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CHAPTER 1

The Stuart Age: The Reign of King James I

The last three rulers of the Tudor family had died childless. James, king of Scotland, their cousin, therefore inherited the throne and became the first English king of the Stuart family. James reigned from 1603 to 1625. During James's reign, the first British state—with England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland all ruled effectively by the king in London—was created. James, founder of the Stuart dynasty in England, was widely welcomed. A family man with children, his rule promised to be free of the marriage and succession troubles that had plagued the Tudors since Henry VIII. James's reign over England is referred to as the Jacobean period, after the Latin equivalent of James, Jacobus.

The concept of a personal union—two countries with the same ruler but otherwise separate—had many medieval precedents and contemporary European parallels. Yet James wanted more than this, and he employed and promoted the title King of Great Britain. James's project for a closer union of his two kingdoms failed early in the reign due to English reluctance to be associated too closely with Scotland. This was not simply a

matter of anti-Scottish prejudice, great as that was, but also the issue of whether the common law of England would continue to hold in a new kingdom. The only form of British union the mainstream of English public opinion would accept followed the model of Wales—an incorporation of Scotland into England with the subjection of the Scots to English laws, which according to the English were the best in the world. The Scots—who, unlike the Welsh, had never been conquered—were unenthusiastic about this idea.

Despite the failure of the union project, James was successful in other moves toward unity, such as the collusive Calvin's law case of 1608, which established that James's subjects in Scotland born after his accession were allowed to reside and trade in England. James was also successful in maintaining some unity between the English and Scottish churches, which despite their differences recognized each other as legitimate Protestant bodies on substantive doctrinal issues. On a practical level, the subordination of Scotland and England to one monarch led to far more effective law enforcement on the border, and the lawless border society dating back to the Middle Ages began to be tamed. James set up a swift postal service to cut the time for a round-trip between London and Edinburgh to a week and encouraged the use of English in Scotland. Intermarriage

between Scottish and English noble families began to create an Anglo-Scottish nobility.

Many of the political and religious problems which had been created by the policy of the Tudor sovereigns had now to come up for solution. Parliament had long been restive under the almost autocratic government of Queen Elizabeth, but the danger of foreign invasion and internal rebellion, long-established habit, Elizabeth's personal popularity, her age, her sex, and her occasional yielding, all combined to prevent any very outspoken opposition.

Under King James all these things were changed. Yet he had even higher ideas of his personal rights, powers, and duties as king than any of his predecessors. Therefore during the whole of the reign dispute and ill feeling existed between the king, his ministers, and many of the judges and other officials, on the one hand, and the majority of the House of Commons and among the middle and upper classes of the country, on the other.

James's major political problems were financial, with both long-term and short-term causes. The English taxation system was archaic, unable to raise the money that the state needed. James would willingly have avoided calling Parliament altogether and would have carried on the government according to his own judgment and that of the ministers he selected, but it was

absolutely necessary to assemble it for the passing of certain laws, and above all for the authorization of taxes to obtain the means to carry on the government.

Taxation in Tudor and Stuart England, with the exception of customs, was primarily taxation on land. The landowners who dominated both the House of Lords and the Commons frequently blocked tax increases. Tax collection was entrusted to local landowners, who were reluctant to rate each other's properties at their full value. Elizabeth had controlled the problem by exploiting the church and being parsimonious, but this was not an option for a new king seeking allies among the English aristocracy. The political need for generosity was compounded by James's fiscal irresponsibility.

After the relative poverty of Scotland, the king never acquired a sense of responsibility in spending England's greater wealth. The fall in the value of gold and silver and the consequent rise of prices, and other economic changes, had reduced the income of the government just at a time when its necessary expenses were increasing, and when a spendthrift king was making profuse additional outlays.

James's extravagance was partly enabled by England's noninvolvement in European wars for most of his reign. The war with Spain ended in 1604 due to both Spanish and English

exhaustion. James managed to keep his kingdoms out of the great European Thirty Years' War that began in 1618, even though it involved his German son-in-law Frederick of the Palatinate (1596–1632). James was a very unwarlike king, with a vision of himself as a great peacemaker in Europe. This policy had some successes early in the reign but failed during the Thirty Years' War. Some suspected James of an overly friendly policy toward Spain, particularly when he was negotiating for the marriage of his son and heir, Charles, to a Spanish princess. These negotiations failed due to Spanish insistence that any children of the match be raised as Catholics.

In England James continued the late Elizabethan religious peace and began to rebuild the Church of England from the economic devastation it had suffered in the Reformation and under Elizabeth. He was even less inclined to harsh treatment of the Roman Catholics. James's bishops, with some exceptions, were hardworking men respected by the different parties in the church. On the other hand, the tide of Puritan feeling appealing for greater strictness and earnestness in the church and a more democratic form of church government was rising higher and higher, and with this a desire to expel the Roman Catholics altogether. The House of Commons represented this strong Protestant feeling, so that still another cause of conflict existed between King and Parliament. Similarly, in foreign affairs and on

many other questions James was at cross purposes with the main body of the English nation.

James was of all British monarchs the one best suited to be an academic: a genuine intellectual and a very good author, with an adventurous and enquiring mind and a witty and realistic style. He really understood history, theology and classical literature, and had a natural interest in, and respect for, other points of view to his own. He was no coward, being a keen huntsman and reckless horseman, with a terrible temper and sharp, witty tongue. He could be cunning and devious, and it was difficult either to manipulate or to bully him. These virtues were balanced, for contemporaries, by his physical awkwardness and lack of dash: he was ungainly, untidy, informal and shy of crowds.

Like other British and European thinkers, James believed kings were divinely appointed and ruled by divine right. However, he was the most intellectual of British kings and wrote books on many subjects, including kingship, so he is more identified with the idea of divine right than other monarchs. For James, the divine right of kings was mainly a theological concept, compatible with political limits on the king's power. He did not view himself as above the law, nor did he attempt to levy taxes without a parliament or make law himself. There were some legal problems in his reign with the jurisdiction of various courts, but they were mostly contained.

CHAPTER 2

The Reign of King Charles

Charles I came to the throne in 1625. James I always remained a Scotsman, on friendly terms with many Scottish nobles and intimately involved with his northern kingdom even when in London. His son Charles I (1600–49; r. 1625–49) was very different. Despite his Scottish birth, Charles was thoroughly English, and his religion was a very ceremonialist and conservative version of the Church of England.

Most of the characteristics of the period of James continued until the quarrels between King and Parliament became so bitter that in 1642 civil war broke out. The result of four years of fighting was the defeat and capture of the king. After fruitless attempts at a satisfactory settlement Charles was brought to trial by Parliament in 1649, declared guilty of treason, and executed.

Charles's reign culminated in the greatest disaster ever to befall the British monarchy, including civil war, his execution, and a temporary end to the monarchy. There were many reasons for this, from the complex relations of England and Scotland to the continuing religious divisions in England, but a major reason was the personality of Charles himself. The complete opposite of his father, Charles was a man of correct and sober personal life;

even his enemies acknowledged that his court was a model of decorum after the disrepute of James's reign. He had superb aesthetic tastes and built one of the finest art collections of any English ruler. But he was weak personally, and he believed that any theoretical claim he could make about the power of the monarchy was practically enforceable.

Charles thought that anyone opposing him must be motivated by malice or another unworthy emotion. That made it difficult for him to negotiate, something he was always reluctant to do. Even his aesthetic tastes became a personal liability. Under Elizabeth and even James, court life had been much more in touch with English life in general. Under Charles, court culture was influenced by the baroque culture of Continental Catholicism. Married to a French Catholic princess, Henrietta Maria (1609–69), Charles never shared the strong anti-Catholicism of many of his subjects. The misogynist and xenophobic prejudices of most of his opponents often led them to exaggerate the queen's influence, but it was nonetheless substantial.

Unlike Elizabeth and James, who had tried to be impartial mediators of the church's different factions, Charles identified himself with the High Church Party, which emphasized ceremony and the beauty of holiness. He had very extreme views on the divine right of bishops for a 17th-century Protestant, holding that bishops were absolutely necessary for a true church. This position

was far too radical for most English bishops, who viewed those Continental Protestant churches organized without bishops as true churches, even if their organization was less than ideal.

There were increased efforts to enforce the strict following of the Book of Common Prayer, as opposed to the de facto toleration of diverse practices under Elizabeth and James. The changes led to great resentment among the population. Some Puritans even migrated to America to find more tolerant climes.

Charles's early reign saw a more vigorous foreign policy in contrast to James's passivity. However, it was a diplomatic and military disaster, involving England in war with both of the great powers of the time, France and Spain, which were also at war with each other. Following military defeat, Charles adopted an isolationist policy similar to his father's but without James's conception of himself as an international mediator. This policy coincided with the so-called personal rule during the 1630s, an attempt to rule without calling Parliament after a series of failed parliaments in the 1620s. The lack of parliaments contributed to a growing alienation between the leaders of English society in the localities and the central government.

In the contentious Europe of the Thirty Years' War, Charles wanted to raise money for a navy but did not want to call a parliament to raise taxes for it. Instead, he revived and extended

an old tax called *ship money*, ordinarily levied on port cities but now extended throughout the country. This eventually caused great resentment, both because of the question of the unconstitutionality of a tax levied without Parliament's consent and the increased administrative burden on the local notables who had to collect the tax in the absence of a centralized tax-collection bureaucracy.

The English Civil Wars (Great Rebellion)

In 1641 there was a great Catholic revolt in Ireland precipitated by the anti-Catholicism expressed by both the Scots and the English party dominant in the London parliament. Ireland had been seething for a long time due to the harsh government of Charles's deputy in Ireland, Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford (1593–1641), who in his attempts to increase Irish revenue had managed to alienate every social group in Ireland, leaving the Crown with no effective allies. The situation worsened as Irish rebels massacred some Protestant settlers. Vastly exaggerated accounts of the atrocities reached England, further inflaming English Protestant anti-Catholicism. The Irish problem involved the Scots as well as the English due to the heavy representation of Scots among the Irish settlers and the political connections of Ulster and the Scottish highlands.

The Civil War in England began over the issue of whether the king or Parliament should control the army being raised to fight the Irish rebels. The two sides in England were known as the Parliamentarians and the Royalists, or “Roundheads” (after the cropped haircuts favored by many Parliamentarians) and “Cavaliers.”

The king was strongest in Wales and the south and west of England, the less economically developed areas where Catholicism had also been strong. The Parliamentarians were strongest in London and East Anglia, controlling the more economically developed parts of England. In 1646, after military defeat, King Charles surrendered to the Scots rather than the English parliament; the Scots turned him over to the English.

The war culminated in the king’s execution in 1649, provoking horror in ordinary people and gentry alike. People told stories of the miracles worked by the king’s blood and wondered if the kingdom was now cursed. The ghostwritten book of the king’s meditations and prayers, *Eikon Basilike* (The image of the king), became a best seller, going through numerous editions despite Parliament’s best efforts to suppress it.

Summary:

English Civil Wars, also called Great Rebellion, (1642–51), fighting that took place in the British Isles between supporters of

the monarchy of Charles I (and his son and successor, Charles II) and opposing groups in each of Charles's kingdoms, including Parliamentarians in England, Covenanters in Scotland, and Confederates in Ireland. The English Civil Wars are traditionally considered to have begun in England in August 1642, when Charles I raised an army against the wishes of Parliament, ostensibly to deal with a rebellion in Ireland. But the period of conflict actually began earlier in Scotland, with the Bishops' Wars of 1639–40, and in Ireland, with the Ulster rebellion of 1641.

Throughout the 1640s, war between king and Parliament ravaged England, but it also struck all of the kingdoms held by the house of Stuart—and, in addition to war between the various British and Irish dominions, there was civil war within each of the Stuart states. For this reason the English Civil Wars might more properly be called the British Civil Wars or the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. The wars finally ended in 1651 with the flight of Charles II to France and, with him, the hopes of the British monarchy.

CHAPTER 3

The Age of Cromwell

The victory of the English Parliament over their king was followed by the victory of England over Scotland and Ireland. For the first time the British Isles were a political and administrative unity ruled from London. A republican form of government was now established, known as the "Commonwealth," and kingship and the House of Lords were abolished. The army, however, had come to have a will of its own, and quarrels between its officers and the majority of Parliament were frequent.

Both Parliament and army had become unpopular, taxation was heavy, and religious disputes troublesome. The majority in Parliament had carried the national church so far in the direction of Puritanism that its excesses had brought about a strong reactionary feeling. Parliament had already sat for more than ten years, hence called the "Long Parliament," and had become corrupt and despotic. Under these circumstances, one modification after another was made in the form of government until in 1653 Oliver Cromwell, the commander of the army and the most influential man in Parliament, dissolved that body by military force and was made Lord Protector, with powers not very different from those of a king.

There was now a period of good order and great military and naval success for England; Scotland and Ireland, both of which had declared against the Commonwealth, were reduced to obedience, and successful foreign wars were waged. But at home the government did not succeed in obtaining either popularity or general acceptance. Parliament after Parliament was called, but could not agree with the Protector. In 1657 Cromwell was given still higher powers, but in 1658 he died. Like a king, he was succeeded by his son, Richard Cromwell (1626–1712).

Richard lacked both the legitimacy of the old dynasty and his father's force of personality and military prestige. He stayed in power for only nine months, and his fall was followed by different and unsuccessful attempts to form a military regime. The Long Parliament, elected before the revolution, remained the most legitimate body of authority, and its surviving members were now recalled. However, the real decision maker was another general, George Monk (1608–70), who had fought for the Crown during the Civil War but later assisted Cromwell in his campaigns against Ulster and Scotland. After Cromwell died, Monk brought his army from Scotland and spoke out in favor of a restoration of the Stuart monarchy, thus settling the matter.

CHAPTER 4

Charles II and the Restoration Monarchy

The Restoration of 1660 was the restoration not only of the king but also of the institutions that had been abolished by the victorious Parliamentarians and that remained central to British life, such as the House of Lords and the episcopally organized Church of England. The Restoration was popular among ordinary people, and there was much rejoicing. Maypoles, banned by the Puritans, became a symbol of the Restoration and the rejection of Puritan rule. The Restoration Church of England created new holidays, including January 30 as a day of mourning and repentance commemorating the execution of Charles I and May 29 as a day of rejoicing marking the Restoration of his son, Charles II (1630–85; r. 1660–85).

The Restoration introduced some Continental culture to Britain. The theater, banned by the Puritans, was restored, and for the first time English theater allowed actresses to appear onstage. Another aspect of foreign culture was the coffeehouse; although first introduced in the 1650s, coffeehouses now became associated with a certain degree of social egalitarianism, political conversation, and the availability of news and periodicals. In 1675 conversation in the establishments was deemed so

threatening that the government attempted unsuccessfully to close all coffeehouses in England, but this effort was a failure. The Restoration was also a golden age for British science. The world's oldest existing scientific organization, the Royal Society, received a royal charter in 1662. Its members in the late 17th century included the chemist Robert Boyle (1627–91) and the physicist and mathematician Isaac Newton (1642–1727) as well as a host of lesser lights.

Permanent political parties were formed then for the first time. Two groups that would long influence British politics, the Whig and Tory parties, were formed at this time. It was then that the custom arose by which the ministers of the government are expected to resign when there proves to be a majority in Parliament against them. It was then that a "cabinet," or group of ministers acting together and responsible for the policy of the king, was first formed.

James II and the Revolution of 1688

In 1685 James II succeeded his brother. James's personality was the opposite of Charles's. James was straightforward, unsubtle, and completely insensitive to other people. Instead of carrying on the government in a spirit of concession to national feeling, he adopted such an unpopular religious policy that in 1688 he was

forced to flee from England, and his son-in-law and daughter, William and Mary, were elected to the throne. On their accession Parliament passed and the king and queen accepted a "Bill of Rights." This declared the illegality of a number of actions which recent sovereigns had claimed the right to do, and guaranteed to Englishmen a number of important individual rights, which have since been included in many other documents, especially in the constitutions of several of the American states and the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The years following the Revolution of 1688 were a time of almost constant warfare on the Continent, in the colonies, and at sea. Also, as the deposition of James II; and the appointment of William and Mary are called, and of the changes which succeeded it, Parliament gradually became the most powerful part of government; and the House of Commons the strongest part of Parliament. The king's ministers came more and more to carry out the will of Parliament rather than that of the king.

Somewhat later the custom grew up by which one of the ministers by presiding over the whole Cabinet, nominating its members to the king, representing it in

interviews with the king, and in other ways giving unity to its action, created the position of prime minister. Thus the modern Parliamentary organization of the government was practically complete before the middle of the eighteenth century. William and Mary died childless, and Anne, Mary's sister, succeeded, and reigned till 1714. She also left no heir.

CHAPTER 5

Colonial Expansion

Soon after Christopher Columbus guided Spanish power into what proved to be a New World, Henry VII commissioned another eager Italian explorer, John Cabot, to investigate the far side of the Atlantic opposite England. The result was the permanent European discovery of the North American continent – which had been briefly encountered before by the Vikings – and it was duly claimed for England; but nothing was then done about the claim for two generations.

The land that Cabot found had no easy and obvious riches, and the Spanish were generally England's best friends and allies. Traders had several opportunities for new markets in Europe, and the ruling class had a traditional hunting-ground for loot, ransoms and glory on its doorstep, in France. What changed everything, of course, was the transformation of Spain into a determined and dangerous enemy after 1570, which turned the freebooting classes of England on to its territory, and especially its American colonies, using ships for their raids instead of the traditional cavalry and infantry bands. At the same time, the old claim to North America was remembered, as that continent offered bases from which to attack the rich Spanish territory in the centre and

south of the New World, and a means of checking and challenging Spanish power in the Americas by planting English colonies.

The role of the Crown in this enterprise was minimal; instead, private groups pooled their capital to launch plundering, trading or exploring expeditions. The risks were huge but so too were the profits: on his voyage around the world at the end of the 1570s, Drake earned his sponsors double their outlay just by capturing one richly stocked merchant ship. Drake in fact emerges as the most high-minded of the Elizabethan adventurers, a bit of a cold fish and a fanatic, but rigidly faithful to his queen, his nation, his Protestant religion, and his personal hatred of Spain, and capable at times of gallantry to enemies. The meticulous planner of the group was the red-haired, dashingy dressed Sir John Hawkins. The psychopath was Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who boasted of the atrocities he had committed against unarmed civilians. The fantasist was Martin Frobisher, always claiming to have discovered gold mines and vital sea passages, and always wrong. The salesman was Sir Walter Raleigh, a maniacal egotist who had the charisma and talents for persuasion to get wealthy people to pour money into his ventures.

The force that drove all of them was greed, and in their scramble to satisfy it they inflicted horrific suffering on the Spanish, Irish, black Africans and Native Americans, lied to their

own government, squabbled and competed viciously with each other, and bungled most of their own schemes. By the end of Elizabeth's reign, England still had no American colonies and no fast trade routes to Asia, and the Spanish colonial empire was completely intact. The Elizabethans had carried out vital reconnaissance work and dealt blows to Spain's prestige, but, judged by their own targets, their enterprises in the New World were crashing failures.

In fairness to them, the Americas were tough nuts to crack. The Spanish had taken all the really lucrative districts, and strongly fortified them. The areas that they had left, in North America, had no precious metals, no towns or settled populations used to paying taxes or tribute, and no crops of obvious value to Europeans. What they did have were terrible winters, baking summers, and plenty of warlike natives who were determined to defend their land. It was not until 1607 that the first English colony took root there, in Virginia, where the first cash crop was successfully planted— tobacco. After that, with the example set and a sympathetic king on the throne, in James I, came Newfoundland (1610), Bermuda (1612) and Nova Scotia (1620).

In 1607 also, the first trading station was established in India, by the newly founded East India Company. Between 1620 and 1640 the colonies of New England appeared, largely as a refuge for radical Puritans, and gradually discovered the potential

of their harbours for oceanic trade and of their interior for products which the northern forests could supply: timber and furs. Maryland followed, as a retreat for English Roman Catholics. From 1624 a few of the outlying islands of the Caribbean, which Spain had ignored as too small to be worth exploiting, were occupied and turned into sugar plantations: the most notable was Barbados. All these achievements were the work of private individuals. This steady, patient process of settlement in the early seventeenth century, so much less celebrated and glamorous than the largely ineffectual exploits of the Elizabethans, laid the foundations of the later British Empire and the United States.

The government of the Stuart kings, as well as that of the Commonwealth, constantly encouraged distant settlements for the sake of commerce, shipping, the export of English manufactured goods, and the import of raw materials. The expansion of the country through its colonial settlements therefore still continued. The great literature which reached its climax in the reign of Elizabeth continued in equal variety and abundance throughout the reigns of James and Charles.

The greater plays of Shakespeare were written after the accession of James. Milton belonged to the Commonwealth period, and Bunyan, the famous author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, was one of those non-conformists in

religion who were imprisoned under Charles II. With this reign, however, quite a new literary type arose; whose most conspicuous representative was Dryden.

This reign was the period of foundation of England's great colonial empire. The effort to establish settlements on the North American coast were at last successful in Virginia and New England, and soon after in the West Indies. Still other districts were being settled by other European nations, ultimately to be absorbed by England. On the other side of the world the East India Company began its progress toward the subjugation of India.

By 1670 there were British American colonies in New England, Virginia, and Maryland and settlements in the Bermudas, Honduras, Antigua, Barbados, and Nova Scotia. Jamaica was obtained by conquest in 1655, and the Hudson's Bay Company established itself in what became northwestern Canada from the 1670s on.

The first permanent British settlement on the African continent was made at James Island in the Gambia River in 1661. Slave trading had begun earlier in Sierra Leone, but that region did not become a British possession until 1787.

Nearly all these early settlements arose from the enterprise of particular companies and magnates rather than from any effort on the part of the English crown. The crown exercised some rights of appointment and supervision, but the colonies were essentially self-managing enterprises. The formation of the empire was thus an unorganized process based on piecemeal acquisition, sometimes with the British government being the least willing partner in the enterprise.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the crown exercised control over its colonies chiefly in the areas of trade and shipping. In accordance with the mercantilist philosophy of the time, the colonies were regarded as a source of necessary raw materials for England and were granted monopolies for their products, such as tobacco and sugar, in the British market. In return, they were expected to conduct all their trade by means of English ships and to serve as markets for British manufactured goods.

The Navigation Act of 1651 and subsequent acts set up a closed economy between Britain and its colonies; all colonial exports had to be shipped on English ships to the British market, and all colonial imports had to come by way of England. This arrangement lasted until the combined effects of the Scottish economist Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776), the loss of the American colonies, and the growth of a free-trade movement

in Britain slowly brought it to an end in the first half of the 19th century.

The East India Company and its role in ruling India

In the late 1500s, European explorers started sailing east for trading purposes. The Spanish and the Portuguese were originally dominant on these new sailing routes, but after the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588 the British and Dutch were able to take more of an active role in trade with the East Indies. The Dutch initially took a lead in this, focusing mainly on spices and in particular the trade of peppercorns.

Concerned that the English were falling behind to the Dutch on these new trading routes, on the 31st December 1600 Queen Elizabeth I granted over 200 English merchants the right to trade in the East Indies. One of these groups of merchants called themselves *Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies*, later to become simply The East India Company.

As the name suggests, the Company's humble origins was as a small group of investors and businessmen looking to capitalise on these new trading opportunities. Their first

expedition left for Asia in 1601 with four ships commanded by James Lancaster (pictured to the right). The expedition returned two years later with a cargo of pepper weighing almost 500 tons! James Lancaster was duly knighted for his service.

Although these initial voyages turned out to be extremely profitable for the shareholders, increased competition in the mid-1600s made trading much more difficult. Wars, pirates and lower profit margins forced the Company to grow into new markets where competition was less fierce. It was during this time that the Company also decided that it could not compete with the more powerful Dutch East India Company in the trading of spices, so instead turned its attention to cotton and silk from India.

This strategy appeared to pay off, as by the 1700s the Company had grown so large that it had come to dominate the global textile trade, and had even amassed its own army in order to protect its interests. Most of the forces were based at the three main 'stations' in India, at Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

Although the forces of the East India Company were at first only concerned with protecting the direct interests of the Company, this was to change with the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Faced with a local uprising led by Siraj ud-Daula (with some French assistance!), the Company's army led by Robert Clive quickly defeated the insurgents. However, this was to be a turning

point for the Company and the following years saw it take full administrative powers over its territories, including the right to tax anyone living within its boundaries.

