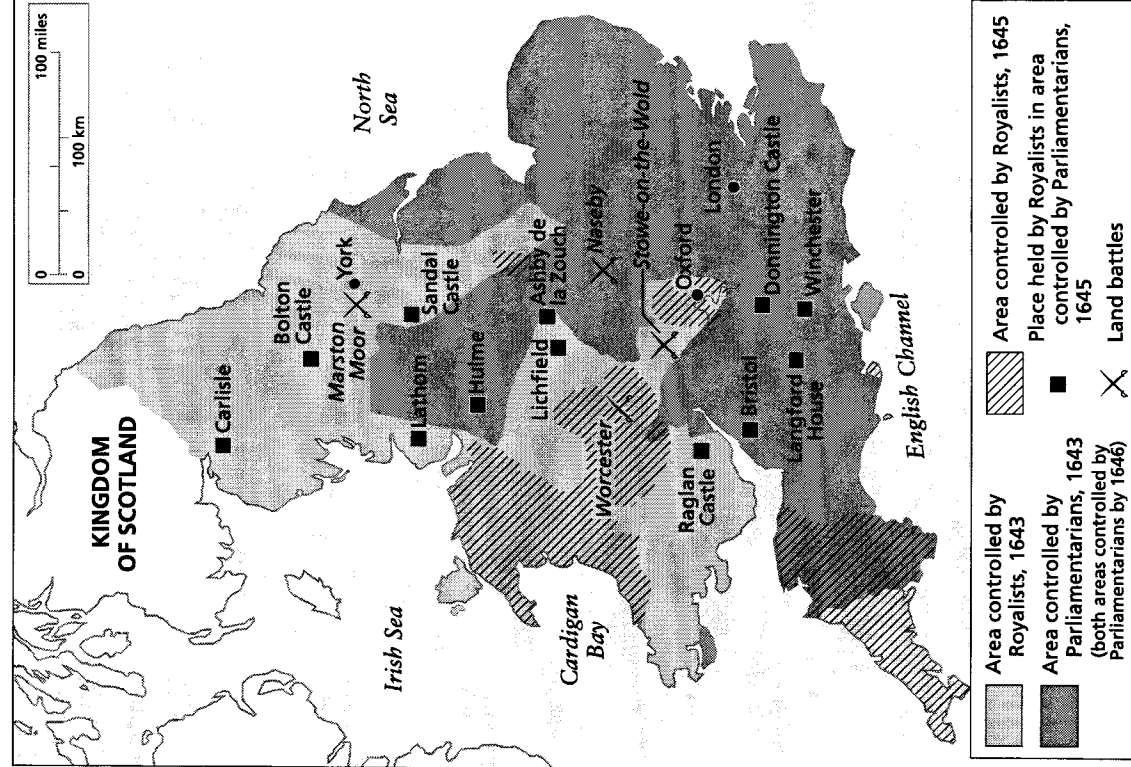
France under Louis XIV 1643–1713



EVENTS

- 1643 Louis XIV becomes king of France at age five. His mother, Anne, acts as regent. Cardinal Mazarin governs and strengthens central authority (dies 1661)
- 1661 Louis takes direct control of all matters of government and builds up a large army. He aims to secure "natural" borders for France on the Rhine, Alps, and Pyrenees. In the colonies, he attempts to take trade from the Dutch (French East India Company formed 1664)
- 1667–1668 War of Devolution. Louis claims Spanish Netherlands after death of his father-in-law, Philip IV of Spain. United Provinces, England, and Sweden ally against France to protect trading interests. Peace concluded: France gains control of towns on borders of Spanish Netherlands.
- 1672–1678 War with United Provinces. Louis concludes treaty with England and Sweden to isolate Dutch, who ally with Spain and Holy Roman Emperor. France occupies Franche Comté and gains control of northwest frontier towns
- 1680–1684 Louis institutes a legal court to establish French possession of territories dependent on towns gained in recent treaties. Luxembourg, Strasbourg, and many other towns come under French control this way
- 1683 Invasion of Spanish Netherlands. Louis occupies territory as far as Trier in France since 1598. Around 200,000 French Protestants (Huguenots) choose to be exiled rather than convert to Catholicism
- 1686 Holy Roman Emperor, Sweden, Spain, and electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and Palatinate (provinces within the empire) form League of Augsburg against France in response to revocation of the Edict of Nantes
- 1688 England and United Provinces are united under William III of Orange
- 1688–1697 War of the League of Augsburg. Louis claims lands of Palatinate when Elector Charles (a distant relative of Louis's) dies without an heir. France gains Alsace from the empire
- 1701–1713 War of the Spanish Succession. Philip V, grandson of Louis, becomes king of Spain. Fearing a Franco-Spanish union, the Holy Roman Emperor, England, United Provinces, Prussia, Austria, and Portugal declare war on France. France suffers defeats at home and abroad
- 1713 Treaty of Utrecht: Crowns of France and Spain are not to unite and French New World territory is to be ceded to Britain. Despite the outcome of the war, France remains supreme in Europe (Louis dies in 1715.)

English Civil War 1625–1660



EVENTS

- 1625 **Charles I** becomes king of England. High taxes and his marriage to a Spanish Catholic make him unpopular with the Protestant majority
- 1628 Parliament draws up a **Petition of Rights** requiring that taxation be approved by Parliament and that no one can be imprisoned without a specific charge being made against them
- 1629–1640 Charles dissolves Parliament and rules country by edict. He persecutes political and religious opponents, particularly Puritans – adherents of a Calvinist (Protestant) movement suspicious of Catholic elements in the Anglican Church
- 1640 Charles recalls Parliament (known as the **Long Parliament**) to help raise taxation and put down rebellion of Scottish Calvinists (Presbyterians) opposed to intrusion of Anglican Church. Charles is forced to concede greater powers to Parliament. Bills passed require that Parliament be assembled every three years without need for royal approval and that, once assembled, it cannot be dissolved without members' agreement
- 1642 Charles fails to arrest five members of Parliament who have opposed him. When rebellion breaks out, his court retreats north (to area of Royalist support)
- 1642–1651 **English Civil War**
- 1644 **Battle of Marston Moor**. A well-trained force (the Ironsides) led by Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan member of the Long Parliament, decisively defeats Royalist forces and gains control of north of England for Parliament
- 1645 Cromwell's New Model Army (expanded from the Ironsides) defeats Charles at **Battle of Naseby**. King takes refuge in Scotland. Remaining Royalist strongholds quickly surrender (including Bristol, Carlisle, and Winchester). By May 1646 (**Battle of Stowe-on-the-Wold**) Parliament controls whole country
- 1649 After continued civil war Charles is tried and executed in London. England becomes a **republic** under authority of Oliver Cromwell and army
- 1651 **Battle of Worcester**. New Model Army routs further Royalist uprising
- 1653 Cromwell declared **Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland**
- 1655 Parliament dissolved by Cromwell over his demand that Protectorate be hereditary and not elected. England becomes a military dictatorship. Anglican and Catholic clergy forbidden to preach; strict Puritan values imposed, such as observation of Sabbath and abolition of Christmas festivals
- 1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell. His son Richard is quickly deposed by army
- 1660 **Monarchy restored**. New Parliament declares **Charles II** king of England but with much reduced authority. Puritan legislation reversed