Although the 1600s and early 1700s saw the East India Company primarily focused on the trade of textiles, by the mid 18th century the Company's trading patterns began to change. The reasons for this were two-fold. Firstly, the industrial revolution had changed the way that the Company dealt with the textiles trade. Prior to this, highly skilled weavers were employed in India to make cottons and silks by hand. These light, colourful and easy to wear garments were popular amongst the fashionistas and upper classes of Britain.

The second reason for this change in trading patterns was the growing desire in Europe for Chinese tea. This was a potentially massive market for the Company, but was held back by the fact that the Chinese only traded their tea for silver. Unfortunately Britain was on the gold standard at the time, and had to import silver from continental Europe, making the whole tea trade financially unviable. The East India Company didn't actually own many of the ships in its fleet. It rented them from private companies, many of which were based at Blackwall in East London.

Chapter Six

Restoration Drama

The Restoration of King Charles II to the English throne in 1660 brought a new change in English literature. Previously closed theatres were opened again. New groups of writers began to write plays. The theatre companies were quick to provide public performances again, initially in converted tennis courts. However, their freedom was short lived and Charles II soon reorganised the theatre by creating a monopoly through royal patent. This licensed only two companies to produce theatre in London. Their theatres Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane became known as the 'patent theatres' and were managed and directed by Thomas Killigrew and William Davenant respectively.

Charles II had a taste for the drama and opera he had seen in exile in France. He encouraged Killigrew and Davenant to introduce women on stage, thus breaking with the tradition of boy actors taking female roles and to introduce moveable perspective scenery which revolutionized staging and the design of theatre buildings. The royal patents also permitted a wide-ranging repertory, such as tragedies, comedies, plays, opera, musical theatre and dancing.

The introduction of scenery and elaborate stage machinery to the English public stage in the 1660s gave rise to blockbusting semi-operas. Many of these were adaptations of other plays, often by Shakespeare. These had episodes of music, singing, dancing and special effects. They even had transformation scenes. The 1674 production of 'The Tempest' had many spectacular scenes including a storm. The advances in scene design impacted on the design of theatre buildings, and behind the thrust stage a scenic stage was added, framed by a proscenium arch.

The Duke's Theatre in Dorset Garden was planned by William Davenant and designed by Christopher Wren, the architect of St Paul's Cathedral. It cost £9000 (about £600,000 today) paid for by 'adventurers' (we would call them backers). It stood by the River Thames and steps led up from the river for those patrons arriving by boat. The theatre was the grandest ever seen in Britain up to that time, with an elaborate proscenium arch, one of the first in London. Over the theatre were flats, where Thomas Betterton, the leading actor of the late 17th century and director of the acting company, lived.

Audiences had a preference for Restoration comedy and heroic tragedy in addition to plays by Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher and Shakespeare. Restoration dramatists include William Wycherley, George Etherege, Thomas Otway, William Congreve and George Farquhar. The double standards of courtiers and

members of the aristocracy were reflected in Restoration drama's obsession with social behaviour. Powerful and well-mannered characters were often portrayed as corrupt and sexually promiscuous.

During the restoration period, we also notice some development in prose work. **John Dryden** wrote his critical work named *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*. In this work, Dryden compares English drama with French drama. He points out the limitations of French drama and considers English drama to be superior to French drama. He has written it in a clear, reasonable and balanced way. His popularity as a critic is also very great.

John Bunyan wrote two allegorical prose works, namely *The Pilgrims Progress* and *The Holy War*. The first allegorical story presents Christian's difficult journey to the heaven. Its best metaphor is 'life is a journey'. The English language has borrowed some phrases and words from this work and they are commonly used in day-to-day conversation, such as *Vanity Fair*, *Slough of Despond*, *Mr. Great Heart*. In the second work he has presented his own experience of the civil war. Bunyan sets an example of writing prose in clear and simple style.

The greatest philosopher of the period, John Locke, explicitly acknowledges Newton and some of his fellow "natural philosophers" in the opening of his *An Essay Concerning Human*

Understanding (1690). Locke declared himself to be an “underlabourer” to what today is called a “scientist.” The philosopher’s role, according to Locke, was to clear up misunderstandings, purge language of its mystifications, and call us to acknowledge the modesty of what we can know. The *Essay* was a founding text of empiricism, arguing that all knowledge comes from experience, rationally reflected upon.

Empiricism rejects a belief in innate ideas and argues that the mind at birth is a tabula rasa. Experience of the world can be accumulated only through the senses, which are themselves prone to unreliability. The *Essay*, cautiously concerned to define the exact limits of what the mind can truly claim to know, threw exciting new light on the workings of human intelligence and stimulated further debate and exploration through the fertility of its suggestions—for example, about the way in which ideas come to be associated. It was hugely influential throughout the 18th century. Locke was also a pioneer in political thought. He came from Puritan stock and was closely linked during the Restoration with leading Whig figures, especially the most controversial of them all, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st earl of Shaftesbury. Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government*, published in 1690 but written mainly during the Exclusion Crisis—the attempt to exclude Charles II’s brother James, a Roman Catholic, from succeeding to the throne—10 years earlier, asserts the right of

resistance to unjust authority and, in the last resort, of revolution. To make this argument, he had to think radically about the origins of civil society, the mutual obligations of subjects and rulers, and the rights of property. The resulting work became the crucial reference point from which subsequent debate took its bearings.

John Locke's prose was also clear, earnest and without ornament, though it lacks the balance in its sentences which gives Bunyan's style its charm. But Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding* is one of the most important works of English philosophy. It gave a new direction of thought, not only in England but in other countries of Europe.

Samuel Pepys's famous diary is also considered as a prose work. His diary could not be read until 1852, because it was written in secret signs. It gives the true picture of the social life of that time and describes some events of the time in detail. His diary, which presents himself as a hero, is very interesting and colorful work.

John Dryden was a famous dramatist of restoration period. He was a genius who had perfect command over stagecraft. His plays were greatly successful on the stage. His best heroic plays were *The Conquest of Granada and Aurengzebe* which he had used the rhymed form. The second one is about the struggle for empire in India. His famous play *All for Love* deals with the tragic

love of Antony and Cleopatra and was written in blank verse. It is supposed that he wrote this play by improving Shakespeare's play *Antony and Cleopatra*. Of the tragedies by other dramatist, there are three best heroic plays written by Thomas Otway. They include *Don Carlos*, *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved*. The last one was his well- received and best play.

We generally notice two kinds of developments in this period, namely the **Heroic plays** and the **Comedy of Manners**. These plays were quite different from Elizabethan plays in some ways. Heroic plays showed the heroic virtues in noble men, and the women were described as wonderfully beautiful. The tragic drama of this period was made up of heroic plays which were mainly written in heroic couplet. The main character in these plays was torn between the patriotic duty to their country and their duty as a lover. In these dramas we find brave heroes, beautiful women, a great deal of shouting and nonsense things.

The Comedy of Manners appeared at the end of the seventeenth century. This comedy was unique in itself. It was written in prose. These plays were witty, difficult, bright and heartless. They showed the life and manners of the upper-class society of the day, and they laughed at the fashionable society, their witty and fine conversation, and their immoral behaviors. It was introduced by Sir George Etherege. It was mainly confined to the rich, courtly and fashionable circle of London. Generally,

people from the country are ridiculed for their humbleness and lack of sophistication.

One of the famous dramatists who wrote Comedy of Manners was **William Congreve**. His plays are not as coarse as the earlier plays. His *Old Bachelor* was a perfect comic picture of the hypocritical society. It is about an old man who pretends to hate women, but marries a bad one. *The Double Dealer* is about angry lovers. *Love for Love* is funnier and contains clever speeches and interesting, but foolish, characters. His best play is *The Way of the World*. It truly represents the comedy of manner of restoration period. When this play was not well received, Congreve gave up writing plays in disgust.

Theatre and society

In the Elizabethan and early Stuart period, the theatre was the focal point of the age. Public life was shot through with theatricality—monarchs ruled with ostentatious pageantry, rank and status were defined in a rigid code of dress—while on the stages the tensions and contradictions working to change the nation were embodied and played out. More than any other form, the drama addressed itself to the total experience of its society.

Playgoing was inexpensive, and the playhouse yards were thronged with apprentices, fishwives, labourers, and the like, but the same play that was performed to citizen spectators in the afternoon would often be restaged at court by night. The drama's power to activate complex, multiple perspectives on a single issue or event resides in its sensitivity to the competing prejudices and sympathies of this diverse audience.

Moreover, the theatre was fully responsive to the developing technical sophistication of nondramatic literature. In the hands of Shakespeare, the blank verse employed for translation by the earl of Surrey in the first half of the 16th century became a medium infinitely mobile between extremes of formality and intimacy, while prose encompassed both the control of Hooker and the immediacy of Nashe. This was above all a spoken drama, glorying in the theatrical energies of language. And the stage was able to attract the most technically accomplished writers of its day because it offered, uniquely, a literary career with some realistic prospect of financial return.

The decisive event was the opening of the Theatre, considered the first purpose-built London playhouse, in 1576, and during the next 70 years some 20 theatres more are known to have operated. The quantity and diversity of plays they commissioned are little short of astonishing.

Theatres in London and the provinces

The London theatres were a meeting ground of humanism and popular taste. They inherited, on the one hand, a tradition of humanistic drama current at court, the universities, and the Inns of Court (collegiate institutions responsible for legal education). This tradition involved the revival of Classical plays and attempts

to adapt Latin conventions to English, particularly to reproduce the type of tragedy, with its choruses, ghosts, and sententiously formal verse, associated with Seneca (10 tragedies by Seneca in English translation appeared in 1581).

A fine example of the type is *Gorboduc* (1561), by Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton, a tragedy based on British chronicle history that draws for Elizabeth's benefit a grave political moral about irresponsible government. It is also the earliest known English play in blank verse. On the other hand, all the professional companies performing in London continued also to tour in the provinces, and the stage was never allowed to lose contact with its roots in country show, pastime, and festival. The simple moral scheme that pitted virtues against vices in the mid-Tudor interlude was never entirely submerged in more sophisticated drama, and the Vice, the tricky villain of the morality play, survives, in infinitely more amusing and terrifying form, in Shakespeare's *Richard III* (c. 1592–94). Another survival was the clown or the fool, apt at any moment to step beyond the play's illusion and share jokes directly with the spectators.

The intermingling of traditions is clear in two farces, Nicholas Udall's *Ralph Roister Doister* (1553) and the anonymous *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1559), in which academic pastiche is overlaid with country game; and what the popular

tradition did for tragedy is indicated in Thomas Preston's *Cambises, King of Persia* (c. 1560), a blood-and-thunder tyrant play with plenty of energetic spectacle and comedy.

Playwrights after Shakespeare

Shakespeare's perception of a crisis in public norms and private belief became the overriding concern of the drama until the closing of the theatres in 1642. The prevailing manner of the playwrights who succeeded him was realistic, satirical, and antiromantic, and their plays focused predominantly on those two symbolic locations, the city and the court, with their typical activities, the pursuit of wealth and power. "Riches and glory," wrote Sir Walter Raleigh, "Machiavel's two marks to shoot at," had become the universal aims, and this situation was addressed by city comedies and tragedies of state. Increasingly, it was on the stages that the rethinking of early Stuart assumptions took place.

On the one hand, in the works of Thomas Heywood, Thomas Dekker, John Day, Samuel Rowley, and others, the old tradition of festive comedy was reoriented toward the celebration of confidence in the dynamically expanding commercial metropolis. Heywood claimed to have been involved in some 200 plays, and they include fantastic adventures starring citizen heroes, spirited, patriotic, and inclined to a leveling attitude in

social matters. His masterpiece, *A Woman Killed with Kindness* (1603), is a middle-class tragedy.

Chapter Seven

Literature and Politics

The Court Masque

The most lavish 17th-century productions were not open to the public. King James I (reigned 1603–25) and later his son Charles I (reigned 1625–49) commissioned spectacular private performances called 'masques' which involved music, dance, opulent costumes and extraordinary scenery and special effects. They were performed once or twice at one of the royal palaces and were only seen by members of the court. Such lavish court entertainments were fashionable throughout Europe as an expression of princely power.

Masques were often used to celebrate royal occasions such as a wedding or birth. Design and visual symbols played an important role in masques which called for lavish costumes and sets. Nobles and royalty would take part, often playing gods or heroes while the other roles were played by professional actors. Court entertainments were far more opulent than those of the public playhouses, but professional actors and writers crossed over between both. Masque-like elements began to be included in popular plays. There are masque scenes in Thomas Kyd's 'The Spanish Tragedy' and Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline' and 'The

Tempest'. Ben Jonson wrote masques for the court as well as drama for the public playhouses.

The Closure of the Theatres

When the civil war broke out in England in 1642 theatres were closed to prevent public disorder. The theatres remained closed for 18 years, causing considerable hardship to professional theatre performers, managers and writers. Illegal performances were only sporadic and many public theatres were demolished. The Puritans, led by Oliver Cromwell, opposed theatrical performances and were at loggerheads with King Charles I who promoted theatre at his court. In 1632 William Prynne had lost his ear for denouncing dancing as a 'Devil's Mass' and women actors as 'notorious whores' in his book *Histriomastix*. This was seen as a personal attack on Queen Henrietta Maria who loved the theatre and often performed in masques.

However, Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans were less censorious about musical entertainment and tolerated occasional small-scale masques as the unavoidable trappings of government. In 1656, William Davenant succeeded in producing 'The Siege of Rhodes' in his home in an all-sung version. He staged it with moveable scenery arranged in perspective, which was to prove highly influential. According to legend, Davenant was the

illegitimate son of William Shakespeare. He contributed to the last of the Stuart masques and was a fervent Royalist.

Women Writers and Actresses

The Restoration period also saw women become recognised as professional playwrights. The most famous of these was Aphra Behn. A group of women writers known as The Female Wits produced many works for the stage. They included Mary Pix, Catherine Trotter and the prolific Susannah Centlivre who wrote 19 plays including 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife'.

The Restoration saw the emergence of the first professional actresses and playwrights. Breeches parts, where women disguised themselves as men (and thus revealed their ankles and legs in men's clothing) quickly proved very popular in Restoration drama. The first woman to appear on the professional stage in England is generally considered to be Margaret Hughes who performed at the Vere Street Theatre in 1660 in a production of Othello. Davenant employed eight actresses to perform with his company shortly afterwards.

In 1617 George Chapman completed his monumental translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey into English verse, which were the first ever complete translations of either poem, both central to the Western Canon, into the English language. The wildly popular tale of the Trojan War had until then been

available to readers of English only in Medieval epic retellings such as Caxton's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*.

Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialised literary subgenre of the masque, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era. His name is linked with that of Inigo Jones as co-developers of the literary and visual/technical aspects of this hybrid art. (For Jonson's masques, see: *The Masque of Blackness*, *The Masque of Queens*, etc.) The high costs of these spectacles, however, positioned the Stuarts far from the relative frugality of Elizabeth's reign, and alienated the middle classes and the Puritans with a prospect of waste and self-indulgent excess.

Chapter Eight

Interesting Facts about Life in the 17th-Century

1

In the 1680s, the streets of London were lit for the first time. An oil lamp was hung outside every tenth house and was lit for part of the year. The oil lamps did not give much light but they were better than nothing at all.

2

Plague broke out in London in 1603, 1636 and in 1665. Each time it killed a significant part of the population but each time London recovered. There were always plenty of poor people in the countryside willing to come and work in the towns. Of course, other towns, as well as London, were also periodically devastated by the plague. However, the plague of 1665, which affected London and other towns, was the last.

3

During the 17th century the population of England and Wales grew steadily. It was about 4 million in 1600 and it grew to about 5 1/2 million by 1700.

4

During the 17th century England became steadily richer. Trade and commerce grew rapidly. By the late 17th century trade was an increasingly important part of the English economy. Meanwhile, industries such as glass, brick making, iron, and coal mining expanded rapidly.

5

During the 1600s the status of merchants improved. People saw that trade was an increasingly important part of the country's wealth, so merchants became more respected. However political power and influence was held by rich landowners.

6

At the top of 17th century society were the nobility. Below them were the gentry. Gentlemen were not quite rich but they were certainly well off. Below them were yeomen, farmers who owned their own land. Yeomen were lived comfortably but they often worked alongside their men. Gentlemen did not do manual work! Below them came the mass of the population, craftsmen, tenant farmers and laborers.

7

For the upper class and the middle class life grew more comfortable, but for the poor life changed little. At the end of the 17th century a writer estimated that half the population could afford to eat meat every day. In other words, about 50% of the people were wealthy of at least reasonably well off. Below them, about 30% of the population could afford to eat

meat between 2 and 6 times a week. They were 'poor'. The bottom 20% could only eat meat once a week. They were *very* poor. At least part of the time they had to rely on poor relief.



By an act of 1601, overseers of the poor were appointed by each parish. They had the power to force people to pay a local tax to help the poor. Those who could not work, such as the old and the disabled, would be provided for. The overseers were meant to provide work for the able-bodied poor. Anyone who refused to work was whipped and, after 1610, they could be placed in a house of correction. Pauper's children were sent to local employers to be apprentices.

On a more cheerful note in the 17th century in many towns wealthy people left money in their wills to provide almshouses where the poor could live.

17th-century towns were dirty and unsanitary. People threw dirty water and other rubbish in the streets. Furthermore, the streets were very narrow. At night they were dark and dangerous. However, there were some improvements in London. In the early 17th century a piped water supply was created. Water from a reservoir traveled along elm pipes through the streets then along lead pipes to individual houses. However, you had to pay to be connected to the supply and it was not cheap.

Banking developed in the 17th century. As England grew more commercial, lending money became more important. In the early 17th century goldsmiths lent and changed money. Then in 1640 King Charles I confiscated gold, which London merchants had deposited at the mint for safety. Afterwards people began to deposit money with goldsmiths instead. The

goldsmiths gave receipts for the gold in the form of notes promising to pay on demand. In time merchants and tradesmen began to exchange these notes as a form of money. The goldsmiths realized that not all of their customers would withdraw their gold at the same time. So it was safe to issue notes for more gold than they actually had. They could then lend money using the extra notes. The Bank of England was founded in 1694.

11

New types of furniture were introduced in Stuart England. In the mid 17th century chests of drawers became common. Grandfather clocks also became popular. Later in the century, the bookcase was introduced. Chairs also became far more comfortable. Upholstered (padded and covered) chairs became common in wealthy people's homes. In the 1680s the first real armchairs appeared.

In the Middle Ages ordinary people's homes were usually made of wood. However in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, many were built or rebuilt in stone or brick. By the late 17th century even poor people usually lived in houses made of brick or stone. They were a big improvement over wooden houses. They were warmer and drier.

In the 16th century chimneys were a luxury. However, during the 17th century chimneys became more common and by the late 17th century even the poor had them. Furthermore, in 1600 glass windows were a luxury. Poor people made do with linen soaked in linseed oil. However, during the 17th century glass became cheaper and by the late 17th century even the poor had glass windows.

14

Although poor people's homes improved in some ways, they remained very small and crowded. Most of the poor lived in huts of 2 or 3 rooms. Some families lived in just one room.

15

In the early 17th century people began eating with forks for the first time. During the century new foods were introduced into England (for the rich) such as bananas and pineapples. New drinks were introduced, chocolate, tea and coffee. In the late 17th century there were many coffee houses in the towns. Merchants and professional men met there to read newspapers and talk about business.

16

Charles II made yachting a popular sport.

17

The theater remained popular. However, the Puritans disapproved of the theater and in 1642 they banned it completely. Theater began again in 1660.

18

In the late 17th century theatre took on its modern form. In the early 17th century boys played women's parts. However after 1660 actresses performed.

19

The first English newspaper was printed in 1641. The first women's magazine was *The Ladies Mercury* in 1693.

20

In well off families both boys and girls went to a form of infant school called a petty school. However, only boys went to grammar school. Upper class girls (and sometimes boys) were

taught by private tutors. Middle class girls might be taught by their mothers. Moreover, during the 17th century, boarding schools for girls were founded in many towns. In them girls were taught subjects like writing, music and needlework. In the grammar schools conditions were hard. Boys started work at 6 or 7 in the morning and worked to 5 or 5.30 pm, with breaks for meals.

21

In 1600 the royal posts were exclusively used to carry the king's correspondence. However in 1635, to raise money, Charles I allowed members of the public to pay his messengers to carry letters. This was the start of the royal mail.

The Chinese invented the toothbrush. However, toothbrushes arrived in Europe in the 17th century. In the late 17th century they became popular with the wealthy in England.

The Scientific Revolution: A revolution in thought occurred during the 17th century. The ancient Greeks could be said to be scientists. They thought by using their reason they could work out why the natural world behaves as it does. However, the Greeks never tested their theories by carrying out practical experiments. As a result, many of their ideas about the natural world were wrong. Unfortunately, the ancient Greek philosophers were held in very high esteem and for centuries hardly anyone questioned their theories. This began to change in the late 16th century and the early 17th century.

People began to conduct experiments to see if theories about the world were true.

24

In England a man named Francis Bacon (1561-1626) declared that people should not accept that a theory was true just because a Greek philosopher said it was. He argued that careful observation and experiment was the key to finding out how the natural world works. Gradually this new method of understanding the world took over. By the late 17th century, the new scientific approach had triumphed everywhere in Europe. By then, scientists were carrying out careful observations and experiments to find out how the world works.

25

In 1645 a group of philosophers and mathematicians began holding meetings to discuss science or natural philosophy.

Charles II was interested in science and in 1662 he made the club the Royal Society.

26

The great chemist Robert Boyle was born in 1627. He published his famous book *The Skeptical Chemist* in 1661. The great physicist Isaac Newton was born in 1642. He published his great work *Principia Mathematica* in 1687.

27

The arts also flourished in late 17th-century England. The great architect Christopher Wren (1632–1723) designed many buildings including the most famous St. Paul's Cathedral.

28

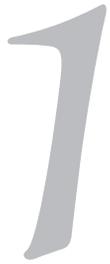
During the 17th century, belief in witchcraft and magic also declined. The last person to be executed for witchcraft in England met her death in 1684.

29

Studies by historians in the 1980s estimated that between 10 and 25 women out of 1,000 perished as a result of childbirth in the Stuart period.

30

Coffee was considered a man's drink, and women weren't welcome in coffeehouses. Tea, on the other hand, was regarded as more of an aristocratic ladies' drink, whereas hot chocolate (which also appeared for the first time in Britain during the 17th century) was a luxury enjoyed by both sexes in the upper classes of society.



1500–1649

The English Reformation and Renaissance

INTRODUCTION

The long period covered in this chapter takes us from the reign of the **Tudor*** monarch, King Henry VII (died 1509 – succeeded by Henry VIII), to the execution by Parliament of the **Stuart*** King Charles I in 1649. It is a period which establishes the foundations of the modern United Kingdom, and includes **The (English) Reformation***, **The (English) Renaissance***, the **Elizabethan*** period (with its great flowering of a national literature), the first part of the Stuart* reign [see Chapter 2 for its continuation after 1660], the **Jacobean*** and **Caroline*** periods, and **The English Civil War***.

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1.1 TUDOR

The family name of the line of monarchs – ‘The Tudors’ – who held the English throne from 1485 to 1603, and hence the name of the period from the accession of Henry VII to the death of Elizabeth I.

With the murder of Edward V and his brother Richard (‘the Princes in the Tower’) in 1483, the death of the Yorkist Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field, and the end of the Wars of the Roses (1455–85, an intermittent civil war was waged between the houses of York [white] and Lancaster [red] which had deeply divided the kingdom), the Plantagenet line ended, and the Lancastrian Henry Tudor acceded to the throne. He was descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, on his mother’s side, and from the kings of France and native Welsh princes on his father’s, his family name deriving from Owen Tudor whom his maternal grandmother, Catherine, daughter of Charles VI of France, had married after the death of her husband, Henry V of England. The self-pronounced Welsh origins of the usurping Tudors were central to the *Tudor Myth*, which claimed the dynasty’s descent from ancient British rulers, including King Arthur, and promised to restore the power and glory of Camelot. The stylised figure of the *Tudor Rose* – red and white to symbolise the houses of Lancaster and York, and thus the end of hostilities between them – was adopted as a badge by Henry VII. It features prominently in *Tudor Architecture*, which is characterised by half-timbering and patterned brickwork.

Key Timeline Narratives 1500–1603

- **The Succession** The problem of protecting a line of succession for the Tudor dynasty, especially the failure of Henry VIII and his queen, Catherine of Aragon, to produce a son and heir, which helped to instigate the English **Reformation***, and the youthfulness and then the early death of Henry’s only son (by Jane Seymour), King Edward VI.
- **Religion** The inception of religious strife in what was later to become ‘Great Britain’, and which dominated its history for at least the next three centuries. A crucial instance of this was the furor, after the death of Edward VI (1553), around the accession of Henry VIII’s legitimate daughter by Catherine of Aragon, Mary I (Mary Tudor), a Roman Catholic who married Philip II, King of Spain, and whose persecution of English Protestants in an attempt to restore England to the Roman Catholic fold resulted in the sobriquet ‘Bloody Mary’. When she died childless in 1558, her half-sister, Queen Elizabeth I (daughter of Ann Boleyn, Henry VIII’s second wife), acceded to the throne, but Elizabeth’s failure to marry and produce an heir in her turn led, on her death in 1603, to the end the Tudor line and the start of the **Stuart*** succession.
- **Politics** The gradual development of an English national state and identity, distinct from the still largely Catholic mainland Europe.

1.2 THE (ENGLISH) REFORMATION

Literally, ‘reformation’ means an act of reforming, amending and improving. Capitalised and preceded by the definite article, ‘The Reformation’ identifies that period and process in the 16th

Century in Europe which saw the doctrine and power of the Roman Catholic Church challenged and in many cases replaced by the various forms of Protestant religion.

However, political and economic factors also determined its course and nature: the hostility of rulers and jurists to the temporal encroachments of the Vatican; the growing wealth of the clergy, and the religious and moral laxity of many; the development of printing, which assisted the spread of ideas; and related to this, the humanism of the **Renaissance***, which encouraged a new critical and enquiring attitude of mind. The individualism at the heart of Reformation religions, combined with their embattled location in diverse Northern European states, also helped to foster the growth of nationalism and the economic prosperity of the mercantile classes.

The Dutch humanist scholar, Erasmus, who introduced a Greek edition of the Scriptures in 1516 to replace the Vatican's Latin one, is usually regarded as the principal intellectual force behind the Reformation (as, indeed, behind the later Renaissance*, too). Whilst not attacking the authority of the Pope himself, Erasmus nevertheless castigated the Church for its abuses (selling pardons and religious relics) and for its pedantry (e.g. in *In Praise of Folly*, 1509). The start of the Reformation proper is normally dated to 1517, when the German theologian, Martin Luther, nailed his *95 Theses Against the Sale of Papal Indulgencies* to a church door in Wittenberg. Unlike Erasmus (who was to attack the reformers' zeal in 1523), Luther refused to submit to the Pope's authority, which led to his excommunication in 1521, and the consequent spread of Protestantism across much of Northern Europe. The Lutheran reformers sought to restore Christianity to its early purity, their main tenets being justification by faith and the absolute authority of the Scriptures in all matters of faith, in contradistinction to ecclesiastical tradition (i.e. that of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church). The new religion was then driven by the far stricter religious and moral teachings of, for example, the French reformer, Jean Calvin, based in the middle years of the 16th Century in Geneva, from where was exported a widely influential, severe and doctrinaire brand of Protestant individualism (including the doctrine of predestination). Calvinism flourished in Switzerland, the Low Countries, and in Scotland under John Knox. The reaction against such developments in Roman Catholic Europe is known as the 'Counter-Reformation'.

The English Reformation should be seen in the context of the European movement, but it was rather differently motivated and inflected. In 1519, Henry VIII had written a book against Luther entitled *Defence of the Seven Sacraments*. For this, the Pope bestowed on him the title, 'Fidei Defensor' ('Defender of the Faith'), but the failure of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon to produce a male heir led him to seek permission from Rome to divorce her, so that he could marry the already pregnant Ann Boleyn. The Vatican demurred, Henry married Ann regardless and was excommunicated. He made Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the Act of Supremacy in 1534, declared himself 'the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England'. Although Henry continued to claim to be a Catholic, from 1536 to 1539, he carried out the Dissolution of the Monasteries, whereby the hundreds of religious houses in England were ransacked for their wealth, their abbeys often destroyed, and their lands confiscated and sold.

During the minority reign of his son, Edward VI, who succeeded Henry at the age of nine, the powerful men in his Protectorate introduced stringent Protestant reforms which inclined the country towards Calvinism. On Edward's death, Mary I [see **Tudor*** above] attempted to reintroduce Catholicism as the national religion with considerable support, but her unpopular marriage to the king of Catholic Spain, together with the increasing ferocity of the persecution of Protestants (Bishops Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer, amongst many others, were burnt at the stake), turned the tide against her. Her half-sister, Elizabeth I, succeeded her in 1558, and managed, in the course of her long and eventful reign [see **Elizabethan*** below], to effect a compromise between Catholic liturgy (which she enjoyed) and Protestant faith (which she believed in). A major Catholic uprising occurred in the north of England in 1569 (it was suppressed), but after 1570, in reaction to Rome's deeply resented declaration that Elizabeth was illegitimate, the so-called Elizabethan Church Settlement increasingly gained popular support.

1.3 THE (ENGLISH) RENAISSANCE

The noun 'renaissance', from the French 'renascence', literally means 'rebirth'. Capitalised, and with the direct article, 'The Renaissance' defines the artistic, literary and scientific revival which took place in Europe from the 14th Century to the mid-17th Century (the end-date is disputed).

This period has been seen as an intermediate period between the Middle Ages and the full development of the modern world (even so, its later phases are now more usually described by historians as belonging to 'the Early Modern Period', a less loaded term than 'The Renaissance'). The movement originated in Italy, where the word 'rinascità' was in use by the mid-16th Century to describe the great flowering of the Italian arts in the 14th Century ('Quattrocento'), and later spread throughout Europe. However, the term was first used in English only in 1840, and its general currency was established in the mid-19th Century by the Swiss historian, Jacob Burckhardt, in his work, *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860). 'Renaissance' can also be used as an adjective, as in 'Renaissance painting' or 'Renaissance Man' [see below].

In general terms, the Renaissance was characterised by the renewed influence of classical culture and values; a new humanism in part derived from these; and the beginning of objective scientific enquiry. It represents a contrast to the Church-centred culture of the medieval period in its celebration of humanity and individuality; but although the the notion of 'rebirth' suggests a sudden rupture with the past, the Renaissance is probably better thought of as a process of gradual change. In 14th-century Italy, a humanist and classical literary revival began with the writings of Petrarch and Boccaccio, while Giotto established the foundations of Renaissance painting. In the 15th Century, Byzantine scholars founded a Platonic Academy in Florence, and with the the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, Greek scholars brought classical manuscripts to Italy, the invention of printing thereafter allowing the 'new learning' to spread throughout Europe. Fifteenth-century Italian art includes the work of Fra Angelico, Mantegna and Botticelli in painting, Donatello and Ghiberti in sculpture, and Brunelleschi in architecture,

while at its height in the 16th Century, the great names of the Italian Renaissance are: in painting and sculpture, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Giovanni Bellini; in literature, Tasso and Ariosto; in political thought, Machiavelli; and in music, Palestrina. It is the multiple talents of, for example, Michaelangelo (painter, poet, architect, sculptor) and da Vinci (painter, anatomist, scientific inventor) which give us the notion of *Renaissance Man*: someone equally capable of high success in several different fields of expertise, and himself both an exemplar and celebrant of that proud humanity, physical and mental, which characterises the Renaissance world-view and which is otherwise expressed in its valorisation of the fully rounded ‘gentleman’ or ‘courtier’ (Castiglione’s *Il Cortegiano*; translated into English by Sir Thomas Hoby in 1552–3). Elsewhere in Europe, this is also the period of such writers as Ronsard, Rabelais, Lope de Vega, Cervantes and Montaigne, and visual artists, Dürer, El Greco, Holbein and the Bruegel family.

In experimental science, mathematics, geography and astronomy, too, a new inquiring spirit was developing which freed human beings to explore, understand and enjoy the physical world in ways impossible under the medieval Church’s dispensation. Copernicus placed the sun, not the earth, at the centre of the universe, which Galileo was later to verify using a telescope, and all sorts of other instruments for investigating and measuring the universe were invented; the Spanish and Portuguese ‘discovered’ the New World of the Americas and first circumnavigated the globe; anatomy developed rapidly; Erasmus and other scholars promoted a neo-classical humanism in philosophical thinking based on notions of a harmonious universe with Man at the centre of it, of a more heroic humanity capable of perfectibility, reason not religion as the principle governing human behaviour, and above all, an elation mixed with anxiety about the apparently boundless freedom to think everything anew: as John Donne famously put it: ‘The new philosophy calls all in doubt.’

The English Renaissance is normally dated from either c.1476, with the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton, or 1485 with the arrival of the Tudor* dynasty, and reaching its apogee in the Elizabethan* and Jacobean* periods. There were signs of the times in Henry VIII’s reign: Sir Thomas More, a friend of Erasmus, published his *Utopia*; another humanist, Sir Thomas Elyot, published *The Boke named the Govenour*; King Henry himself had the education, abilities and tastes of a Renaissance ‘courtier’ [see above]; the poetry of John Skelton, Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, belongs to this period; and a number of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge Universities were founded. But cultural historians believe that the effects of the Reformation slowed the Renaissance process down in England, and there is certainly no achievement in the visual arts to match that of 15th- and 16th-century Italy. The height of the English Renaissance, then, and especially so in literature (although also in music, architecture and art), belongs to the later Elizabethan period, indicative events in the late 1570s and early 1580s being the building and opening of the first public theatres in London and the composition by Sir Philip Sidney, a quintessential type of the Renaissance ‘gentleman’, of his *Arcadia* (the ‘Old’ version) and *Defence of Poetry*. However, general characteristics of cultural developments throughout the period would include: as a reflex of the Reformation, a great increase in printed works in the English language, resulting in a rapid rise in literacy; the enforced spread of English in Wales and Ireland, and then its exportation to the New World; a new sense of

national identity and pride which fostered confidence in using English for serious writing (rather than Latin) and for the creation of a national literature which would compete with those in classical and other European languages; a huge expansion in vocabulary (it is estimated that during the century and a half from c.1500, exploration, trade, translation and scholarship caused well over 10,000 new words to enter English from Latin, Greek, European and other languages, as well as neologisms created by native authors); a consequent linguistic exuberance and innovativeness in literary style, form and genre; and the development of a literature which enthusiastically explored the social, political, religious, cultural and emotional implications of newly liberated, human-centred experience.

1.4 ELIZABETHAN

As an adjective, 'Elizabethan' designates the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England and Ireland, 1558–1603, and the literature, art, music and architecture produced in those years; as a noun, it identifies someone living during the period – although it tends to be used more specifically for the literary writers of the second half of the era ('Sidney and Spenser were distinguished Elizabethans').

On the death of Mary I [see Tudor*], Elizabeth acceded to the throne, and immediately faced religious strife, economic instability and war with France. But while the history of her reign shows the resolution of many such problems, it is also marked throughout by domestic unrest and rebellion in Ireland, hostile relations with much of continental Europe, and religious opposition by, and suppression of, both Catholics and Puritans. Nevertheless, it is also witness to a great enhancement of national identity and pride, the major achievements of the English Renaissance*, an increase in English international power, and the inception of a capitalist economy.

Key Timeline Narratives

- **Religion** The re-establishment of the Church of England on a moderate basis; a string of Catholic plots against Elizabeth, focused after 1568 around the exiled and imprisoned Mary, Queen of Scots (finally executed in 1587), the severe repression of English Catholics, and the related chronic crisis about the succession throughout the unmarried and childless Elizabeth's reign; relations with Protestant Scotland; the increasing opposition of the Puritans to Anglicanism, their growing power in Parliament and resistance to the Crown, and the resulting attempts to suppress them.
- **Ireland and Europe** The 'planting' (colonising) of Ireland by English and Scottish Protestants, and the series of Irish revolts from 1569 until the reconquest and 'pacification' of 1600–3; strained relations with Catholic Europe over religion and the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, but also exacerbated by England's rapid development as a major maritime power – both in terms of international trade and of the licensed piracy of, for example, Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake who plundered Spanish ships in the Americas – culminating in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

- **North America** The start of the settling and colonising of North America with Sir Walter Raleigh's ventures in Virginia.
- **Social and Economic Developments** The beginnings of social legislation in Parliament in respect of Poor Relief Acts and associated initiatives; the physical and symbolic expansion of London as capital city; the development of banking and other financial institutions to facilitate and expand a fledgling capitalist economy, but also economic depression and social unrest caused by a combination of Elizabeth's fiscal policies, heavy taxation and a series of bad harvests in the 1590s.
- **Literary and Cultural Events** The continued founding of new schools, Oxbridge colleges and libraries; the widespread translation of religious, classical and other literary works into English; the extensive building of theatres in London, and the rapid upsurge in dramatic writing; the appearance in the later part of the period not only of a significant literature in English, but also accompanying it, a literary critical discourse in which to discuss and promote it; developments in English painting (especially portraiture), music (especially songs and madrigals), and architecture (especially the erection of great houses and other public buildings across the country).

1.5 STUART (ALSO STEWART)

The family name of the line of monarchs – 'the Stuarts' – who occupied the British throne from the accession of King James I in 1603 to the deposition and execution of King Charles I in 1649; and from the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660 to the death of Queen Anne in 1714.*

The 'missing' period between 1649 and 1660 is the **Interregnum***, during which Great Britain was governed first as a **Commonwealth*** under Parliament and then as a **Protectorate*** under Oliver Cromwell. [Commentary and suggested timeline narratives in respect of the restored Stuart line after 1660 will be found in the glosses to Chapter 2.]

The Stuarts, in fact, were monarchs of Scotland from 1371 to 1714, and on the death of Elizabeth I without an heir, her cousin, the then James VI of Scotland, acceded to the English throne as James I of England [see also Jacobean*]. James, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, who had become King of Scotland on his mother's forced abdication in 1567, and who made only token protest at her execution in 1587 [see under Elizabethan*], was a staunch Protestant whose claim to the throne, accepted by both Elizabeth and Parliament, derived from the marriage of James IV of Scotland to Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII of England. James's joint monarchy effectively brought about the union of England and Scotland, and in 1604, he was declared king of 'Great Britain, France and Ireland' – the reference to France by this point being anachronistic wishful thinking. [It is from this point, then, that the present volume will normally use 'Great Britain'/'British' and not 'English' when referring to historical and cultural events – except where the latter term is specifically correct. After 1800, when the Act of Union united the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland to form 'The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland', 'UK' will tend to be substituted for 'British/Britain'.]

1.6 JACOBEAN

*Derived from the Latin for James, 'Jacobus', the adjective 'Jacobean' is used solely to identify the period of the reign of King James I of England, Scotland and Ireland, 1603–25 [see **Stuart*** above], and the literature, architecture, furniture and style of decoration produced during it.*

James was a devout but not extreme Protestant, and did much to establish his religion as the national one (he played a central role in organising a new standardised translation of the Bible: the 'Authorised Version' or 'King James Bible' of 1611). However, his religious beliefs brought him into serious conflict with both Catholics and Puritans, while his dogmatic insistence on the Divine Right of Kings caused him to clash bitterly with Parliament, and especially a House of Commons which was developing a growing sense of independence. James himself was a scholar who wrote learned treatises on several subjects, and was a strong supporter of the arts, especially the theatre (Shakespeare's company was called the 'King's Men', and it is possible that James saw an early production of Shakespeare's topical tragedy, *Macbeth*, in 1606). The combination of intellectual talent and stubborn personality led to him being dubbed 'the wisest fool in Christendom'.

Key Timeline Narratives 1603–1625

- **Religion** The continuing religious strife between Catholics and Protestants, and the rapidly growing power of the Puritans, especially in Parliament (the Gunpowder Plot in 1605 is the most famous event in this narrative, which led to severe persecution of Catholics).
- **Government** The increasingly divisive tensions between King and Parliament, initially instigated by dislike in some quarters for James's scheme for the 'perfect union' of England and Scotland, and by his hostility to Puritanism at the Hampton Court Conference (1604) – this being compounded by his dubious financial devices (sale of monopolies and titles, royal duties levied at ports); his ambivalent relationship with Spain; and resentment at his reliance on favourites (especially the Duke of Buckingham).
- **Naval Expansion and Colonisation** The continuing development of British maritime power, its underpinning of national mercantile interests abroad (e.g. those of the East India Company), and the resulting conflicts with the Dutch in particular; the colonisation of the east coast of North America, and the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers to 'New England' in 1620; the authorised 'plantation' of confiscated Irish land, especially in Ulster, by English and Scottish settlers.
- **Social and Economic Events** The incidence of plague in London, which had the effect of frequently closing the proliferating theatres there; the continuing foundation of schools and university colleges, and the rise of 'Jacobean' architectural design for houses and public buildings (Inigo Jones, as Surveyor of the King's Works, built the Queen's House, Greenwich, and the new Palace of Whitehall).
- **Theatre** It is not fortuitous that the commonest present-day use of the word 'Jacobean' is in the

phrase ‘Jacobean Drama’, for it was during James’s reign that many of the most famous tragedies and comedies in English were written and first performed (e.g. by Shakespeare, Jonson, Webster, Beaumont and Fletcher, Middleton, Massinger and Ford).

1.7 CAROLINE

The adjective ‘Caroline’ (less frequently ‘Carolean’) is derived from the Latin for Charles, ‘Carolus’, and is used to describe the period of the reign of King Charles I of England, Scotland and Ireland, 1625–49.

‘Caroline’ is occasionally also applied to the reign of King Charles II, 1660–85, but **The Restoration*** [see Chapter 2] is now the conventionally accepted term for this period. Unlike ‘Jacobean’, ‘Caroline’ is far less commonly used either as a period descriptor or for the literature and other arts of the time, perhaps because there is not a substantive body of work with enough characteristics in common to have given the word equal currency. The verse of the so-called ‘Cavalier Poets’ (Herrick, Cowley, Suckling, Lovelace, Waller, Denham), however, is the most coherent corpus of work to be properly called ‘Caroline’, but it is worth remembering that Donne died six years into Charles’s reign and that his poems were first published only in 1633; that the devotional ‘Metaphysical Poets’ (Crashaw, Vaughan, Herbert, Traherne) were writing in this period; and that the writing careers of Milton and Marvell straddled the Interregnum* [see Chapter 2].

James I bequeathed to his son Charles a situation marked by hostility between Crown and Parliament, one Charles immediately compounded by marrying the Catholic French princess, Henrietta Maria, only a matter of weeks after his accession to the throne. Her influence on the king was abhorred by Parliament, and by 1642, just before the Civil War started, she was herself in danger of impeachment. Like his father, Charles was talented, autocratic and a firm believer in the Divine Right of Kings; he also indulged the same favourite, Buckingham, until the latter’s assassination in 1628. In addition, Charles promoted the High Church Anglicanism of Archbishop Laud, which was anathema to an extreme Protestant Parliament; but it was the king’s penurious financial situation and the strategies he then deployed to raise money without accountability which produced the most persistent, and ultimately terminal, conflict with the Commons.

It is clear from the timelines that the dominant narrative of this period is the one flagged in the previous paragraph: Charles’s dissolution of three Parliaments between 1625 and 1629, and his collection of revenues without consent; his acceptance under duress of the Petition of Right in 1628; his 11 years of ‘personal rule’ without Parliament (1629–40), using the Earl of Strafford (Thomas Wentworth) and the Courts of the Star Chamber and High Commission to enforce his government in the kingdom; his imposition of the hated ‘Ship Money’ tax on maritime and then inland counties, which resulted in the John Hampden trial; the necessity of recalling Parliament in 1640 under threat of a Scottish invasion [see below], first as the ‘Short Parliament’ and then as the ‘Long Parliament’ (which outlasted Charles himself); the execution by the ‘Long Parliament’ of

Strafford and Laud, and the drawing up of the ‘Grand Remonstrance’ (1641) by John Pym and other leaders of the resistance to the king; Charles’s failed attempt in early 1642 to arrest the ‘Five Members’ responsible for the document; his raising of his standard at Nottingham, the commencement of the **English Civil War***, and Charles’s ultimate defeat, imprisonment, trial and execution.

1.8 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

*Although England had been ravaged by civil war in the past – most especially by the Wars of the Roses (1455–85; see **Tudor*** above) – the term ‘The English Civil War’ (aka ‘The Great Rebellion’) refers exclusively to the struggle between Parliament and King Charles I (then his son, Charles Stuart – later King Charles II) from 1642 to 1651.*

The English Civil War was caused principally by Puritan and emerging middle-class opposition to the king’s claims to rule by divine right and the Long Parliament’s consequent attempts to curb royal policy by withholding resources from him. The country was divided between the ‘Royalist’ or ‘Cavalier’ interest and the ‘Parliamentarians’ or ‘Roundheads’ (Puritans tended to have their hair cut short, unlike the Cavaliers’ flowing locks). The king raised his standard at Nottingham in 1642, and the Civil War began.

The detailed course of the war can be followed in the timeline tables (including those at the beginning of Chapter 2), but key moments are: Parliament’s covenant with the Scots (1643); the calling of the Royalist Parliament at Oxford (1644); Charles’s flight from Oxford and surrender to the Scots (1646; end of ‘1st Civil War’); the king’s signing of an ‘Engagement’ with the Scots (1647); their subsequent invasion of England on the king’s behalf and defeat at Preston (1648; end of ‘2nd Civil War’); the trial and beheading of Charles I (1649), and the declaration of England as a ‘Free Commonwealth* [see Chapter 2]; the proclamation of Charles Stuart as king in Edinburgh (1649); a further Scottish Royalist invasion of England, and its defeat at the Battle of Worcester (1651). Charles Stuart fled to France, and the period of the Interregnum* (see Chapter 2) begins.

Key Timeline Narratives

- ➡ **Religion** Attempts by Charles and Laud to anglicise the Presbyterian Scottish Kirk, leading to serious rebellions, the ‘Bishops’ Wars’ of 1639–40, and the threat of a Scottish invasion which forced the king to recall Parliament in 1640 [see above]; further Irish Catholic rebellions in the 1640s, and in 1649, the invasion of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell.
- ➡ **Colonisation** The expansion of British colonisation of North America, including parts of what was to become Canada; expansion of British trading activity in India and then China, and continuing conflict with the Dutch and French over areas of influence for trade and for colonisation.
- ➡ **Science** The start of the draining of the Fens in the eastern counties of England by Dutch engineers;

the continuation of scientific development (Sir William Harvey proved the circulation of the blood in 1628), with the seeds of the establishment of the Royal Society (1662) sown during this period.

- **Law** Censorship by Crown and Parliament featured throughout the period, but so too did the begininngs of copyright.
- **Theatre** The drama continued to flourish – although many of the major Jacobean names had disappeared by the 1630s – until the theatres were closed by the Puritans in 1642 (reopened at The Restoration* in 1660; see Chapter 2).

Timelines: 1500–1649

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
TUDOR	1500	Henry VII king (since 1485); Great Jubilee Year. [During this century, Renaissance spreads from Italy thro out W. Europe.]	Music: 1st virginals & violins. Art: [c.] Giorgione [pnt] 'Judith'; [c.] Giovanni Bellini [pnt] 'Madonna and Child in a Landscape'; Albrecht Dürer [pnt] 'Young Man Wearing a Cap'; [c.] Lucas Cranach the Elder [pnt] 'Crucifixion'	Lit. 'Events': 1st printing press estab d in Fleet Street	
	1501	Prince Arthur, Henry's heir, m. Catherine of Aragon – Arthur dies 6 mths later; 1st voyage of Anglo-Portugese Syndicate to N. America carrying slaves	Art: Holyrood House, Edinburgh, 1st built; [–1504] Michelangelo [sculpt] 'David'	P: Gavin Douglas (c.1447–1522) Lit. 'Events': Aldine Press edtn of Virgil pub.d	<i>The Palace of Honour</i> [Scots poem; pmt.d 1553] Aldine Press edtn of Virgil
	1502	[>] Expanding discovery of 'The New World'	Art: Bellini, 'Baptism of Christ'; [–1503] Raphael [pnt], 'Coronation of the Virgin' & [–1503] 'Madonna Conestabile; Dürer, 'Hare'	Lit. 'Events': Further Aldine Press edtns of classical authors pub.d	
	1503	Catherine of Aragon betrothed to 11-yr-old Prince Henry, next in line to throne [becomes Henry VIII]; 1st gold sovereigns struck	Desiderius Erasmus, <i>Handbook of a Christian Soldier</i> . Art: Raphael, 'Crucifixion' [NG] & [–1504] 'The Knight's Dream (Vision of a Knight)' [NG]; Michelangelo [pnt] 'Doni Tondo (The Holy Family)'; [–1507] Leonardo da Vinci [pnt] 'Mona Lisa'; Matthias Grünewald [pnt] 'Lindenhardt Altarpiece'	P: William Dunbar (c.1460–c.1520) Lit. 'Events': <i>The Thistle and the Rose</i> [allegorical poem]	
	1504	Henry VII institutes state supervision of guilds & companies; 1st silver shilling minted	Int. Lit.: Jacopo Samazaro, <i>Arcadia</i> [lt. pastoral romance]. Art: Giorgione, 'Madonna with Sts Francis and Liberale'; Raphael, 'Marriage of the Virgin'; Dürer, 'Adoration of the Magi'; Cranach, 'The Flight into Egypt'		
	1505	Henry issues new Charter to Merchant Adventurers; [>] Portuguese trading empire expands in Indian Ocean & Far East	Christ's College, Cambridge, fnd.d. Art: Hieronymus Bosch [pnt] 'The Garden of Earthly Delights' [triptych; begun c.1485] & [c.] 'The Hay Wagon' [triptych]	P: John Skelton (c.1460–1529) Lit. 'Events': By now, Skelton is recognised as the 'Laureate' poet	[c.] <i>Ware the Hawk & Philip Sparrow</i> [wrtn]
	1506	Commercial treaty between England & Netherlands	Columbus dies. Art: 1st-century BC Laocoön sculpture group discovered in Rome; [–1626] Donato Bramante builds the new Basilica of St Peter's, Rome; Giorgione, 'Tempesta'; Lorenzo Lotto [pnt] 'St Jerome in the Wilderness'		
	1507		Martin Waldseemüller, Ger. cartographer, 1st names 'America' on his new world map & globe. Art: Leonardo, 'Virgin of the Rocks' [NG has copy] & [c.] 'Madonna and Child with St Anne' [cartoon; NG]; Giorgione, 'Sleeping Venus'	P: Dunbar	[c.] <i>Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins</i>
1508		Martin Luther becomes Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg. Art: [–1511] Baldassarre Peruzzi builds Villa Farnesina, Florence; [c.] Michelangelo [pnt]	Lit. 'Events': 7 of Dunbar's poems pmt.d [1st e.g. of Scots typography]		

- 1509** Henry VII dies, Henry VIII becomes king of England – m. to Catherine of Aragon [v.1503]
- 1510** Parliament grants Henry VIII life-long duties on tonnage, poundage & wool
- 1511** [c.] St. John's College, Cambridge. fnd.d. **Art:** [–1512] Raphael, 'Galatea' [fresco; Villa Farnesina, Florence]
- 1512** **Art:** Dürer [engrv.] 'St. Jerome' [BM]; [c.–1515] Grünewald, 'Isenheim Altarpiece'; [–1518] Pietro Torrigiano [sculpt] tomb of Henry VII & Elizabeth of York [Westminster Abbey]
- 1513** Scots, allied with French, beaten at Battle of Flodden; Balboa crosses Isthmus of Panama & discovers the Pacific; Florida discovered
- 1514** Peace and treaty between England & France – Spain now recognised as England's main rival
- 1515** Commercial treaty between England & Spain; Thomas Wolsey created Cardinal & becomes Lord Chancellor
- 1516** Princess Mary born [later Queen Mary I, 'Mary Tudor']
- 'Entombment of Christ' [NGI] & [–1512] pnts Sistine Chapel ceiling, Vatican, Rome; Lucas van Leyden [engrv.] 'David Playing Before Saul'
- Peter Henlein invents 'Nuremberg Egg' – 1st watch; Brasenose College, Oxford & St Paul's School, London. fnd.d. Erasmus, *In Praise of Folly* [pub.d Paris, 1511]. **Art:** [–1511] Raphael decorates Stanza della Segnatura, Vatican [incls 'School of Athens']; Cranach, 'Adam and Eve'
- [c.–1514] Erasmus, Professor of Greek at Cambridge. **Art:** [–1517] van Leyden [engrv.] 'Return of the Prodigal Son', 'Ecce Homo' & 'Ascent to Calvary'
- [c.] St. John's College, Cambridge. fnd.d. **Art:** [–1512] Raphael, 'Galatea' [fresco; Villa Farnesina, Florence]
- Art:** Dürer [engrv.] 'St. Jerome' [BM]; [c.–1515] Grünewald, 'Isenheim Altarpiece'; [–1518] Pietro Torrigiano [sculpt] tomb of Henry VII & Elizabeth of York [Westminster Abbey]
- [–1514] Niccolò Machiavelli, *The Prince* [wrtn; pub.d 1532; Eng. trans. 1540]. **Art:** [–1514] Raphael, 'Sistine (Dresden) Madonna'; Dürer [engrv.] 'Knight, Death and the Devil' [BM]
- Art:** [–1515] Raphael, 'Madonna della Sedia'; Dürer [engrv.] 'Melancholia' & 'St. Jerome in his Study'; [–1515] Antonio Correggio [pnt] 'Madonna with St Francis' [altarpiece]
- Art:** [–1530] Thomas Wolsey builds Hampton Court Palace – presented to Henry VIII, 1526; [–1516] Raphael, 'Baldassare Castiglione'; [–1516] Michelangelo [sculpt] 'Moses' & [c.] 'Bound Slaves'; [c.] Titian [pnt] 'Sacred and Profane Love'
- Erasmus edits Greek New Testament. **Int. Lit:** Ludovico Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* [completed in 3rd edtn, 1532]. **Art:** St. George's Chapel, Windsor, completed; [c.–1518] Titian, 'Assumption of the Virgin' [altarpiece]
- P:** Alexander Barclay (1475?–1552)
- The Ship of Fools* [Eng. trans/imitation of earlier Ger. poem]
- P:** Douglas
- Virgil's *Aeneid* [Eng. trans wrtn; prnt.d 1553]
- P:** Barclay
- Eclogues* [completed; Eng. trans of Lat. history by Sallust]
- Pr/F:** Sir Thomas More (1477/8?–1535)
- [–1518] *History of King Richard III* [prnt.d 1557]
- Dr:** Skelton
- [c.] *Magnificence* [morality play wrtn; pub. posthum. 1533]
- Pr/F:** More
- Utopia* [pub.d in Latin at Louvain by Erasmus; Eng. trans 1551]

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
TUDOR	1517	'Evil May Day' riots in London against foreign merchants & craftsmen	Luther nails his 95 'Theses' [against sale of indulgences] to Wittenberg church door: start of Reformation; Corpus Christi: College, Oxford, fnd.d; coffee 1st imported to Europe. Art: [–1519] Raphael et al. 'Loggia di Psiche' [frescoes; Rome]; Andrea del Sarto [pnt] 'Madonna of the Harpies'	P: Skelton	[c.] <i>The Tunning of Elynour Rummyng</i> [wrtn; pmt.d. c.1521]
	1518	Wolsey's diplomacy brings Peace of London between England & continental powers; agreement between English merchants & Antwerp	Royal College of Physicians fnd.d; interrogation of Luther – refuses to recant. Art: Dürer [etch] 'Landscape with a Cannon' [BM]; [–c.1520] Titian, 'Bacchanal'	Lit. 'Events':	1st copyright awarded to the King's Printer
	1519	[–1521] Cortez conquers Mexico; [–1522] Magellan's voyage round the world begins	Da Vinci dies; Zwingli begins Protestant preaching in Zurich. Art: [–1526] Titian 'Madonna of the Pesaro Family' [altarpiece]		
	1520	Henry VIII meets Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor & King of Spain, signs secret treaty [hostile to France] at Calais; commercial treaty also made between England & Emperor; Henry meets Francis I of France on the Field of Cloth of Gold, but no treaty against Holy Roman Empire; Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of Turkey – empire stretches from Baghdad to Hungary; Magellan discovers Chile & 'Magellan Strait', enters & names 'Pacific'	Raphael dies; Luther declared a heretic by Pope, burns excommunication bull, pub.s reform pamphlets – Reformation movement in Netherlands; chocolate 1st imported to Europe. Art: [–c.1534] Michelangelo designs tombs & chapel for Medici, Florence; Dürer [draws] 'Erasmus'; Cranach [engrv.] 'Luther'		
	1521	Secret treaty against France made in Bruges between Wolsey & Charles V; Henry VIII declared 'Defender of the Faith' by Pope Leo X for his <i>Golden Book</i> [riposte to Luther]; Magellan dies [v.1522]	Luther condemned as heretic before the Diet of Worms – Edict outlawing him & his followers; silk 1st manufactured in France. Art: [–1522] Hans Holbein the Younger [pnt] 'The Dead Christ in the Tomb'	P: Skelton	[–1522] <i>Speke Parott, Collyn Clout, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte?</i> [wrtn; satirical attacks on Cardinal Wolsey]
	1522	England declares war on France – Scot.-Fr. alliance; Magellan's ship returns to Spain – 1st circumnavigation of world	Luther's trans of New Testament 1st pub.d. Art: [–1523] Titian, 'Bacchus and Ariadne'; Correggio, 'Adoration of the Shepherds (Night)' [NG]	Lit. 'Events':	Books 1st printed in Cambridge
	1523	Statutes regulating trade intro.d – esp. ly against foreign merchants; invasion of France by Allies; Diet of Nuremberg – Pope promises to abolish abuses	Zwingli brings reformation to Zurich; John Fitzherbert, <i>Husbandry</i> [1st Eng. agricultural handbook]. Art: Holbein, 'Erasmus' [NG];	P: Skelton Lit. 'Events':	<i>Garlande of Laurell</i> Tudur Aled, major poet at Caerwys Eisteddfod
	1524	Allies besiege Marselles; Francisco Pizarro explores S. American coast, lands in Ecuador	1st Lutheran hymn book; Erasmus, <i>De Libero Arbitrio</i> [refutes Luther]. Art: Michelangelo begins building Biblioteca Laurenziana, Florence; [–1525] Holbein [woodcuts] 'The Dance of Death'; [–1530] Correggio, 'Assumption of the Virgin'		

- 1525** French defeated by Germans & Spanish at Pavia; peace between England & France; peasants' revolt in Germany violently suppressed – end of free peasantry
- 1526** Peace of Madrid between Charles V & Francis I; [–1761] Mogul dynasty established at Delhi; by Babar – takes Koh-i-Noor diamond from Agra; Cabot sails to River Plate estuary; Pizarro reaches Peru
- 1527** Henry VIII seeks annulment of marriage to Catherine of Aragon; Anglo-Fr. alliance of Amiens; Rome sacked by Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor; Babar defeats Hindus at Kanwaha; John Rut's voyage in search of NW Passage
- 1528** England declares war on Charles V & Holy Roman Empire; Eng. merchants arrested in Spain & Flanders as reprisal for Wolsey's wool trade policy
- 1529** Henry VIII accedes to Peace of Cambrai between Charles V & Francis I; fall of Wolsey [failure to secure Pope's acceptance of king's wish to divorce]; [–1532] Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor; rise of Thomas Cromwell; [–1536] Henry summons 'Reformation Parliament'; Treaty of Saragossa defines frontier between Sp. & Portug. territories in Pacific; 1st siege of Vienna by Turks
- 1530** Charles V crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope; Portuguese begin to colonise Brazil; [–1532] William Hawkins makes 3 expeditions to Brazil
- William Tyndale forced out of England – [–1526] his Eng. trans of New Testament pub.d at Worms; Wolsey founds Cardinal College, Oxford, [re-endowed as Christchurch, 1546]; Galen's medical works 1st pubd in original Grk. **Art:** Holbein, 'The Passion of Christ' [4 panels of altarpiece]; del Sarto, 'Madonna del Sacco'
- Tyndale's New Testament burned; Luther publs Order of Service in German & *De Servo Arbitrio* [against Erasmus]; Paracelsus extends use of medicine; Hippocrates's medical work 1st pub.d in original Grk. **Art:** Dürer, 'Four Apostles'; [c.] Cranach, 'Judith'; Lotto, 'Young Man in a Striped Coat'; van Leyden [pnt] 'The Last Judgment' [triptych]; Albrecht Altdorfer [pnt] 'Susannah at the Bath'
- Reformation spreading through Germany & Scandinavia. **Art:** Lotto, 'Portrait of Andrea Odoni' [Hampton Court]; Holbein, 'Sir Henry Guildford' [Royal Coll.]; Sir Thomas More & 'Lady with a Squirrel and Starling' [NG]
- Cocoa beans 1st imported to Europe; Baldassare Castiglione, *Il Cortegiano* [Eng. trans as *The Courtier*, 1561]. **Art:** Le Breton designs Palace of Fontainebleau for Francis I; [–1530] Holbein, 'St Mary with Burgomaster Jakob Meyer (The Darmstadt Madonna)'; [–1530] Parmigianino [pnt] 'Madonna of the Rose'
- Simon Fish, *A Supplication for the Beggars*; Diego Ribero produces accurate map of Pacific. **Art:** Michelangelo becomes overseer of fortifications. Florence, Titian, 'Pesaro Madonna'; Altdorfer, 'Battle of Arbelá'
- Henry VIII takes over & rebuilds Whitehall Palace; 'lepra'/'the pox' now identified as 'syphilis'. **Art:** [–1580] Limoges enamels on copper produced; Michelangelo [sculpt in marble] 'The Virgin and the Child Jesus', 'Medici Chapel'; Titian, 'Virgin and Child with St Catherine (Virgin with the Rabbit)'; [c.] Correggio, 'Madonna della Scodella', 'Leda and the Swan' & [–1532] 'Danaë'
- Prif:** Hector Boece
(c.1465–1536) *History of Scotland* [in Latin]
- P:** Sir David Lindsay
(1486–1555) *Complaynt to the King* [Scots poem]
- Lit. 'Events':**
Skelton dies

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
TUDOR	1531	Henry VIII declared 'Head of the Church in England'; Beggars Act distinguishes between able-bodied & impotent poor – unlicensed beggars to be whipped; Act regulates construction of London sewers; Charles V bans Reformation doctrines in Netherlands; Inquisition established in Portugal	Erasmus, 1st complete edtn of Aristotle. Art: Cranach, 'Venus and Amor'	Pr/F: Sir Thomas Elyot (c.1490–1546)	<i>The Boke named the Governour</i> [humanist treatise on moral education]
	1532	Submission of the clergy to Henry VIII – start of Reformation in England; Sir Thomas More resigns; Gynmt regulates various trades (e.g. wholesale price of wine); Turks invade Hungary; [–1534] Pizarro conquers Peru	Jean Calvin begins Reformation work in Paris. Int. Lit.: François Rabelais, <i>Pantagruel</i> [Fr. satirical fiction; v.1534]. Art: St James's Palace Chapel built; Holbein settles in London; [c.] Correggio, 'Jupiter and Io'; Cranach, 'Venus'; [–1536] Baldassare Peruzzi builds Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne, Rome	Lit. 'Events': 1st complete edtn of Chaucer's works pub.d	
	1533	Henry declares his marriage to Catherine of Aragon void – secret m. to Anne Boleyn – Princess Elizabeth born [later Queen Elizabeth I] – Henry excommunicated by Pope Clement VII; Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Cromwell, Privy Councillor & Secretary of State; all farmers must grow flax – to check unemployment caused by linen imports; [–1584] Ivan the Terrible begins to rule Russia	Meat to be sold by weight – gynmt statute fixes maximum price for it; 1st cultivation of sugar-cane in Brazil. Art: Holbein, 'The Ambassadors: Jean de Dinteville and Georges de Selve' [NG], 'Robert Cheeseman of Dormanswell' & [c.] 'Thomas Cromwell' [miniature; NPG]; Titian, 'Charles V'	Pr/F: More Dr: John Heywood (c.1497–c.1580) Lit. 'Events': <i>An Apologie of Syr Thomas More</i> [c.] <i>Play of the Weather</i> 'Morality Plays' were being performed in the early to mid-16th Century	
	1534	Papal decree declares Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon valid – Parliament passes Act of Supremacy [Henry takes over Pope's powers & becomes Supreme Head of Church in England (1535)] & Act of Succession [Anne Boleyn's children by king to succeed him] – Sir Thomas More & Bishop Fisher refuse to swear to Acts – clergy forced to submit to king – no further money [Peter's Pence] to be paid to Rome; Jacques Cartier claims Labrador, N. America, for France	Act permits farmers only 2000 sheep to limit enclosure for pasture; wool cloth manufacture in Worcestershire limited to county's 5 towns; Ignatius Loyola fnds Society of Jesus [Jesuit Order] in Paris; Luther's trans of whole Bible completed. Int. Lit.: Rabelais, <i>Gargantua</i> [final full version of <i>Pantagruel</i> and <i>Gargantua</i> , 1564]. Art: [–1545] Michelangelo builds Palazzo Farnese, Rome; [–1540] Parmigianino, 'Madonna with the Long Neck'	Dr: J. Heywood [c.] <i>A Play of Love</i>	
	1535	English bishops abjure Pope's authority in England; Cromwell, Vicar General – orders visitation of churches & monasteries; trial and execution of More & Fisher; Statute of Uses restricts testamentary rights of landowners; [>] S. America being opened up – esp. by Spain – thro'out this period; Cartier discovers St Lawrence river	Miles Coverdale, 1st complete Eng. trans of Bible. Art: [c.] Holbein, 'Allegory of the Old and New Testaments' [SNG]		
	1536	Authority of Bishop of Rome declared void for England; [–1539] Act of Suppression begins dissolution of monasteries; reform of universities; Catherine of Aragon dies; Anne Boleyn executed – Henry m. Jane Seymour; Act of Union unites England & Wales [Welsh language excluded from official use]; [–1537] 'Pilgrimage of Grace' – insurrection in northern counties – crushed; law	Calvin goes to Geneva – 1st <i>Institutes</i> [in Latin]; at instigation of Henry VIII, Tyndale burned at stake in Netherlands. Art: Holbein becomes court painter to Henry VIII – [–1537] pmts 'Portrait of Jane Seymour'; [c.–1541] Michelangelo, 'Last Judgement' [Sistine Chapel]; [–1538] Titian, 'Duke of Urbino' & 'Eleonora Gonzaga' [Duke's wife]; Jacopo Sansovino begins the Old Library, Piazzetta San Marco, Venice		

- introduced for relief of poor; Cartier claims Canada for France
- 1537** Henry VIII orders *Bishops' Book* to be pub.d – strictly orthodox to RC doctrine, except for authority of Pope; Jane Seymour dies; leaving son, Prince Edward [later King Edward VI]; Act of Parliament orders all Irish to speak English & wear English-style dress
- 1538** Pope Paul III issues Bull of excommunication & deposition against Henry VIII; Thomas à Becket's shrine at Canterbury & other holy places destroyed; Turks capture Aden
- 1539** Act of the Six Articles (the 'Bloody Statute') abolishes 'diversity of opinions' & insists on fundamental RC doctrines for worship in England – burning at stake punishment for breach of Act; marriage contract between Henry VIII & Anne of Cleves [to cement ties with Protestant Germany]; merchants granted free trade for 7 years; Spain annexes Cuba
- 1540** Henry m. Anne of Cleves – marriage annulled in 6 mths – Henry m. Catherine Howard; Cromwell executed; barbers & surgeons joined in one Guild; Spain discovers California
- 1541** Henry declares himself King of Ireland & Head of Irish Church; Wales given representation in Parliament; Catholic conspiracy to raise N. of England – Henry makes a 'progress' there; Hungary conquered & [–1688] becomes a province of Turkey; [>] N. America being opened up thro'out this period
- 1542** War between England & Scotland; Catherine Howard beheaded; Mary, Queen of Scots, born – James V dies – his widow, Mary of Guise, regent of Scotland; Inquisition estab.d in Cologne & Rome
- 1543** Henry VIII m. Catherine Parr; Anglo-Scots war ends with proposal that Mary Q of S should m. Prince Edward – Scots repudiate this [v.1544]; Wales integrated further into England by creation of 12 counties, introduction of English common law & allocation of seats at Westminster; Henry VIII in alliance with Charles V against France
- Sansovino begins Palazzo Corner (Ca' Grande), Venice [designed, 1532]
- Sir Thomas Elyot pub.s a Latin–English dictionary; **Art:** Holbein issues woodcut series, 'The Dance of Death' [begun 1523] & [c.] pnts 'Edward, Prince of Wales'; Titian, 'The Venus of Urbino'
- Henry VIII licenses the 'Great Bible' [based on combination of Tyndale's & Coverdale's Eng. trans – preface by Cranmer – copies to be placed in every parish church]. **Art:** [–1540] Holbein, 'Anne of Cleves' [watercolour; V&A]
- Henry VIII fnds 1st Cambridge Regius Professorship; Pope approves Jesuit Order. **Int. Lit.:** Aretino, *Orazia*. **Art:** Stirling Palace begun by James V of Scotland; [c.] Holbein, 'Catherine Howard'
- Henry VIII fnds King's Schools at Chester & Worcester; Southwell Minster fnd.d; John Knox begins Reformation in Scotland; Calvin estab.s Protestant church at Geneva; Loyola, 1st General of Jesuit missionaries
- Magdalene College, Cambridge, fnd.d; Robert Recorde, *Ground of Artes* – 1st maths book in English. **Art:** [–1545] Michelangelo, 'Crucifixion of St Peter' & 'Conversion of St Paul' [frescoes, Pauline Chapel, Vatican]; [c.–1546] Bronzino [pnt] 'Allegory of Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time' [NG]
- Copernicus, *De revolutionibus* [treatise on sun-centred universe – supersedes Ptolemaic system – banned by RC Church until 1758]; Andreas Vesalius, *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* [repudiates Galen & advances biological science]. **Art:** Benvenuto Cellini completes gold salt-cellar for Francis I of France
- [c.] *King John* [1st Eng. history play]
- Licensing of books commences as monastery libraries continue to be destroyed
- [c.] Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503–1542) & Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1518–1547), write their poetry – 1st pub.d in *Tottel's Miscellany* (1557)
- Dr:** John Bale (1495–1563)
- Lit. Events:**
- Dr:** Sir David Lindsay [or Lindsay] (c.1486–1555)
- Dr:** J. Heywood
- [c.] *The Playe called the Four Ps* [prnt.d, 1569]
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TUDOR	1544	'Rough Wooing' (v.1543); Eng. army invades Scotland & devastates South & Edinburgh; 3rd Succession Act places Princesses Mary & Elizabeth in line to throne; Henry VIII & Charles V invade France – Henry captures Boulogne	Litany issued in English; 'lion passant' 1st regularly stamped on Eng. silver; Holyrood House, Scotland, destroyed by English – immediately rebuilt		
	1545	Scots defeat English at Ancrum Moor – English immediately re-invade; Fr. invasion scare – loss of royal ship, 'Mary Rose' – England in command of Channel; [–1547] Council of Trent reformulates RC doctrine & administration – begins Counter-Reformation against Protestantism [also meets 1551–2, 1562–3]	Services for morning & evening prayer issued in English; 1st complete edtn of Luther's works. Art: [c.] Titian, 'Portrait of a Man (Young Englishman)', 'Pietro Aretino' & [c.] 'Danaë'; [–1554] Cellini [sculpt] 'Perseus with the Head of Medusa'	Pr/F: Elyot Roger Ascham (1515–68)	<i>Defence of Good Women</i> <i>Toxophilus</i> [treatise on archery]
	1546	Anglo-French war ends – Boulogne remains English for 8 yrs; Henry finds Eng. Navy Board; large weaving factory estab'd by William Stumpe – employs 500 workers; Scottish revolt against Rome begins; Empire & Papacy allied against Protestants	Henry VIII fnds Trinity College, Cambridge & Oxford Regius Professorships; 1st accurate map of Britain produced in Rome. Art: Louvre, Paris, rebuilt; [–1564] Michelangelo, chief architect, St Peter's, Rome; [–1580] Andrea Palladio estab's Palladian architecture in Italy [incl's Villa Capra (Villa Rotunda), Vicenza, 1550–1 & Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza, begun 1580]; [–1547] Cellini [sculpt] 'Cosimo I de' Medici'; Gerlach Flicke [pnt] 'Thomas Cranmer' [NPG]; [c. & attrib.] William Scrots [pnt] 'Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey' [NPG]	Lit. 'Events': <i>Yn y Llynyr hwmn</i> [1st book prnt. d in Welsh]	
	1547	Death of Henry VIII, King Edward VI (aged 4) accedes – Duke of Somerset, Protector [–1552] – [> period of radical Protestantism in Eng. Church ensues – Six Articles repealed (v. 1539); Three Acts to combat enclosure; fierce vagrancy laws introduced; 1st Poor Law raised in London; Treasons Act removes much repressive legislation; English invade & defeat Scotland	<i>Book of Homilies</i> [for use by clergy]] 1st issued; Knox exiled to France; [c.] Nostradamus begins to make predictions. Art: Tintoretto [pnt] 'The Last Supper'	Lit. 'Events': Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey [poet] executed	
	1548	Mary Q of S sent to France to be betrothed to the Dauphin (v.1558); Craft Guilds [except London's] & Chantry chapels abolished; religious unrest in 'liberal' atmosphere created by Treasons Act of 1547	Roger Ascham becomes tutor to Princess Elizabeth; 7 professorships fnd.d at London, but no university estab.d until 1828; Knox, <i>Epistle on Justification by Faith</i> . Art: Palazzo Pitti, Florence begun; Titian, 'Emperor Charles V'; Tintoretto, 'Miracle of the Slave (St Mark Rescuing a Slave)'	Pr/F: Edward Hall [or Halle] (c.1499–1547)	<i>The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrate Families of York and Lancaster</i> [posthm.]; aka <i>Hall's Chronicle</i>
	1549	Act of Uniformity: mass & use of Latin abolished in Eng. church services; fierce Treason Act reverses 'liberal' legislation of 1547–8 – rebellions suppressed in Eng. counties [against enclosures & new religious policies]; price-rings by provision dealers made illegal; tax on sheep & cloth; 1st bad harvest of Edward VI's reign; England & France at war; Jesuit missionaries reach Japan	1st <i>English Book of Common Prayer</i> pub.d [mainly edited by Cranmer] – use enforced from now on; [c.] Lindisfarne Castle, Holy Island, begun; Somerset House fnd.d. Art: [c.] Tintoretto, 'St Augustine Healing the Plague-Stricken'	Theory/Crit:	Joachim du Bellay pub's manifesto of the Pléiade [group of modernising Fr. poets, incl's Pierre de Ronsard, v. 1550], <i>Defence and Illustration of the French Language</i> [advocates use of French not Latin for literature & classical & Italian models not medieval traditions]

- 1550** Peace of Boulogne between England & France & England & Scotland – Boulogne & Scotland relinquished to France; 2nd bad harvest of Edward VI's reign – local uprisings continue; boom in Eng. cloth exports
- 1551** 42 Articles intro.d to give Eng. Protestant religion a definitive creed; 'Great debasement' & revaluation of Eng. coinage; 3rd bad harvest – unrest continues; fall in cloth exports – 16C boom over; [–1552] 2nd session of Council of Trent [v.1545]
- 1552** 2nd Act of Uniformity [v. also 1549, 1559, 1562] confirms 42 Articles of 1551 & prescribes use of new & more clearly Protestant Book of Common Prayer [withdrawn on Mary's accession, 1553]; Act passed for collection of funds in churches to assist 'deserving' poor; 1st 'Bridewell' [gaol] estab.d in London
- 1553** Edward VI dies – leading Protestants proclaim Lady Jane Grey queen to ensure Protestant succession – reigns for 10 days – replaced by Mary I (Mary Tudor) – RC monarchy restored – England reconciled with Rome – RC bishops reinstated – Protestant bishops arrested; Richard Chancellor's voyage to Moscow – treaty gives trading freedom to Eng. ships
- 1554** Lady Jane Grey executed; Sir Thomas Wyatt [son of poet] leads failed rebellion of Kentish men against Mary – executed; Mary m. Philip (later II) of Spain, son & heir to Charles V; Act of Supremacy revoked [v.1534] – RCism re-estab.d in England – Cardinal Pole arrives as Papal Legate; [–1555] Muscovy Trading Co. estab.d to develop Anglo-Russian trade [1st joint-stock Co.]
- 1555** Act restores papal supremacy; [–1558] Queen ('Bloody Mary') begins persecution of Eng. Protestants – Bishops Hooper, Ridley and Latimer burned – Cranmer deprived of Archbishopric of Canterbury; Knox returns from exile in France – unites Scottish Protestants; Peace of Augsburg accepts Protestantism as dominant in Germany
- 1556** Cranmer burned at stake – Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, Charles V abdicates – Philip II, king of Spain – Mary supports Spain in war with France; worst harvest of century – series of epidemics begins; [–1605] Akbar the Great, Mogul emperor – defeats Hindus at Panipat
- Int. Lit.:** Pierre de Ronsard, *Odes* [Fr. Pliéade movement, v.1549]. **Art:** Giorgio Vasari, *Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects* (enlarged edn, 1568); [–1551] Titian, 'King Philip II of Spain' & 'Johann Friedrich, Elector of Saxony'; [c.] Tintoretto, 'Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet'
- [c.] coaches 1st intro.d in England. **Music:** [>] Giovanni da Palestrina comp. many masses as master of the Julian choir, St Peter's, Rome. **Art:** Tintoretto, 'Susanna and the Elders'
- Christ's Hospital, London & Shrewsbury Schools fnd.d. **Int. Lit.:** de Ronsard, *Les Amours de Cassandre* [Petraarchan sonnets]. **Music:** Thomas Tallis [father of Eng. cathedral music] comp. 'Service in the Dorian Mode' [1st pub.d 1641]
- The 'Great Harry' [largest Eng. ship] burned; Tonbridge School fnd.d; [–1594] Richard Hooker, *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* [defence of C of E]; last 3 vols pub.d posthm. in 17C. **Art:** [c.] Titian, 'Danaë'; Paolo Veronese [pnt] 'Temptation of St Anthony' & 'Juno Bestowing Her Gifts on Venice'
- Int. Lit.:** Matteo Bendello, *Novelle* [2 14 lt. stories]. **Music:** [c.] Palestrina [comp] church music & part-songs. **Art:** Cellini, 'Perseus holding the head of Medusa' [bronze statue]; [c.] Titian, 'Venus and Adonis'
- St John's & Trinity Colleges, Oxford & Gresham's School fnd.d; Gray's Inn Hall, London, begun. **Int. Lit.:** Ronsard, *Hymnes*. **Art:** [–1572] Vasari redesigns Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, for Cosimo de' Medici & decorates interior with frescoes; Michelangelo [sculpt] 'Rondanini Pietà'; Tintoretto, 'Venus, Vulcan and Mars' [completed]
- 1st trucks run on rails in Germany. **Int. Lit.:** Ronsard, *Les Amours de Marié*. **Music:** 'Old Hundredth' psalm tune in Knox's Psalter].
- Pr/F:** More *Utopia* [posthm. Eng. trans.]
- Dr:** Anon [attrib. to William Stevenson (d. 1575)] *Gammer Gurton's Needle* [early Eng. comedy; pf.d Christ's College, Cambridge, c.1566; prnt.d, 1575]
- Dr:** Nicholas Udall (1505–56) *Ralph Roister Doister* [early Eng. comedy]
- Theory/Crit:** Thomas Wilson, *Arte of Rhetorique*
- P:** Elizabeth Tudor (later Queen Elizabeth I; 1533–1603) 'Woodstock' poems [wrtn while imprisoned there]
- Lit. 'Events':** Stationers' Co. acquires monopoly of Eng. printing [Royal Charter, 1557] – industry required to censor the works it was publishing

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TUDOR/ELIZABETHAN	1557	Anglo-Fr. war – France defeated by English & Spanish; Disputation at Worms – last attempt by Holy Roman Empire to reconcile RC & Lutheran views	1st Covenant signed in Scotland; Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, fnd.d; Repton College fnd.d. Int. Lit.: Jörg Wickram, <i>Der Goldfaden</i> [early Ger. novel]. Art: Mosque of Suleiman I, Constantinople, built	P: Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1518–47) Lit. Events:	Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> , Bks II, IV [posthm.; Eng. trans] Richard Tottel (ed.), <i>Songes and Sonnetts</i> [‘Tottel’s Miscellany’; incl.s poetry of Surrey & Wyatt]; play entitled <i>A Sack Full of News</i> pf.d & suppressed at Boar’s Head Inn Theatre, Aldgate
	1558	English lose Calais to France [last Eng. possession in Europe]; Mary I dies – Queen Elizabeth I accedes; William Cecil, Secretary of State; Mary Q of S. m. Francis, Dauphin of France; 1st Russian trade delegation to London	[c.] 1st firearms manufactured: Knox, <i>First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women</i> [attack on the rule of Mary I in England & Mary of Guise in Scotland, regent & mother of Mary, Q of S]. Int. Lit.: Marguerite d’Angoulême, <i>The Heptaméron</i> . Art: Sir Thomas Lucy builds Charlecote Park, Warwickshire; [c.] Pieter Brueghel the Elder [pnt] ‘The Alchemist at Work’	Lit. Events:	Thomas Phaer’s trans of Virgil pub.d
	1559	Acts of Supremacy & Uniformity restore & fully establish C of E [Queen, ‘Supreme Governor’] – England severed from Rome – Court of High Commission estab.d to enforce Acts & religious conformity; Philip II of Spain [Mary I’s widower] offers to m. Elizabeth – refused; Francis II accedes to Fr. throne – Mary Q of S now also Queen of France; Huguenots estab. reformed churches in France	Revised [less extreme] Prayer Book of Elizabeth I issued – a Bible to be placed in every church – priests can marry; [>] beginnings of Puritanism; Anyot’s Fr. trans of Plutarch’s <i>Lives</i> . Art: Titian, ‘Diana and Actaeon’ [on loan to SNG]	P/R/F: Anon	<i>Mirror for Magistrates</i> [didactic chronicles; 5 edtns by 1610]
	1560	Treaty of Berwick: Eng. military help given to Scottish rebels; Treaty of Edinburgh: Fr. troops to withdraw – Francis II & Mary reject it; Scots Parliament estab.s Reformed Church – papal authority abolished – only Protestant faith recognised; [–1561] Sir Thomas Gresham: reforms currency [‘Gresham’s Law’: coins of lower intrinsic value will drive coins of higher intrinsic value but equal legal exchange value out of circulation]; Parliament in Ireland imposes Royal Supremacy & Book of Common Prayer; Francis II of France dies	[>] Eng. & Scot. settlers begin to estab. Eng. language in Ireland & Scots in Ulster; ‘Geneva Bible’ pub.d by reformers; Knox’s writings form framework for Scottish Prebyterianism; Elizabeth I fnd.s Westminster School; Peter Whithorne, Eng. trans of Machiavelli, <i>The Art of War</i> . Art: [–1580] Vasari builds Uffizi Palace, Florence; formal gardens at Penshurst Place, Kent, laid out; [c.–1570] Tintoretto, ‘Susannah and the Elders’; Titian, ‘Death of Actaeon’ [NG]	Dr: Jasper Heywood (1535–98)	<i>Thyestes</i> [trans of Seneca; pmt.d]
1561	Mary Q of S [as widowed Q of France] returns to Scotland – Elizabeth I refuses her passage over English soil	Knox estab.s Scottish Church constitution; [–20C] sterling standard silver coinage estab.d; Merchant Taylor’s School, London, fnd.d; Fallopius undertakes research on female anatomy	Dr: Thomas Norton (1532–84) & Thomas Sackville (1536–1608) Lit. Events:	<i>Gorbuduc</i> [1st Eng. blank verse tragedy – pf.d for Elizabeth I; pmt.d 1565; rev.d edtn 1570, with title <i>The Tragicall of Ferrex and Porrex</i>]	
1562	4th Act of Uniformity prescribes use of Book of Common Prayer [v. also 1549, 1552, 1559]; Elizabeth I nearly dies of smallpox – succession	Theory/Crit: Julius Caesar Scaliger, <i>Poetics</i> [posthm.; Fr. neo-classical literary theory]		Sir Thomas Hoby, Eng. trans of Castiglione’s <i>The Courtier</i> (1528)	

- dilemma; Treaty of Hampton Court between Elizabeth & Fr. Protestant Huguenots – Fr. religious wars begin; Eng. occupy Le Havre; [–1563] Council of Trent re-opens [v. 1545]; 1st voyage of Sir John Hawkins to W. Indies carrying W. African slaves
- 1563** Convocation of Anglican Church approves 'Thirty-Nine Articles' [rev.d 1562] setting out its doctrine; [–1814] Statute of Apprentices seeks to solve unemployment & poverty by giving every man a trade [regulates conditions of employment for mass of population]; Act against enclosure; serious outbreak of plague in London & elsewhere – 1000s die; French regain Le Havre
- 1564** Elizabeth I suggests Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, might m. Mary Q of S; 1st Puritan opposition to Anglicanism; Court of High Commission estab.d in Ireland to enforce conformity – riots against Eng. 'plantation' [colonisation] of Ireland; Anglo-Fr. peace; Anglo-Sp. trade war; Eng. merchants make trading agreements with Ger. & Dutch counterparts; [–1565] Hawkins 2nd voyage to W. Indies
- Mary Q of S m. her cousin, Lord Darnley
- 1565** Succession issue between Elizabeth I & Parliament – she forbids discussion of possible marriage; [>] many Puritan Bills brought before Commons; [–1568] Gresham builds & fnd.s Royal Exchange, London; Mary Q of S's secretary, David Rizzio, murdered in Holyrood Palace
- 1567** Darnley murdered by Earl of Bothwell [perhaps at Mary Q of S's instigation] – Mary m. Bothwell – defeated by Scots lords – forced to abdicate – is imprisoned – her 1-yr-old son becomes King James VI [later also James I of England] – regency in Scotland; [–1568] 1st revolt of Netherlands suppressed by Sp. troops under Duke of Alba; [–1568] Hawkins 3rd voyage to W. Indies [with Francis Drake]
- [3 canvases]; [–1565] Brueghel, 'Fall of Icarus'; Veronese, 'The Marriage at Cana'
- 2nd *Book of Homilies*; John Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* ['Foxe's Book of Martyrs' – defence of Protestant reformers – Eng. trans from Latin]. **Music**: William Byrd appointed organist at Lincoln Cathedral. **Art**: John Shute, *First and Chief Grounds of Architecture*; Brueghel, 'Tower of Babel'
- 1st horse-drawn coach intro.d in England from Holland; 1st complete *Index* of prohibited books issued by Pope. **Art**: Michelangelo dies; Philibert Delorme begins building Tuileries, Paris; [–1587] Tintoretto, 'The Life of Christ' [cycle of paintings; incs 'The Flight into Egypt']
- [>] sweet potatoes, etc. intro.d into Britain from America; pencils 1st made in England; John Stow, *Summary of English Chronicles*. **Art**: Brueghel, 'The Seasons'; [c.] Titian, 'Annunciation'; [c.] Tintoretto, 'Crucifixion'; Giambologna [sculpt] 'Samson Slaying a Philistine' [V&A]
- Art**: [–1580] Longleat House, Wiltshire, built; [c.] Veronese, 'Family of Darius before Alexander' [NG]
- Welsh trans of New Testament & Prayer Book; Rugby School fnd.d. **Music**: Palestrina [comp] 'Missa Papae Marcelli'; [c.] Thomas Tallis, Eng. composer of church music, etc., active. **Art**: Titian, 'Ecce Homo'; [c.] Giambologna, 'Venus'
- P**: Barnabe Googe (1540–94)
- Eclogues, Epitaphs and Sonnets* [1st Eng. pastorals]
- Lit. 'Events'**: [–1567] Arthur Golding, Eng. trans of Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, Bks I–IV
- Theory/Crit**: Pierre de Ronsard
- P**: George Gascoigne (c.1539–78)
- Dr**: Gascoigne
- Lit. 'Events'**: *The Supposes* [trans & adaptn of Ariosto – prose comedy]
- Jocasta* [adaptn of Euripides] William Adlington, Eng. trans of Apuleius, *The Golden Ass*
- P**: George Turberville (c.1540–1610)
- Lit. 'Events'**: play entitled *Samson* pf.d at Red Lion Inn Theatre, Stepney

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
TUDOR/ELIZABETHAN	1568	Mary Q of S escapes captivity – again defeated – flees to England – Elizabeth I imprisons her for life; Elizabeth orders seizure of Sp. ships carrying bullion to pay Alba's troops – Alba's 'Bloody Council' condemns all Protestants in Netherlands to death as heretics – 1000s of Huguenot artisans flee to England; Hawkins's ships attacked by Spanish off Mexico; wars between Huguenots & Catholics in France continue	Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, supervises preparation of the 'Bishops' Bible'; Eisteddfod held at Flint, Wales; school for Eng. Jesuits fnd.d at Douai. Art: Brueghel, 'Peasant Dance' & 'Peasant Wedding'		
	1569	Pro-Catholic 'rising of Northern Earls' to replace Elizabeth I with Mary Q of S – quelled	Gerardus Mercator's Chart & 'Cosmographia' [map of the world] fnds modern cartography. Art: [c.] El Greco [pnt] 'Coronation of a Saint or King' [Modena polyptych]		
	1570	Elizabeth I declared usurper by Pope & excommunicated – RC subjects absolved from allegiance to crown; Ridolfo plot against Elizabeth foiled [RC conspiracy supported by Spain to overthrow Queen & substitute Mary Q of S]; 1st voyage of Francis Drake to W. Indies	Art: Palladio, <i>Treatise on Architecture</i> ; [–1580] Veronese, 'The Finding of Moses'; [–1580] Giambologna [sculpt] 'Flying Mercury' [bronze]; El Greco, 'Christ Expelling the Merchants from the Temple'	Pr/F: Ascham	<i>The Scholemaster</i> [posthm.; wrtn c. 1558–63; treatise on education]
	1571	Further tension between Parliament & Elizabeth over Succession issue [re Mary Q of S]; Parliament prohibits papal bulls in England; Treasons Act – high treason to deny Royal Supremacy or call Queen a heretic; Elizabeth opens Royal Exchange [London Stock Exchange; v.1566] – [>] England's capitalist economy grows – extensive overseas trade; sea battle of Lepanto destroys invading Turks' naval power	Statutory confirmation of [revised] Thirty-Nine Articles – now printed in Prayer Book; Jesus College, Oxford & Harrow School fnd.d. Art: [c.] Veronese, 'Feast in the House of the Pharisee'		
	1572	Duke of Norfolk executed for part in Ridolfo plot [v.1570]; Succession issue continues; Duke of Alençon, suitor to Elizabeth; Poor Relief Act levies 1st compulsory rate on each parish & defines vagrancy; St Bartholomew's Day massacre of 1000s of Protestants in Paris; Drake's expedition to attack Sp. harbours in the Americas & seize treasure – 1st Englishman to see the Pacific	Society of Antiquaries fnd.d; Bombelli, <i>Algebra</i> ; Etienne, <i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i> . Art: Nicholas Hilliard [pnt] 'Elizabeth I' [miniature; NPG] & 'Portrait of a Man of Twenty-Four' [miniature; V&A]		Actors not under aristocratic patronage declared vagabonds
1573	Sir Francis Walsingham, Sec. of State – creates 'trained bands' of militia; Edinburgh Castle falls to Anglo-Scottish force; 1st Earl of Essex granted 'plantation' rights in Ireland – [>] ruthless colonisation underway; Hawkins, Treasurer of Navy Board – promotes greater efficiency	Int. Lit.: Tasso, <i>Aminta</i> [lit. pastoral play]. Art: [c.] Titian, 'Pieta' [unfinished]; Veronese, 'Adoration of the Magi' [NG]; Giambologna, 'Astronomy' [glit bronze]		P: Isabella Whitney (late-1540s-date unknown) A Sweet Nosegay	
1574	1st RC priests' mission from continent to reconvert England; Anglo-Sp. settlement of claims & counter-claims since 1568	Art Taddeo Zuccaro [pnt] 'Elizabeth I' & 'Mary, Queen of Scots'			

- 1575** Elizabeth I declines sovereignty of Netherlands; Parliament wins right of freedom from arrest for members & their servants; Essex's army massacres inhabitants of Rathlin Island off the NE coast of Ireland
- 1576** Poor Relief Act makes materials available for able-bodied poor to work & requires all corporate towns to estab. workhouses & Bridewells for vagabonds; Jesuit priests arrive in England from Douai; unpaid Sp. troops sack Antwerp – Sp. control of Netherlands collapses; [–1579] Martin Frobisher's 3 voyages to find NW Passage – annexes Frobisher Bay
- 1577** 1st Jesuit missionary executed at Tyburn; complaints about enclosure of commons for breeding; [–1580] Drake begins voyage round the world
- 1578** Levant Trading Co. [for Turkey] fnd'd; Drake sails through Magellan Strait into Pacific; King James VI assumes personal rule [gynmt] of Scotland
- 1579** Duke of Alençon visits England to woo Elizabeth I; [–1583] Earl of Desmond's rebellion in Ireland; a further Jesuit mission to England underway; Eastland Trading Co. [for Baltic] granted Charter; Sp. reconquest of Netherlands begins; Drake claims 'New Albion' [California] for England
- 1580** New mission of RC priests to England [incl. Edmund Campion]; earthquake in London; Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, & Sir Walter Raleigh ruthlessly suppress rebellion – many massacred; treaty with Turkey opens up trade; Drake returns laden with treasure – 1st Englishman to circumnavigate the globe
- MUSIC:** Tallis & Byrd [comp.] *Cantriones Sacrae*. **Art:** [c.] Veronese, 'Mystic Marriage of St Catherine'
- PR/F:** Turberville
Lit. 'Events':
Theory/Crit: George Gascoigne
- Sir Humphrey Gilbert, *Discourse of a discovery for a new passage to Cathia* [in favour of Eng. colonisation]. Leonard Digges, Eng. trans of Copernicus. **Art:** [–1584] Veronese, 'Mars and Venus'
- William Harrison, *Description of England & Description of Britain* [wrtn for] Raphael Holinshed [compiler], *Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland* ['Holinshed's Chronicles'; reissued posthum. in 3 vols, 1586–7]. **Art:** El Greco, 'The Assumption of the Virgin'; Hilliard, 'Self-Portrait' [miniature; V&A]
- Jesuit Eng. College, Douai, moves to Rheims. **Int. Lit.:** Ronsard, *Les Amours d'Hélén*
- Jesuit Eng. College moves to Rome; Christopher Saxton pub's atlas of England & Wales [commissioned by Elizabeth I; 1st national atlas of any country]. **Art:** El Greco, 'Espolio (Disrobing of Christ)'; [–1583] Giambologna [sculpt] 'Rape of the Sabinés' [Florence]
- [c.] coffee 1st imported to Italy; John Stow, *Annals, or a General Chronicle of England*; Michel de Montaigne, *Essais* [& 1588; v.1603]. **Music:** [c.] early ref. made to song 'Greensleeves'. **Art:** Palladio builds Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza; Woolaton Hall, Nottinghamshire, begun; El Greco, 'Adoration of the Name of Jesus (Dream of Philip II)' & 'The Martyrdom of St Maurice'. **Lit. 'Events':** Spenser & Raleigh go to Ireland; performance of plays on Sunday banned; last Miracle Plays pf.d at Coventry
- The Book of Falconrie*
Paul's Theatre [private] opens
- Certain Notes of Instruction on Making of Verse* [early Eng. essay on subject]
- The Noble Art of Venerie*
James Burbage's 'The Theatre', Shoreditch, opens [outside city limits], replacing one at Red Lion Inn [v.1567]; 1st [private] Blackfriars Theatre opens [with child actors]; [>] theatrical activity at Newington Butts [Elephant & Castle]
- [–1580] 'Old' *Arcadia* [wrtn; prose romance; v. also 1580, 1590 & 1593]
- Curtain Theatre, Finsbury Fields, opens
- Euphues, The Anatomie of Wit* [Pt I]
[c.] *The Lady of May* [masque pf.d before Q. Elizabeth]
- The Shepheard's Calendar*
- Plutarch's Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans* [Eng. trans from French]
- School of Abuse* [satirical attack on the theatre]
- Astrophil and Stella* [sonnet sequence wrtn; pub.d posthum., 1591]
Euphues and his England [Pt II]
- [c. –1583] *An Apologie for Poetrie* [wrtn; pub.d posthum., 1595; also pub.d as *The Defence of Poesie*, 1595]
- PR/F:** Sir Phillip Sidney (1554–86)
- Lit. 'Events':**
- PR/F:** John Lyly (c.1554–1606)
Dr: Sidney
- P:** Edmund Spenser (1552–99)
PR/F: Sir Thomas North (1535–1600)
- Theory/Crit:** Stephen Gosson
- P:** Sidney
PR/F: Lyly
Theory/crit: Sidney

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
TUDOR/ELIZABETHAN	1581	Campion executed; [s] Gvnmt repression of Eng. RCs increases – heavy fines for recusancy [refusal to attend C of E when legally compulsory]; Elizabeth I's proposed m. to Duke Francis of Anjou under negotiation; Levant [trading] Co. fndd	Sedan chairs intro.d in England; Galileo discovers regular periodicity of the pendulum. Int. Lit.: Tasso, <i>Jerusalem Delivered</i> [epic of 1st Crusade]; Music: [c.] 1st dramatic ballet pf.d at Versailles. Art: [–1584] Tintoretto, 'Triumph of Venice as Queen of the Seas' [ceiling decoration]	Lit. 'Events': Jasper Heywood [8 others], Eng. trans, <i>Seneca his Ten Tragedies</i> ; Joseph Hall, Eng. trans <i>Ten Books of Homer's Iliads</i>	
	1582	All Jesuits & seminary priests declared traitors; Duke Francis leaves – m. negotiations end; Elizabeth I revises weights standards [unchanged until 1824]; 1st London waterworks constructed; 'Raid of Ruthven' – King James VI kidnapped by Scots Protestants to protect him from RCs	Pope Gregory XIII intros the Gregorian Calendar [11 days ahead of the old one] – England resists it until 1752; Edinburgh University fnd.d; Richard Hakluyt, <i>Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America</i> [advocates colonisation of N. America]; George Buchanan, <i>Reverum Scotticarum Historia</i> [20 vols]	P: Thomas Watson (c.1557–92) Pr/F: Sidney Lit. 'Events': Richard Stanyhurst, Eng. trans <i>The First Four Books of Virgil his Aeneis</i>	<i>Hecatompathia or the Passionate Century of Love</i> [100 18-line 'sonnets'] [–1584] 'New' <i>Arcadia</i> [wrt'n; unfinished revision; v.1577, 1590 & 1593]
	1583	Somerville plot to assassinate Elizabeth I discv.d – also Throckmorton plot for Sp. invasion on behalf of Mary, Q of S; John Whitgift becomes Archbishop of Canterbury – to check Puritanism & ensure conformity; Earl of Desmond killed – Ir. rebellion ends [v.1579]; Sir Humphrey Gilbert annexes Newfoundland for Eng. crown & establs 1st colony of British Empire	A life assurance policy 1st issued; Edinburgh University fnd.d; Thomas Smith, <i>De Republica Anglorum</i> [describes Elizabethan constitution]; Philip Stubbes, <i>Anatomie of Abuses</i> [Puritan pamphlet denouncing luxury of the times]; Joseph Julius Scaliger estab.s scientific basis for ancient chronology	Lit. 'Events': 'Queen Elizabeth's Men' [theatre Co.] formed; 1st Cambridge University Press printer employed	
	1584	Pope launches 'Enterprise of England' to restore RCism to England; Sp. ambassador expelled; alliance between Elizabeth I & James VI of Scotland to defend religion; Elizabeth frustrates Puritan campaign in Parliament to further reform Church; [–1589] Sir Walter Raleigh sends expedition to N. America to annex lands in the Queen's name	Emmanuel College, Cambridge & Uppingham School fnd.d; Knox, <i>History of the Reformation in Scotland</i> [posthm.]; Hakluyt, <i>A Discourse Concerning the Western Planting</i> [supports Raleigh's plan to colonise Virginia]. Music: Palestrina [comp] setting for the 'Song of Solomon'. Art: Tintoretto, 'Life of the Virgin' [series; incl's 'Mary Magdalene in the Wilderness']	P: Anne Cecil de Vere (1556–89) Pr/F: Robert Greene (1558–92) Dr: Lyly George Peele (c.1558–c.1598) Lit. 'Events': Sonnets <i>Myrror of Modestie</i> <i>Campaspe</i> [romantic comedy] <i>The Arraignement of Paris</i> [pmt.d; pf.d at Court, 1581?] 1st Blackfriars theatre closes	
1585	Elizabeth I sends Earl of Leicester to aid Dutch & wage undeclared war on Spain – also sends Drake to plunder Sp. possessions in W. Indies; Parliament passes Act against Jesuits & priests; Roanoke Island, Virginia – Raleigh's 1st settlement in N. America fndd [abandoned 1586]; Barbary Co. fnd.d [N. Africa trade]; [–1587] John Davis, seeking NW Passage, discovers Davis Strait	Court of Star Chamber suppresses all printing offices outside London; earliest spring-driven Eng. clocks made; [–1587] William Camden, <i>Britannia</i> [in Latin; Eng. trans, Philemon Holland, 1610 – topographical survey & history of British Isles]. Int. Lit.: Miguel de Cervantes, <i>La Galatea</i> [pastoral romance; prnt.d]. Art: [c.] Delft pottery begins to be made	P: Watson Lit. 'Events': <i>Amyntas</i> ['sonnets'] [c.] Shakespeare leaves Stratford for London		

- 1586** Babington Plot to kill Eliz. – Mary Q. of S tried for complicity – sentenced to death; Treaty of Berwick between Scots & English; 3rd circumnavigation of the world by Cavendish; Drake returns with large booty
- 1587** Mary Q. of S executed – James VI of Scotland now heir apparent to English throne; an MP challenges Elizabeth's absolutism in Church affairs & defends free speech; Leicester's Dutch expedition fails; Pope proclaims crusade against England; Drake destroys Sp. fleet at Cadiz – delays Armada for a year, new attempt to colonise Virginia (fails 1591)
- 1588** Defeat of Spanish Armada – Elizabeth I addresses troops at Tilbury; Elizabeth builds 1st Chatham Dockyard; Billingsgate, London, opens as landing-stage
- 1589** 1st Standing Committee on Privileges set up by Commons; [–1592] Archbishop Whitgift's onslaught on Presbyterianism; London merchants seek to send trading mission to India; Eng. attacks on Portuguese coast; Henry of Navarre as Henry IV of France starts Bourbon dynasty – Elizabeth I forms alliance – Eng. troops help in reconquest of France
- 1590** Archbishop Whitgift & Bishop Bancroft of London launch offensive against Puritan ministers; relief expedition to Roanoke colony (Virginia) finds settlers have inexplicably vanished
- 1591** The 'Revenge' in battle with Sp. fleet – Sir Richard Grenville killed; [–1594] 1st Eng. voyage to reach E. Indies
- 1592** Raleigh disgraced after secret affair with, and later m. to, Elizabeth I's maid of honour; Presbyterian Church estab.d in Scotland; Davis discovers Falkland Islands
- [c.] potatoes & tobacco 1st intro.d into England from N. America. **Art:** El Greco, 'Burial of Count Orgaz'
- Theory/Crit:** William Webbe, *Discourse of English Poetrie*
- Music:** Claudio Monteverdi [comp] 1st book of madrigals. **Art:** [–1591] Rialto Bridge, over Grand Canal, Venice, built; [c.] Hilliard, 'Young Man Leaning Against a Rose Tree' [miniature; V&A]
- Lit. 'Events':** Philip Henslowe's Rose Theatre, Bankside, opens; Holinshed, *Chronicles* [3-vol. 2nd edtn]
- William Morgan's trans of Bible into Welsh [has enabled survival of Welsh language into modern times]; [–1589] Martin Marprelate' tracts attack episcopacy; Thomas Harriot, *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*. **Art:** [–1591] cupola of St Peter's, Rome, built; Tintoretto, 'Paradise' [claimed to be the largest painting in the world]
- 1st Eng. knitting machine made; Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffics and Discoveries of the English Nation* [1st edtn; expanded, 3 vols, 1598–1600].
- Lit. 'Events':** Spenser returns with Raleigh from Ireland to Court
- 1st Eng. paper mill estab.d at Dartford. **Music:** Monteverdi, 2nd madrigal book; Thomas Watson, *First Set of Italian Madrigals Englished*. **Art:** [–1597] Hardwick Hall, Derby, built; El Greco, 'St Jerome'; [c.] Hilliard, 'George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland' [NMM, Greenwich].
- Lit. 'Events':** Paul's Playhouse closes
- Elizabeth I fnds Trinity College, Dublin; Raleigh, *A Report about ... the Isles of Azores*.
- Lit. 'Events':** posthum. pub. of Sidney's *Astrophil and Stella* popularises sonnet form; Sir John Harrington, Eng. trans of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*
- Ruins of Pompeii 1st discv.d; Galileo, *Della Scienza Meccanica*. **Music:** Monteverdi, 3rd madrigal book. **Art:** [c.] Marcus Gheeraerts the Younger [pnt] 'Elizabeth I' ('The Ditchley Portrait') [NPG]
- Lit. 'Events':** [–1594] plague in London closes theatres
- [–1606] *Albion's England* [long historical poem]
- P:** William Warner (c.1558–1609)
- Pr/F:** Sidney
- Dr:** Anon
- Lit. 'Events':** Sidney killed fighting Spanish in Netherlands
- [c.] *The Famous Victories of Henry V*
- [c.] *The Spanish Tragedy* [pmt.d c.1592; reprint.d with additions 1602]
- [c.–1588] *Tamburlaine the Great* Pts I & II [pmt.d, 1590] & [c.] *Dr Faustus* [earliest extant pmt.d edtn, 1604]
- Pandosto, or The Triumph of Time** [romance]
- [c.] *Endimion, the Man in the Moon* [pmt.d 1591]
- Eng. trans of 1st Ger. book on Dr Faustus pub.d; Vatican Library opens
- [c.] *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay* [pmt.d, 1594]
- [c.] *The Jew of Malta* [earliest extant pmt.d text, 1633]
- The Anatomie of Absurditie* [attack on contemp. writing]
- The Arte of English Poesie*
- The Faerie Queene* [Bks I–III]
- 'New' *Arcadia* [pub.d posthum, unfinished]
- [c.] *The Old Wives' Tale* [pmt.d 1595]
- [c.1590–4] early comedies & history plays, *Richard III* & *Titus Andronicus*
- Complaints* [misc. short poems]
- The Harmonie of the Church* [metrical rendition of passages from scripture]
- [c.] *Arden of Faversham* [pmt.d 1592]
- [c.] *James IV* [pmt.d 1598]
- [–1593] *Venus and Adonis*
- Della* [sonnets] & *The Complaint of Rosalind*
- Pierce Penniless his Supplication to the Diuell Gallathea and Mida*
- Edward II* [pmt.d 1594]

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TUDOR/ELIZABETHAN	1593	Elizabeth I defines freedom of speech in Parliament as the privilege to say 'Aye' or 'No' – Parliament dissolved; all absentees from church over 16 to be imprisoned; Act passed against the seditious & disloyal – opponents of royal supremacy to be executed; [–1603] widespread rebellion in N. Ireland – supported by Spain	Music: Thomas Morley [comp] 5 books of madrigals. Art: [c.] El Greco, 'The Crucifixion' & 'The Resurrection'; [–1594] Caravaggio, 'Boy with a Basket of Fruit' Lit. 'Events': Marlowe killed	P: Drayton Marlowe Watson John Donne (c.1572–1631) Mary Sidney, Duchess of Pembroke (1561–1621) Pr/F: Nashe P. Sidney Dr: Marlowe	<i>The Shepherd's Garland & Piers Gaveston</i> [verse history] <i>Hero and Leander</i> [cont.d by Chapman & pub.d, 1598] <i>The Tears of Fancie</i> [sonnets] [c.1593–1601] <i>Songs and Sonnets, Elegies, Satyres & Verse Letters</i> [wrtn] [–1600] <i>Psalms</i> [revises & conts her brother Philip's trans; 1st pub.d 1623] <i>Christ's Tears over Jerusalem</i> 'New' Arcadia [repub.d with parts of 'Old' incorporated] <i>The Massacre at Paris</i>
	1594	[–1597] 1st of bad harvests leads to high prices, famine, plague & riots; Lord Mayor's conference on problem of rogues in London; English sack Portug. colony of Pernambuco & open up trade in E. Indies	Lit. 'Events': theatres reopen	P: Drayton Shakespeare Pr/F: Nashe Dr: Lyly Shakespeare Thomas Heywood (c.1574–1641)	[–1619] <i>Idea</i> [sonnet sequence] <i>The Rape of Lucrece</i> & [>] <i>Sonnets</i> [pub.d, 1609] <i>The Unfortunate Traveller</i> [c.] <i>Mother Bomble</i> [comedy] Henry IV, Richard II, Henry V, Merchant of Venice, Much Ado, Julius Caesar, As You Like It, [c.] <i>The Four Prentices of London</i>
	1595	Apprentices & masterless men riot in Southwark; Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, openly joins Ir. rebellion; Raleigh voyages to Guiana, S. America seeking 'El Dorado' [legendary place rich in gold] – explores Orinoco river; Dutch begin to colonise E. Indies	[c.] 1st heels on shoes; bows & arrows finally abolished as weapons of war. Art: [c.] Caravaggio, 'Lute Player' Lit. 'Events': Swan theatre, Bankside, built; Robert Southwell, Jesuit poet, hanged – <i>St Peter's Complaint</i> [poems] prnt.d	P: Daniel Spenser Dr: M. Sidney George Chapman (c.1557–1634) Anthony Munday (1553–1633) et al	[–1609] <i>A History of the Civil Wars between York and Lancaster</i> [poem in 8 Bks] <i>Amoretti</i> [sonnets] & [–1596] <i>Epithalamion & Colin Clout Comes Home Again</i> <i>The Tragedy of Antonie</i> [trans] <i>The Blind Beggar of Alexandria</i> <i>Sir Thomas More</i> [Shakespeare may have collaborated]
1596	Peasants' uprising in S. Oxfordshire over grain prices & enclosures; Earl of Essex's force sacks Cadiz; Eng. Fr. & Dutch allied against Spain – storms prevent 2nd Sp. Armada; Barents Sea discov.d	Drake dies; tomatoes intro.d into England; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge & Whitgift School, Croydon, fnd.d; Raleigh, <i>The Discovery of Guiana</i> Lit. 'Events': 2nd Blackfriars theatre built [residents' petition prohibits opening]	P: Spenser Sir John Davies (1569–1626)	<i>The Faerie Queene</i> [Bks IV–VI], <i>Prothalamion & Four Hymns</i> <i>Orchestra, or a Poeme of Daunting</i>	
1597	1576 Act for poor relief reinstated [in effect till 1834] – workhouses built; vagrancy law provides for punishment of beggars & 'masterless men'; complaint [from Durham] about huge reduction of tillage by enclosure; [–1602] Ir. rebellion under	Gresham's College, London, fnd.d; King James VI [of Scotland], <i>Demonologie</i> [on witchcraft]. Music: Morley, <i>A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke</i> ; John Dowland [comp] 1st book of Eng. airs, with lute accompaniment; [c.] Ottavio Rinuccini	P: Joseph Hall (1574–1656) Pr/F: Sir Francis Bacon (1561–1626)	<i>Virgdemiarum</i> [satires] Essays [v.1612 & 1622]	

- [comp] 'La Dafne' [early lt. opera]. **Art:** [–1599] El Greco, 3 altarpieces, S. José Chapel, Toledo [incl's 'St Joseph Leading the Child Jesus']; [–1600] Annibale Carracci pnts frescoes in Gallery of Farnese Palace, Rome
- 1st ref. to game of cricket; [–1602] Sir Thomas Bodley rebuilds university library, Oxford; [–1600] Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations* [2nd edn, 3 vols]; Stow, *A Survey of London and Westminster*. **Art:** [c.–1600] El Greco, 'Portrait of Cardinal Niño de Guevara'; [c.] Caravaggio, 'Sick Little Bacchus'
- Lit. 'Events':** Spenser flees to London from rebellion in Ireland – writes *View of the Present State of Ireland* [banned – pub.d 1633]; George Chapman, Eng. trans of Homer's *Iliad*, I–II, VII–XI [8, 1610, 1611]; Burbage's 'The Theatre' [v.1576] dismantled – timbers used to construct Globe Theatre [v.1599]
- Lit. 'Events':** Spenser dies; Samuel Daniel, Poet Laureate – pubs *Poetical Essays & Musophilus*, or *A General Defence of Learning*; bishops attack satire & erotic poetry; Burbage's Globe Theatre, Bankside, opens [in use until closing of the theatres in 1642; pulled down, 1644]; 2nd Blackfriars Theatre opens; Paul's Playhouse reopens
- Hugh O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone ('the O'Neill'): Eng. routed near Armagh – whole province in revolt; storms destroy 3rd Sp. Armada; Eng. raiders sack Portug. Azores
- Edict of Nantes; Henri IV (Henri of Navarre) grants freedom of worship to Fr. Protestants [v. 1685]
- Essex concludes unfavourable treaty with Tyrone in Ireland – banished by Elizabeth I; King James VI of Scotland pubs *Basilikon Doron*, the *True Law of Free Monarchies* condemning Prebyterianism & asserting Divine Right of Kings
- Essex's rebellion against Elizabeth I fails – Essex executed; Poor Law Act codifies all Tudor poor laws; Parliament abolishes Monopolies; Sp. troops land in Ireland to aid Tyrone – Mountjoy routs them; 1st E. India Co. trading voyage; Jesuit missionaries reach China
- [–1600] Thomas of Reading, *Jack of Newbury & The Gentle Craft* [short novels]
A *Humorous Day's Mirth*
- Thomas Deloney (c.1560–1600)
Dr: Chapman
- P:** Chapman
- Dr:** Munday & Henry Chettle (c.1560–c.1607)
Ben Jonson (1572–1637)
- Hero and Leander* [cont's & pubs Marlowe's poem]
Robin Hood [2 plays; prnt.d 1601?]
- Everyman in His Humour* [1st version; prnt.d 1601]
- Nosce Teipsum
The Scourge of Villainie [satires]
- A *Warning for Fair Women* [prnt.d]
- The Shoemaker's Holiday & Old Fortunatus* [both prnt.d 1600]
- Everyman Out of His Humour*
Histriomastix & Antonio and Mellica [prnt.d 1602]
- The Two Angry Women of Abingdon*
- The Fair Maid of the West*; or, *A Girl Worth Gold* [Pt I, v.1630]
- [–1601] Cynthia's Revels
Antonio's Revenge [prnt.d 1602]
- [c.1600–4] incl's: *Hamlet*, *Twelfth Night*, *All's Well*, *Measure for Measure*, *Truillous and Cressida*, *Othello*
- Henry Porter (dates unknown)
- Dr:** T. Heywood
- Jonson
Marston
Shakespeare
- Two Lamentable Tragedies* [prnt.d]
The Poetaster [attacks Dekker & Marston]
Satirromastix [riposte to Jonson]
- William Gilbert, *De Magnete* [on magnetism & electricity]. **Music:** recorders become popular in England; Dowland, 2nd book of songs; Jacopo Peri [comp] 'Euridice' [early lt. opera]. **Art:** [–1601] Caravaggio, 'Crucifixion of St Peter' & 'Conversion of St Paul' [Rome]
- Lit. 'Events':** Fortune Theatre, Cripplegate, opens; *England's Helicon* pub.d [anthology of Eng. lyrics – incl's Marlowe's 'Come live with me and be my love' & Raleigh's reply]; Edward Fairfax, Eng. trans of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata* [v.1581]
- Trinity College Library, Cambridge, fnd.d. **Music:** Morley compiles collection in honour of Elizabeth I, 'The Triumphs of Oriana'; [–1617] Thomas Campion pubs 5 'Books of Aires' [lyrics set to music – see 1610 & 1612]. **Art:** Montacute House, Somerset completed
- Lit. 'Events':** Elizabeth I's 'Golden speech'; Boar's Head Theatre, Whitechapel, opens
- [–1603] Lord Mountjoy achieves victory over Tyrone at Battle of Kinsale – systematically ravages Ir. districts & starves them into surrender; Elizabeth I grants charter to London merchants to estab. East India Company [active until 1858]; 1st Englishman, William Adams, lands in Japan
- Essex's rebellion against Elizabeth I fails – Essex executed; Poor Law Act codifies all Tudor poor laws; Parliament abolishes Monopolies; Sp. troops land in Ireland to aid Tyrone – Mountjoy routs them; 1st E. India Co. trading voyage; Jesuit missionaries reach China

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
	1602	Sp. surrender – reconquest of Ireland begins; Dutch East India Co. estab.d	Bodleian Library, Oxford, so named & opens. Art: Long Gallery, Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, built	Dr: Chettle Dekker Theory/Crit: Thomas Campion Samuel Daniel	[c.] <i>The Tragedy of Hoffman</i> <i>The Merry Devil of Edmonton</i> Observations on <i>The Art of English Poesie</i> [advocates classical metre] Defence of <i>Rhyme</i> [reply: champions native Eng. use of rhyme]
	1603	Elizabeth I dies – James VI of Scotland becomes King James I – creates Union of England & Scotland – Succession plots against him – Raleigh implicated & imprisoned in Tower; reconquest of Ireland completed – Tyrone submits; under James I, witchcraft becomes a punishable offence in Eng. law; plague kills 33,500 in London	MUSIC: Dowland, 3rd book of songs. Art: Audley End House, Essex, built Lit. 'Events': James I becomes patron of 2 boys theatre companies; [–1604] plague closes theatres; John Florio, Eng. trans of Montaigne, <i>Essays</i>	Pr/F: Dekker Dr: T. Heywood Jonson	<i>The Wonderful Year</i> [pamphlet describing the plague] <i>A Woman Killed with Kindness</i> [prnt.d 1607] <i>Sejanus</i>
	1604	James I declared king of 'Great Britain, France & Ireland'; James's 1st Parliament; Act confirms anti-RC recusancy statutes – James orders RC priests to be banished; [–1605] campaign against Nonconformist ministers – some ejected from livings; Eng. priests given statutory authority to marry; 1597 vagrancy law expanded; peace treaty with Spain	Hampton Court Conference: C of E bishops denounce both RCism & Puritanism – also consider Church reform & standard text of the Bible – James I orders new trans [by Lancelot Andrewes & others; completed 1611]; Blundell's School, Tiverton, fnd.d; Robert Cawdrey, <i>The Table Alphabetical</i> [1st Eng. dictionary]. Music: Company of Musicians, London, fnd.d. Art: Caravaggio, 'Deposition of Christ' Lit. 'Events': Red Bull theatre, Clerkenwell, replaces Boars Head	Dr: Chapman Dekker & John Webster (c.1578–c.1632) Dekker & Thomas Middleton (c.1580–1627) Marston Shakespeare	<i>Bussy d'Ambois</i> [prnt.d 1607] <i>Westward Ho!</i> <i>The Honest Whore</i> [Pt I; Pt II (by Dekker), 1630] <i>The Dutch Courtezan & The Malcontent</i> [ampnt.d] [c.1604–9] incl: <i>King Lear</i> , <i>Macbeth</i> , <i>Antony and Cleopatra</i> , <i>Coriolanus</i> , <i>Pericles</i>
	1605	Gunpowder Plot: RC conspirators led by Guy Fawkes unsuccessfully attempt to blow up king & Parliament because of C of E intolerance; Ir. settlement attempted on Eng. legal lines; [>] thro'out this period, many London trades companies incorporated	Int. Lit.: Miguel de Cervantes, <i>Don Quixote</i> , Pt. I [Eng. trans, 1612]. Art: [c.] El Greco, 'St Bartholomew'	Pr/F: Bacon Dr: Chapman, Jonson & Marston Jonson Middleton	<i>The Advancement of Learning</i> <i>Eastward Ho!</i> [ampnt.d] <i>The Masque of Blackness</i> [designed by Inigo Jones] <i>Michaelmas Term & A Trick to Catch the Old One</i> [prnt.d 1607–8]
	1606	Gunpowder Plotters executed; persecution of RCs by Parliament; Courts & merchants in conflict over royal duties levied at ports; Royal Charter granted to Virginia Co. – expedition to recolonise it; Sp. discover Torres Strait – Dutch explore N. coast of 'New Holland' (Australia)	Art: [c.] El Greco, 'The Feast in the House of Simon'; Peter Paul Rubens [pnt] 'The Circumcision' [Genoa altarpiece] & 'Virgin in a Glory of Angels'. Lit. 'Events': Whitefriars [private] theatre built; Rose theatre demolished; Paul's Playhouse closes	P: Drayton Dr: Jonson Middleton Middleton & Dekker John Day (1574–1640)	[c.] <i>Poems, Lyric and Pastoral</i> [incl: 'Ballad of Agincourt': 'Faire stood the wind for France'] <i>Volpone</i> [prnt.d 1607] & <i>Hymenaei</i> [masque] [attrib.] <i>The Revenger's Tragedy</i> & [c.] <i>A Mad World, My Masters</i> [prnt.d 1611] <i>The Roaring Girl</i> [prnt.d 1611] <i>The Isle of Gulls</i>
	1607	Confiscated Ir. lands given to Eng. & Scots settlers – 'Plantation' [colonisation] of Ulster recommenced; Eng. Parliament rejects Union of England &	[c.] forks 1st in use in Italy. Int. Lit.: [c.–1623] Honoré d'Urfé, <i>L'Astrée</i> [much imitated Fr. pastoral romance; many different edtns]. Music: [c.] Anon,	P: Donne Dr: Francis Beaumont	<i>La Corona</i> [divine poems; wrtn] <i>The Woman Hater</i> [pf.d?] &

- Scotland; Jamestown colony, Virginia, estab.d – 1st permanent Eng. settlement – Chesapeake Bay explored
- Courts affirm common citizenship for those born after James I's accession; New Book of Rates regulates customs duties [to Crown's advantage]; mutual defence treaty between England & Netherlands; Quebec fnd.d in 'New France' (Canada)
- 1608**
- 12-yr truce between Spain & United Provinces [Netherlands] – latter make alliance with England & France for 12 years
- 1609**
- Parliament refuses James substitution of annual grant for feudal dues – the 'Great Contract'; further vagrancy law passed; episcopacy restored in Scotland; Henry IV of France assassinated – Louis XIII, king; [–1611] Henry Hudson explores bay & river so named in Canada
- 1610**
- Parliament dissolved; [–1623] tortuous negotiations begin over possible m. between Prince Charles & Sp. Infanta; [>] James I creates Order of Baronets – sold to raise money; 1st Eng. envoy visits Great Mogul [v.1614]; Dutch 1st trade with Japan
- 1611**
- Prince Henry dies, Prince Charles [later King Charles II] becomes heir apparent; last recorded burning of heretics; [c.] Lancashire witches hanged; Bermudas colonised from Virginia; [–1613] E. India Co. estab.s 'factory' [trading settlement] at Surat, Gujarat, India
- 1612**
- 'There is a Lady Sweet and Kind' [madrigal]; Monteverdi; 'Orpheus' [lt. opera]. **Art:** [–1611] Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, built
- Art:** [–1610] Holland House, Kensington, built; El Greco, 'View of Toledo'
- Lit. 'Events':** The King's Men [Shakespeare's Co.] lease Blackfriars theatre; plague closes theatres [until Dec. 1609]
- Sir Robert Filmer, *Patriarcha* [extreme advocacy of Divine Right of Kings]; Charterhouse School fnd.d; 1st regular newspapers pub.d in Germany; [c.] Galileo Galilei makes telescope & observes craters on moon – pubs scientific theories; Johann Kepler, *New Astronomy* [announces 1st 2 laws of planetary motion]. **Art:** [–1610] Peter Paul Rubens [pnt] 'Self-Portrait with his Wife Isabella [Brandt]'; Adam Elsheimer [pnt] 'The Flight into Egypt'
- Tea 1st intro.d into Europe; [–1612] Wadham College, Oxford, fnd.d; Galileo records Saturn's rings & Jupiter's moons. **Music:** Campion, *Two Bookes of Ayres*. **Art:** Ham House, Surrey & Fountains Hall, Yorkshire, built; [c.] El Greco, 'Vision of the Apocalypse'; [c.] [attrib.] John Taylor [pnt] 'William Shakespeare' [NPG]
- The 'Authorised Version' of the Bible ('King James's Bible') pub.d – supersedes all previous edtns; Kepler invents astronomical telescope. **Art:** [c.] Guido Reni [pnt] 'Triumph of Samson'
- John Smith, *A True Relation of Virginia since the First Planting of that Colony*. **Music:** Campion, *Third and Fourth Booke of Ayres*. **Art:** Rubens, 'Resurrection' [trptych, Antwerp Cathedral] & [–1614] 'Descent from the Cross'
- Lit. 'Events':** T. Heywood, *An Apology for Actors*, pub.d
- (c.1584–1616)
- P:** Donne
- Pr/F:** Dekker
- Dr:** Anon
Day
Jonson
John Fletcher
(1579–1625)
- Pr/F:** Dekker
- Dr:** Jonson
Shakespeare
Beaumont & Fletcher
Cyril Tourneur
(c.1575–1626)
- Pr/F:** Donne
Dr: Beaumont & Fletcher
Jonson
- Lit. 'Events':**
- P:** Donne
Aemilia Lanier
(1569–1645)
Pr/F: Donne
Dr: Beaumont & Fletcher
Jonson
- P:** Donne
Dryden
Pr/F: Bacon
Dr: Webster
- [–1608] *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* [pnt.d 1613; possibly co-authored by John Fletcher]
- [c.1608–15] *Holy Sonnets* & other religious poems [wrtn]
- The Bellman of London & Lanthorn and Candlelight* [pamphlets about London vagabonds]
- A Yorkshire Tragedy* [pnt.d]
- Humour Out of Breath*
- The Masque of Beauty*
- The Faithful Shepherdess*
- The Gull's Hornbook* [pamphlet about London gallants]
- Epicœne, or The Silent Woman* [extant text in *Works*, 1616] & *Masque of Queens* [c.1609–13]; 'Last Plays': *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale*, *The Tempest* [v.1613–14] [c.]. *Philaster* [pnt.d 1620]
- The Atheists Tragedy* [pnt.d 1611]
- Pseudo-Martyr* [attack on Jesuits] [–1611] *The Maid's Tragedy* [pnt.d 1619]
- The Alchemist* [pnt.d 1612]
- [>] Stationers' Co. send a copy of every book pub.d in England to Bodleian Library; [–1611] George Chapman completes Eng. trans of Homer's *Iliad*
- An Anatomy of the World (The First Anniversary)* pub.d
- Salve Deus Rex Judæorum* [poems]
- Ignatius His Conclave* [attack on RCism] *A King and No King*
- Catiline his Conspiracy & Oberon*
- The Second Anniversary (The Progress of the Soul)* [with reprint of *1st Anniversary*, 1611]
- Poly-Olbion* [Pt I of long topographical patriotic poem, Pt II, 1622]
- Essays* [2nd & enlarged edtn]
- The White Devil* [pnt.d; wrtn c.1609–12]

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STUART/JACOBÆAN	1613	Princess Elizabeth (James I's daughter) m. Frederick, Elector Palatine; Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned to death in Tower by Earl of Somerset & Countess of Essex; reservoir at Clerkenwell opens – new London river water supply; copper farthings 1st intro.d	Galileo's treatise supporting Copernican system pub.d. Art: Rubens, 'Susannah and the Elders' & 'Flight into Egypt'; Reni, 'Aurora' [fresco, Rome] Lit. Events: Globe Theatre burnt down; Sir Thomas Bodley leaves a fortune to rebuild Bodleian Library, Oxford [–1618]	P: Donne Dr: Middleton Shakespeare & Fletcher [?] Lady Elizabeth Cary (1585/6–1639)	'Good Friday, 1613, Riding Westward' & <i>Epithalamion</i> ('On Lady Elizabeth and Count Palatine') [wrtn] [c.] <i>A Chaste Maid in Cheapside</i> <i>Henry VIII</i> & [–1614] <i>The Two Noble Kinsmen</i> [uncertain] <i>The Tragedy of Mariam</i> [1st extant original Eng. drama by a woman]
	1614	'Addled Parliament' refuses to discuss finance until its grievances are met; [–1617] crisis in cloth trade; James I writes in English to the Mogul Emperor to promote trade with E. Indies – embassy visits Agra in 1615; Virginian colonists prevent Fr. settlements in Maine & Nova Scotia; John Smith explores coast of 'New England'	Sir Walter Raleigh, <i>History of the World</i> [1st & only vol.]; John Napier disc's logarithms. Art: Blackkling Hall, Norfolk, built; Domenichino [pnt] 'Last Communion of St Jerome'	Dr: Jonson Webster Lit. Events:	<i>Bartholomew Fair</i> [pnt.d. 1631] <i>The Duchess of Malfi</i> [pnt.d. 1623] [–1616] Chapman, Eng. trans of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> ; 2nd Globe Theatre built; Hope theatre built [from 1617 mainly used for bull-and bear-baiting]
	1615	Overbury murder rumours become public – Somerset loses royal protection as George Villiers becomes James I's [& then Charles I's] favourite – Somerset & Countess of Essex arraigned	Camden, <i>Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth I</i> & 1625 – Elizabeth's 1593 'dissolution' speech pub.d in it]; Joseph Swetnam, <i>Arraignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward and Unconstant Women</i> pub.d. Int. Lit.: Cervantes, <i>Don Quixote</i> – Pt II completed. Art: Inigo Jones becomes Surveyor of the King's Works	Dr: Jonson Lit. Events:	<i>The Golden Age Restored</i> Donne ordained – 1st surviving sermon delivered
	1616	Sir Walter Raleigh released from Tower to lead 2nd expedition [1617] to Guiana in search of the gold of 'El Dorado' [v.1595]; Princess Pocohontas arrives in England; 1st rounding of Cape Horn	[>] William Harvey lectures on circulation of the blood [treatise pub.d. 1628]; Galileo accused by RC Church of heresy; John Smith, <i>A Description of New England</i> . Art: I. Jones builds Queen's House, Greenwich; Rubens, 'The Last Judgement' & [–1617] 'Descent from the Cross'	Dr: Jonson Lit. Events:	<i>The Devil is an Ass & Works</i> [pub.d; incl's revised 'London' version of <i>Everyman in His Humour</i> & non-dramatic poems – e.g. 'To Peshurst'] Shakespeare & Cervantes die; Cockpit (Phoenix) theatre opens
	1617	James I revists Scotland for 1st time since accession; Villiers becomes Earl of Buckingham; Eng. hostility to Dutch settlement at Surat	Rachel Speight, <i>A Muzzle for Melastomus</i> , Ester Sowernam, <i>Ester Hath Hang'd Haman</i> & Constanntia Munda, <i>A Sop for Cerberus</i> – ripostes to Swetnam, 1615. Art: [–1620] Rubens, 'The Lion Hunt' [& other 'Hunt' paintings]	Dr: Jonson Lit. Events:	<i>The Vision of Delight & Christmas His Masque</i> [c.] James appoints Ben Jonson as poet to royal family [in effect, Poet Laureate]
1618	James tries to modify Scots Presbyterianism; Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, Raleigh's expedition fails [v.1616] – executed for treason on return; English W. Africa Co. fnd.d – occupies Gambia & Gold Coast; Bohemian Protestant revolt against Hapsburg rule ['Defenestration of Prague': Emperor's governors thrown out of a window] begins Thirty Years War [–1648] – Britain supports Protestant powers but does not fight; Charter of Liberties granted to Virginia	1st burning of gas from coal; James I issues <i>Book of Sports</i> permitting traditional Sunday pastimes [e.g. dancing] – disliked by Puritans; Johann Kepler, 3rd law of planetary motion. Music: Byrd composes setting for 'Non Nobis Domine'. Art: Aston Hall, Birmingham, built; [c.] Rubens, 'Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus'; Diego de Velázquez [pnt] 'Old Woman Frying Eggs' [SNG]; [c.] Daniel Mytens [pnt] 'Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel' [NPG]	Dr: Jonson Philip Massinger (1583–1640) Lit. Events:	<i>Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue</i> [c.] <i>The Fatal Dowry</i> [–1619] William Drummond of Hawthornden's 'Conversations' with Ben Jonson [pub.d.]	
1619	1st colonial representative Parliament meets in Jamestown, Virginia; [–1620] 1st African slaves	Dulwich College, London, fnd.d. Art: [–1622] I. Jones builds new Banqueting House, Whitehall;	P: Donne	[c.1619–23] late religious poems ('Hymns') [wrtn]	

- transported into Jamestown by Dutch; 1st attacks by Dutch on Eng. factories in E. Indies
- 1620** Freedom of worship granted to RCs in England; [~c.1630] trade depression, esp. for clothworkers – much unemployment & misery; [Sept.] Pilgrim Fathers sail to America in *Mayflower* – settle at Plymouth in Massachusetts, 'New England'
- 1621** Sir Francis Bacon impeached for taking bribes; 1st of 3 yrs of bad harvests; conflict between Eng. & Dutch E. India Cos; [>] British attempt to colonise Fr. Acadia (Nova Scotia); Sp./Dutch war resumes
- 1622** Massacre at Jamestown, Virginia by Algonquian confederacy; 1st Eng. ambassador to Turkey
- 1623** Prince Charles's & Buckingham's final, failed visit to Madrid to negotiate m. with Infanta [v.1611] – return eager for war with Spain; Patents Law protects inventors; Dutch massacre Eng. colonists in Molucca islands – E. India Co. driven from E. Indies – [>] concentrates on India; [c.] English settle in St Kitts, W. Indies
- 1624** James I & France allied against Spain – Parliament votes subsidies for war; proposed m. between Prince Charles & Fr. princess; Act. passed forbidding monopolies; Cardinal Richelieu accedes to power in France; Virginia Co. hands Virginia to Eng. monarch – becomes 1st Crown Colony
- [c.] Velázquez, 'Three Musicians' & 'Water Carrier of Seville' [Apsley House]
- [>] English competes with French, Spanish, Portuguese & Dutch as a language in colonial America; [~1642] *Corante* 1st Eng. periodical newspapers (early newspapers) pub.d in London. **Art:** Rubens, 'Christ on the Cross'; [c.] Velázquez, 'Doña Jerónima de la Fuente' & 'St John in the Wilderness'; [~1621] Sir Anthony van Dyck 1st visits England & [c.] pnts 'The Three Graces'
- Charter for Edinburgh University ratified [see 1583]; Oxford University botanical gardens 1st laid out; Robert Burton, *The Anatomy of Melancholy* [final edn. 1651–2]. **Art:** [c.] van Dyck, 'St Martin'
- Lit. Events:** Donne becomes Dean of St Paul's; Fortune theatre burnt & rebuilt
- Slide-rule invented; Henry Peacham, *Compleat Gentleman*. **Int. Lit:** [c.] Charles Sorel, *Francion* [1st Fr. burlesque novel]. **Art:** Velázquez, 'Luis de Gongora' & [c.] 'Christ in the House of Mary and Martha' [NG]; [~1625] Gian Lorenzo Bernini [sculpt.] 'Apollo and Daphne'
- Art:** I. Jones designs Marlborough House Chapel; Rubens, 'The Landing of the Médicis' [in series, 'History of Marie de Médicis', 1622–5]; [~1624] Bernini, 'David with his Sling'; Frans Hals [pnt] 'Young Man and Woman in an Inn (Yonker Ramp and His Sweetheart)'
- Lit. Events:** Shakespeare: 1st Folio pub.d
- [c.] Flemish chemist 1st invents the word 'gas'; Pembroke College, Oxford, fnd.d; John Smith, *The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*. **Art:** [~1633] Bernini's bronze canopy in St Peter's, Rome; [c.] van Dyck, 'Portrait of a Young Warrior'; Hals, 'The Laughing Cavalier' [Wallace Coll.]
- Dr:** Fletcher
- Pr/F:** Bacon
Dr: Fletcher
Jonson
Lady Mary Wroth, Countess of Montgomery (c.1587–1651)
- Pr/F:** Wroth
- Dr:** Dekker, William Rowley (c.1585–c.1626) & John Ford (1586–post-1639)
Jonson
Middleton
- Pr/F:** Bacon
Dr: Jonson
Massinger
Middleton & Rowley
- Pr/F:** Bacon
William Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1649)
Dr: Dekker & Ford
- Pr/F:** Donne
Dr: Fletcher
Jonson
Middleton
- The Humorous Lieutenant*
- Novum Organum* [phil.]
Women Pleased
News from the New World
Love's Victory
- [*The Countess of Montgomery's Urania* [1st Eng. prose romance by a woman – incl. sonnet sequence, 'pamphila to Amphilanthus']
The Witch of Edmonton
- The Gypsies Metamorphosed* [masque; & pmt.d]
[c.] *Women Beware Women* [pmt.d 1657]
- History of Henry VII*
The Masque of Augurs
The Duke of Milan [pmt.d 1623]
The Changeling [pmt.d 1653]
- De Augumentis Scientiarum* [Lat. expansion of *The Advancement of Learning*, 1605]
[c.] *The Cypress Grove* [meditation on death]
- The Spanish Gypsy*
- Devotions upon Emergent Occasions* [pub.d]
Rule a Wife and Have a Wife
Neptune's Triumph & The Masque of Owls
A Game at Chess [pmt.d 1625]

PERIOD YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
1625	James I dies, King Charles I accedes; m. of Charles & Henrietta Maria of France; tension over revenues between king & 1st Parliament [largely landowners] – dissolved; John Pym begins parliamentary attacks on Arminian [anti-Calvinistic] doctrine; Charles I directs Scottish Act of Revocation against holders of former Church property; Colonial Office estab.d in London; plague kills 35,000–40,000 in London; war with Spain – Eng. expedition against Cadiz a disaster	1st Eng. fire-engines; 1st Hackney carriages in London. Art: [c.] Rubens, 'Adoration of the Magi'; Rembrandt van Rijn [pnt] 'Stoning of St Stephen'; [c.] Francisco de Zurbarán [pnt] 'Christ on the Cross' Lit. 'Events': Plague closes theatres in London for several months; Donne delivers sermons on the plague & James I's death before Charles I	Pr/F: Bacon Dr: Heywood Massinger Webster & Rowley	<i>Essays or Counsels, Civill and Morall</i> [3rd enlarged edtn] & <i>Of Masques and Triumphs</i> <i>The English Traveller</i> [pnt.d 1633] [c.] <i>A New Way to Pay Old Debts</i> [pnt.d 1633] <i>A Cure for a Cockold</i>
1626	2nd Parliament persists in impeaching Duke of Buckingham for Cadiz debacle – again dismissed; > thro' out reign] Charles I collects revenues without parliamentary consent; Dutch purchase Manhattan Island from Native Americans & fn.d New Amsterdam [becomes New York; v.1664]	Art: Rubens, 'Assumption of the Virgin' [Antwerp altarpiece]; [c.] Velázquez, 'Infante Don Carlos' Lit. 'Events': George Sandys, Eng. verse trans of Ovid's <i>Metamorphoses</i> [1st literary work wrtn in American colonies]	Dr: Jonson Massinger James Shirley (1596–1666)	<i>The Staple of News</i> [pnt.d 1631] <i>The Roman Actor</i> <i>The Maid's Revenge</i>
1627	'Five Knights' case: Habeas Corpus refused because they were 'detained at his Majesty's Pleasure'; Bishop William Laud joins Privy Council; England & France at war – disastrous expedition to relieve Huguenot [Fr. Protestant] rebels besieged in La Rochelle; [–1628] Richelieu estab.s 'New France' [Canada] Co.; English colonise Barbados, W. Indies	Parian Chronicle discov.d [marble tablet outlining Grk history to 264 AD]. Music: Heinrich Schütz [comp] 'Daphne' [1st Ger. operal]. Art: [c.] Hals, 'Banquet of the Officers of the Company of St Hadrian' & '... of St George'; [–1628] Rembrandt, 'Simeon in the Temple'; Nicolas Poussin [pnt] 'Death of Germanicus'	Pr/F: Bacon	<i>New Atlantis</i> [pub. posthm.]
1628	Parliament passes Petition of Right [against arbitrary imprisonment, martial law, forced loans, by king's Gvmt]; Duke of Buckingham assassinated; Laud becomes Bishop of London; Oliver Cromwell, MP for Huntingdon; Wentworth, President of Council in the North; Richelieu staves La Rochelle into surrender; Dutch conquer Java	William Harvey, <i>On the Motion of the Heart and Blood</i> ; <i>Alexandrian Codex</i> [5th c. ms.] presented to Charles I. Art: [–1629] Velázquez, 'The Drunkards (Merrymakers)'; Hals, 'Gypsy Girl (La Bohémienne)'; Zurbarán, 'St Serapion'; Gerrit van Honthorst [pnt] 'Charles I' [NPG]	Pr/F: John Earle (c.1601–65) Dr: Ford Shirley	<i>Microcosmographie</i> [character sketches & essays] <i>The Lover's Melancholy</i> <i>The Witty Fair One</i>
1629	Parliament votes 'Three Resolutions' [against Arminianism & Charles I's collection of unauthorised revenues] – dissolved [does not meet again for 11 yrs] – [>] king's 'personal rule' – opponents imprisoned; peace with France; [–1631] trade slump; Huguenot wars end – Protestants have freedom to worship but political power broken; English capture Quebec from French; [>] English Puritans consolidate settlements in Massachusetts; English occupy the Bahamas [Crown Colony, 1729]	Charter granted to Guild of Spectacle Makers. Int. Lit: Corneille, <i>Mélie</i> . Art: Rubens knighted by Charles I for artistic work undertaken on visit to London – pnts 'Thomas Howard, 2nd Earl of Arundel and Surrey' [NPG], [–1630] 'Allegory of War and Peace' [NG] & [–1630] 'Adam and Eve'; Velázquez, 'Triumph of Bacchus (Drunkards)'; Rembrandt, 'Self-Portrait'; Zurbarán, 'Life of St Peter Nolasco' [series] & 'St Bonaventure on his Bier'	P: John Milton (1608–74) Dr: Ford Richard Brome (c.1590–c.1652) Sir William D'Avenant (1606–68)	'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity' [early ode] <i>The Broken Heart</i> [pnt.d 1633] <i>The Lovesick Maid</i> <i>The Tragedy of Albovine</i>
1630	Large fines collected from Eng. gentry by 'Distrain of Knighthood'; bad harvest – [>] large-scale emigration to New England ensues; peace treaties with France & Spain; Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden	[c.] 1st pottery made at Lambeth; Pope dissolves order of Female Jesuits. Int. Lit: Lope de Vega, <i>Laurel de Apolo</i> [Sp. play]. Art: i. Jones builds Stoke Park Pavilions, Towcester; Velázquez, 'Forge of	Dr: D'Avenant Dekker Brome	<i>The Cruel Brother</i> <i>The Honest Whore</i> [Pt II; v.1604] <i>The City Witt</i> (or <i>the Woman wears the Breeches</i>) [pnt.d 1653]

- begins campaigns against Holy Roman Empire; 1st colonisation of Dutch Guiana
- Charles I & Laud try to raise money for repairs to St Paul's; driven by Gustavus's intervention, war flares across Europe between Protestant & Catholic regimes; [c.] 1st Eng. settlements in Maryland; [s] English colonise Leeward Islands
- Export of Eng. grain without royal licence banned; European wars continue – Gustavus Adolphus killed; Quebec returned to French; English settle in Antigua & Montserrat
- Charles I crowned King of Scotland in Edinburgh; Thomas Wentworth becomes Lord Deputy in Ireland; Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury – begins harsh measures against Puritans; large fine imposed on City of London; Royal Scots estab.d – oldest regular regiment of British Army; [c.] Eng. Puritans find Colony at Connecticut; 1st Eng. 'factory' in Bengal [at Orissa]
- 1633
- Charles I crowned King of Scotland in Edinburgh; Thomas Wentworth becomes Lord Deputy in Ireland; Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury – begins harsh measures against Puritans; large fine imposed on City of London; Royal Scots estab.d – oldest regular regiment of British Army; [c.] Eng. Puritans find Colony at Connecticut; 1st Eng. 'factory' in Bengal [at Orissa]
- 1634
- To make himself financially independent of Parliament, Charles I levies 1st writ of 'Ship Money' – tax on maritime counties [to provide fleet against pirates]; [s] severe treatment of political & religious opposition by Star Chamber & Court of High Commission; [–1637] antiquated Tudor laws used to impose large fines on landowners for encroachments on Royal Forests; Lord Baltimore finds colony in Maryland for RC settlers
- Vulcan'; [c.–1633] Hals, 'Malle Babbe'; Zurbarán, 'Apotheosis of St Thomas Aquinas'; [c.] Josepe de Ribera [pnt] 'Martyrdom of St Bartholomew'
- 1st Fr. newspaper, *Gazette de France*, pub.d. **Art:** I. Jones lays out Square of Covent Garden; New Palace, Kew, built; [c.] Rubens, 'The Artist with Hélène Fournier in Their Garden'; Velásquez, 'Infanta Maria, Queen of Hungary' & [c.–1632] 'Christ on the Cross'; Poussin, 'Kingdom of Flora'
- Lit. 'Events':** John Donne dies
- 1st London coffee shop opens; William Harvey becomes Charles I's physician; Galileo, *Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems* [supports latter]. **Music:** Monteverdi [comp] 'scherzi Musicali'. **Art:** van Dyck settles in England & becomes Court painter to Charles I; [c.–1643] Taj Mahal built by Mogul emperor, Shah Jahan, at Agra, India; [c.] Rubens, 'Garden of Love' & 'The Ildefonso Altar'; Rembrandt, 'The Anatomy Lesson of Dr Nicolaes Tulp'
- Book of Sports* reissued [v.1618]; Galileo forced to recant Copernican theories by Inquisition in Rome. **Art:** Velázquez, 'Prince Baltasar Carlos' [Wallace Coll.]; Van Dyck, 'Portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Lennox and Richmond' [after 1632; Kenwood] & 'Queen Henrietta with Dwarf Hudson and Monkey'; Rembrandt, 'Descent from the Cross'; Zurbarán, 'Still Life with Oranges'
- Lit. 'Events':** [–1634] William Prynne, *Histriomastix* [Puritan anti-theatre pamphlet implicitly critical of royal family – severely punished by Star Chamber, v.1637]
- Covent Garden Market opens; [–1652] Cornelius Vermuyden undertakes drainage of the Fens [v.1640]. **Int. Lit.:** 'Passion Play' 1st pf.d at Oberammergau, Germany [re-enacted every 10 yrs]. **Art:** Velázquez, 'Surrender of Breda' & 'Philip IV in Brown and Silver' [NGI]; Rembrandt, 'Self Portrait' & 'Balshazzar's Feast'; Poussin, 'Adoration of the Golden Calf' [NGI]; Ribera, 'Joseph with the Flock of Laban'
- T. Heywood
Lit. 'Events':
- The Fair Maid of the West* [Pt II, v.1600]
Plague closes theatres for 7 mths
- The Queen's Exchange*
Chloridia
Love's Cruelty & The Traitor [pmt.d 1635]
The Tragedy of Antigone
- Dr:** Brome
Jonson
Shirley
Thomas May
(1594–1650)
- Dr:** Brome
Ford
Massinger
Shirley
- The Northern Lass*
'Tis Pity She's a Whore [pmt.d 1633]
The City Madam
Hyde Park [pmt.d 1637]
- P:** Donne
Milton
Abraham Cowley
(1618–67)
George Herbert
(1593–1633)
Dr: Jonson
Shirley
- Poems* [1st collected edtn; pub. posthum.]
L'Allegro & Il Penseroso
Poetical Blossoms [incl. *Pyramus and Thisbe* – verse romance wrtn in 1629 when 10-yrs-old]
The Temple [pub. posthum.; incl. 'The Collar', 'Virtue, 'Easter Wings']
A Tale of a Tub [rev.d version of c.1596 play]
The Gamester
- The Late Lancashire Witches*
Love and Honour [pmt.d 1649]
Perkin Warbeck [chronicle play]
Cornus [masque; 1st pf.d. at Ludlow Castle]
The Triumph of Peace [masque]
Coelum Britannicum [masque]
- Dr:** Brome & Heywood
D'Avenant
Ford
Milton
Shirley
Thomas Carew
(c.1595–1640)

- 1640** Wentworth created Earl of Strafford; 'Second Bishops' War' - Scots defeat king's forces - Treaty of Ripon; 'Short Parliament' summoned in April - dissolved in May; 'Long Parliament' in Nov. [starts until 1649] - attacks judges & monopolists - Strafford & Laud impeached - Commons challenge Church's right to bind clergy & laity without Parliament's consent; 'Root and Branch' Petition against episcopacy to Commons from London citizens; buccaneers settle in Barbados
- 1641** Triennial Act against dissolving Long Parliament without its own consent; Courts of Star Chamber & High Commission abolished; Strafford executed; Commons pass [by 11 votes] the 'Grand Remonstrance' [list of Charles's acts of misrule] - also issue commission to deface images, altars & monuments; Parliamentarians gain control of gvnmt of London; RC rebellion in Ireland - Protestants massacred in Ulster; 1st Fr. settlement in Michigan
- Charles I fails in attempt to arrest the 'Five Members' & leaves London; Militia Ordinance takes control of militia & fortified places - navy declares for Parliament - Charles raises his standard at Nottingham - Parliamentary general, Essex, garrisons towns from Northampton to Worcester - Civil War begins [-1651] - battle of Edgehill [Indecisive] - Royalist attack on London foiled at Turnham Green; 1st Income & Property Taxes intro'd; French frnd Montreal, N. America; Abel Tasman discovers Tasmania & New Zealand
- 1643** Tide of Civil War battles runs both ways: Prince Rupert sacks Bristol - Hampden defeated & killed at Chalgrove Field - Cromwell victorious at Gainsborough - Parliament agrees Solemn League & Covenant with Scots; new fiscal system intro.d - esp.ly excise duties; partial cessation of war in Ireland; [-1715] Louis XIV, king of France; [-1698] American colonies form 'New England Federation'; Tasman reaches Tonga, Fiji & New Guinea
- 1644** Royalist Parliament summoned at Oxford - Scots army takes Newcastle for Parliament - Committee of Both Kingdoms set up - both sides win & lose battles, but Cromwell's victory over Prince Rupert at Marston Moor is turning-point in Civil War - king loses control of the North; 'Self-denying Ordinance' passed by Long Parliament - deprives MPs of holding military or civil office; excise duties extended to food; Tasman charts parts of N. & W. coasts of 'New Holland' [Australia]; Ming dynasty ends in China - Manchu begins [-1912]
- Land below sea-level drained by wind-pumps in Holland - Bedford Levels drained in England [v.1634]; coke 1st made from coal; 8 postal lines & 1st stage-coaches in England; Thomas Hobbes, *Elements of Law, Natural and Politic* [pub.d. 1650]; 'The Bay Psalm Book', 1st American book, prnt.d in Cambridge, Mass. [used until 1773]. **Int. Lit.**: Cornelle, *Horace*. **Art.**: [c.] van Dyck, 'William II of Nassau and Orange'; Velázquez, 'Mars'; Fransisco de Zurbaran [pnt] 'Christ and the Virgin in the House at Nazareth'
- Press freedom: follows demise of Star Chamber - *Diurnal Occurrences*, weekly periodical, issued; 1st mention of cotton goods made in Manchester; Descartes, *Meditationes de Prima Philosophia*. **Music.**: Monteverdi [comp] 'The Holy Apostle'. **Art.**: Lorraine, 'The Embarkation of St Paul'; Hals, 'Regents of the Company of St Elizabeth's Hospital at Haarlem'
- Parliament proclamation against popular sports & pastimes; Hobbes, *De Cive*. **Int. Lit.**: Cornelle, *Polyeucte & Cinna*. **Art.**: Velázquez, 'Prince Baltasar Carlos'; Rembrandt, 'Night Watch'; [c.] Dutch-born painter, Peter Lely, comes to England [v.1647]. **Lit. Events:**: Parliament closes all Eng. theatres [reopen 1660]; regulation prohibits printing of author's work without their agreement - beginning of copyright
- Westminster Assembly set up to discuss religious settlement; Royalist newspaper, *Mercurius Aulicus*, issued; Charles issues 1st Eng. medals for bravery. **Int. Lit.**: Cornelle, *Le Menteur*. **Art.**: [-1645] Rembrandt, 'Christ Healing the Sick (Hundred Guilders Print)' [etching]; David Teniers 'The Younger' [pnt] 'Village Fête with Cauldrons' [NG]
- Westminster Assembly approves New Directory of Worship. [-1681] William Lilly pubs annual astrological almanack; Descartes, *Principia Philosophiae*. **Int. Lit.**: Cornelle, *Rodogune*. **Art.**: Rembrandt, 'Woman taken in Adultery' [NG]; Teniers, 'Boors' Carouse' [Wallace Coll.]
- Poems [incl's 'Elegy' on death of Donne & 'Ask me no more']
 LXXX Sermons [pub. posthm.]
Timber; or Discoveries [prose writings; pub. posthm.]
The Court Beggar [prnt. d 1653]
The Parliament of Bees [masque]
 King Charles I [attrib.], *Eikon basiliike* [on Divine Right of Kings]
- P:** Carew
Pr/F: Donne
 Jonson
Dr: Brome
 Day
Lit. Events:
- Dr:** Brome
 Shirley
A Jovial Crew [prnt.d 1653]
The Cardinal [prnt.d 1652]
- P:** Sir John
 Denham (1615-69)
Pr/F: Milton
Cooper's Hill [wrtn 1640; pastoral poem; rev.d edtn, 1655]
The Reason of Church Government & An Apology for Smeectymnuus [anti-episcopal tracts]
The Sisters
- Pr/F:** Browne
 Milton
Religio Medici [authorised edtn; v. 1635]
 Parliament revives censorship
- Pr/F:** Milton
 Areopagitica [against censorship] & Tractate on Education

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
CIVIL WAR	1645	Laud beheaded; Parliament's New Model Army created – Fairfax commander - Cromwell & Thomas Fairfax defeat Charles I at Naseby – Royalists defeated in Scotland & at Langport & Bristol – [–1646] negotiations between king & Parliament break down over militia & Church; [–1662] Parliament approves New Directory of Worship & prohibits [Elizabeth I] Prayer Book; Dutch occupy St Helena	[c. >] regular meetings of scientists in London lead to founding of Royal Society [v.1662]. Art: Rembrandt, 'Holy Family with Angels'; Velázquez, 'Philip IV Hunting Wild Boar' [NG]; [–1652] Bernini [sculpt] 'The Ecstasy of St Theresa'; Lorraine, 'Cephalus and Procris Reunited by Diana' [NG]; [c.–1646] Bartolomé Estaban Murillo, 11 paintings in Convent of San Francisco, Seville [incls 'Angels' Kitchen']	P: Milton Edmund Waller (1606–87)	Poems [1st collected edtn] Poems [incls 'Go, lovely Rose']
	1646	Charles surrenders to Scots at Newark; Oxford Parliament to Parliament – 1st Civil War ends; Parliament orders Presbyterian Church system thro'out England – bishops abolished & lands sold; Catholic forces win a victory in Ireland; [–1650] successive bad harvests; [–1647] Eng. settlers from Bermuda colonise Bahamas	Earl of Clarendon, benefactor of University Press, Oxford, commences in exile his <i>History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England</i> [pub.d posthum. 1702]. Int. Lit.: [–1648, pub.d] <i>Le Roman Comique de Monsieur Scarron</i> . Art: Rembrandt, 'Winter Landscape'	P: Richard Crashaw (c.1612–49) Henry Vaughan (1621–95) Sir John Suckling (1609–42)	<i>Steps to the Temple: Sacred Poems</i> [expanded edtn 1648] <i>Poems, With the tenth Satyre of Iuvenal Englished</i> [secular verse] <i>Fragmenta Aurea</i> [posthum.]; coll. poems & other writings; incls 'A Ballad upon a Wedding']
	1647	Scots surrender Charles I to Parliament & withdraw over border for £400,000; disbanding of Army without arrears of pay ordered by Parliament – Army occupies London in direct action against this – Army seizes Charles – Charles escapes to Isle of Wight [Carisbrooke Castle] – signs 'Engagement' [treaty] with Scots; [–1649] Levellers become influential – 1st 'Agreement of the People' – Leveller-inspired mutiny in Army; Army defeats Irish at Dangan Hill	1st known advertisements appear in <i>Perfect Occurrences of Every Day</i> ; Matthew Hopkins, <i>Discovery of Witches</i> [notorious witch-hunter]. Art: Rembrandt, 'Susanna and the Elders'; Lorraine, 'Flight to Egypt'; Sir Peter Lely [pnt] 'Charles I and the Duke of York' [Syon House Coll.] & 'Children of Charles I' [Petworth House]	P: Cowley Lit. 'Events':	<i>The Mistress</i> [love poems] Severe parliamentary ordinance on censorship
1648	2nd Civil War: Scots invade England on Charles I's behalf – Cromwell defeats them at Preston; Royalist insurrections in Kent & Wales suppressed; 2nd Civil War ends with Treaty of Newport; 'Pride's Purge' in Commons of Presbyterian majority; 2nd Leveller 'Agreement of the People'; Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years War in Europe	George Fox fnds Society of Friends; Cyrano de Bergerac, <i>Histoire comique des états de la lune et du soleil</i> [satirical science fantasy; pub.d 1656]. Art: Royal Academy of Arts, Paris, 'Ind d; Rembrandt, 'Supper at Emmaus'; [c.] Velázquez, 'Lady with a Fan' [Wallace Coll.]; Poussin, 'Landscape with a Man Killed by a Snake' [NG]. 'Landscape with the Body of Phocion Carried Out of Athens' [Oakly Park] & [–] 'The Holy Family' [series]; Lorraine, 'Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba' & 'Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca' [aka 'The Mill']; both NG]; Robert Walker [pnt] 'John Evelyn' [NPG]	P: Robert Herrick (1591–1674)	<i>Hesperides: or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick Esq.</i> [secular poems; incls 'Gather ye rosebuds' & His Noble Numbers – separate section of religious poems]	
1649	Long Parliament ends – 'Rump' of Commons assumes supreme power; Charles I tried & beheaded – Charles Stuart [later Charles II] proclaimed king in Edinburgh; monarchy & Lords abolished; England declared a Free Commonwealth; 3rd 'Agreement of the People' drawn up by Levellers [as basis for new constitution]; Leveller mutiny in Army – suppressed; Cromwell invades Ireland – sacks Wexford & Drogheda; 1st frigate, 'Constant Warrior', built for British Navy	'The Diggers' [or 'True Levellers'; a co-operative community] begin to cultivate former Crown land in Surrey – Gerrard Winstanley defends action in a pamphlet, <i>A New-Yeers Gift Sent to the Parliament and Armie</i> . MUSIC: Francesco Cavalli [comp] 'JASON' [lit. opera]. Art: Parliament orders sale of Charles I's Venus (Venus and Cupid) [the 'Rokeby Venus'; NG] & [c.] 'St Anthony the Abbott and St Paul the Hermit'; Teniers, 'Village Merry-making' [Royal Coll.]; [c.] Walker, 'Oliver Cromwell' [NPG]; Samuel Cooper [pnt] 'Oliver Cromwell' [miniature; NPG]	P: Sir Richard Lovelace (1618–58) P/R/F: Donne Milton	<i>Lucasta: Epodes, Odes, Sonnets, Songs, etc.</i> [incls 'The Grasshopper', 'To Lucasta, Going to the Warrens' & 'To Althea from Prison'] <i>Fifty Sermons</i> [pub. posthum.] <i>Eikonoklastes</i> [reply to Charles I's <i>Eikon Basilike</i> [v.1640]] & <i>The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates</i> [defence of king's execution]	

2

1650–1699

Commonwealth and Restoration

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers a relatively short period of time, but one which is highly eventful in British history (e.g. the curtailing of royal power, the rise in importance of Parliament, the appearance of the British party political system [**Whigs*** and **Tories***]). Following **The English Civil War*** and the execution of Charles I in 1649 [see Chapter 1] is the period of 11 years known as the **Interregnum***. This includes the republican **Commonwealth***, which rapidly transmutes into the **Protectorate*** of Oliver Cromwell. After Cromwell's death in 1648 and the failure of his son's short-lived regime, the **Stuart*** monarchy [see also Chapter 1] is restored to the throne in 1660 with King Charles II (**The Restoration***). Charles's death in 1685 leads to the accession of his Roman Catholic brother, James II, and **The Glorious Revolution** of 1688 which deposed him and established the Protestant succession of William and Mary. The period also witnesses the beginnings of the **Neo-Classical*** or **Augustan*** movement in literature and the arts [see Chapter 3].

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2.1 INTERREGNUM

From the Latin 'inter' (between) and 'regnum' (rule or reign), literally: 'between two reigns'.

Although used more generally to define any period between two governments, the term in British history applies specifically to the period between the execution of Charles I in 1649 [see Chapter 1 under 1.5 **Stuart*** and 1.7 **Caroline***] and **The Restoration*** [2.7 below] of the monarchy in 1660 under Charles II. This 11-year period is also commonly referred to as that of *The English Revolution*, when Britain was governed first as a **Commonwealth*** and then as a **Protectorate***.

2.2 COMMONWEALTH

A 16th-Century word (originally 'commonweal') meaning the general or public good and echoing the Latin 'res publica', from which the notion of a 'republic' derives.

Commonwealth with an upper-case 'C' is used to define the nature of the British state during the **Interregnum*** [see above]: the republican Commonwealth of which Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector [see 2.3 **Protectorate*** below]. While generally understood as covering the whole 11-year period, it refers more specifically to the period between 1649 (after the execution of Charles I) when Britain was declared 'a Commonwealth and free state by the supreme authority of this nation, the representatives of the people in parliament', with Cromwell as chair of the Council of State, and 1653 when the 'Rump' of the 'Long Parliament' (i.e. the remaining Commons) was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell. It is characterised by Parliament's abolition of the monarchy and House of Lords (the Anglican Church had effectively already been dismantled in 1646); Cromwell's brutal suppression of rebellion in Ireland, and the confiscation from 1652 onwards of Irish lands; the crushing by Cromwell of the Scots under Charles Stuart (already proclaimed King of Scotland; King Charles II to be); continuing conflicts with the Dutch over trade and British claims to sovereignty of British seas; and the height of activities by the radical dissenting groups, **The Fifth Monarchists, Ranters, Levellers and Diggers***.

2.3 PROTECTORATE

'Protectorate' is the noun applying to a region or period when the office of Protector of a kingdom or state is instituted.

In 1653, Cromwell dissolved both the 'Rump' Parliament and the Puritan Convention he had summoned (nicknamed the 'Barebones Parliament' [see timeline table for explanation of this]). The council of army officers then appointed him Lord Protector of the Commonwealth under a new constitution, the 'Instrument of Government' (Britain's only written constitution), which

was to create a balance between Army and Parliament. Under Cromwell's dictatorship (he ruled by decree and ordinance), the Union of England, Scotland and Ireland was recognised in the representation of MPs from all three countries in the first Protectorate Parliament; peace was made with Holland, commercial and/or treaties of friendship signed with Portugal, Sweden, Denmark and France, and in alliance with France, Spain defeated on sea and land; the Anglican Church was reorganised and Puritanism established, but Cromwell upheld religious tolerance; there were a number of Royalist risings against Cromwell and his relations with Parliament were continuously strained, but when offered the title of king in 1657, he refused it. He died in 1658, and his son, Richard, succeeded him as Lord Protector; but within months, Richard Cromwell, in conflict with the Army, had resigned, and the way was open for the restoration of the monarchy under Charles Stuart as Charles II.

2.4 FIFTH MONARCHISTS, RANTERS, LEVELLERS AND DIGGERS

These are all names of dissenting Puritan sects during The English Revolution, whose activities and publications concerning both religious and political freedom were so radical that Cromwell and his government had to suppress them.

The Fifth Monarchy Men were a fanatical millenarian group during the Commonwealth* who advocated forcibly establishing Christ's kingdom on earth as the last of the five monarchies prophesied in the Book of Daniel. Their rebellion in 1653, as Cromwell became Lord Protector, was rapidly put down. *The Ranters* were an antinomian sect during the same period who believed that Christians were justified by faith alone and were absolved by the gospel from the obligation to obey the moral law. *The Levellers* (the name has both religious – Christ the 'Great Leveller' – and constitutional connotations), who saw the execution of Charles I as finally ending the line of descent from the Norman Conquest, and hence the oppression of a Norman aristocracy and feudal system, promoted notions of a return to native liberties and a root-and-branch reform of English society.

In the second half of the 1640s, the Leveller's rigorous defence of the freedom of the press as a defence against tyranny (e.g. the pamphlet, *England's Birth-Right Justified*, attributed to John Lilburne; see below) had caused their religious and political ideas to spread widely throughout the Army, culminating in a series of debates at Putney in the autumn of 1647. Their documents, *England's Misery and Remedy* (1645) and *An Agreement of the People for a firme and present Peace, upon grounds of common right* (1647–9), written in plain and forceful English, began to foster radical ideas amongst the common people about a popular sovereignty which could create a society based on equality. The latter pamphlet, for example, propounded wide-ranging parliamentary and executive reform, the need to protect the 'native rights' of the 'Free-born People of England', and the enfranchising of all male commoners by abandoning the property qualification to vote. This was not at all what Cromwell's largely land-owning generals had in mind. A prominent Leveller in the late-1640s and 1650s was John Lilburne, who had been

imprisoned and otherwise punished by Charles I's Star Chamber on several occasions for distributing Puritan literature, and who was then imprisoned for publishing attacks on Cromwell's government as too aristocratic and for failing to protect the ancient rights and liberties of the English people.

The Diggers, or *True Levellers* as they regarded themselves, were a sect who, in the spring of 1649, took Leveller notions of individual freedom and equality in religious and social matters to their logical conclusion by setting up a co-operative community on former royal land at St George's Hill in Surrey. This they began to cultivate (hence 'Diggers'), claiming they were taking back land originally stolen from the English common people by Charles I's Norman forebears. This again was deeply disturbing, even for Parliamentary land-owners, and the sect was forced to defend itself later the same year in front of the ruling generals. One of the most prominent Diggers, Gerrard Winstanley, was central to this defence with his pamphlet, *A New-Yeers Gift Sent to the Parliament and Armie* (1649), which, in the rhetorical language of Christian communism, accused the government of perpetuating the monarchical system and failing to establish Christ's Kingdom on English soil as a second Eden. However, by the mid-1650s, the Diggers, along with other radical sectarian movements, had largely been suppressed, although something of the Digger ideology can be seen to inform James Harrington's influential republican utopia, *The Common-Wealth of Oceana* (1656), and their egalitarian and libertarian thinking on behalf of 'the free-born Englishman' became a point of reference for later radicals in the English political tradition.

2.5 STUART [continued]

The family name of the line of monarchs – The Stuarts – who occupied the British throne from the accession of King James I in 1603 to the deposition and execution of King Charles I in 1649; and from the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660 to the death of Queen Anne in 1714.

The Stuart line was restored to the throne in 1660 with Charles II [for more detail, see 2.7 **Restoration***]. Because his marriage remained childless, his brother, James, Duke of York, succeeded to the throne on Charles's death in 1685. King James II was a declared Roman Catholic who had also married a Catholic, and his undisguised attempts to return Britain to Catholicism led to *The Glorious (or 'Bloodless') Revolution* of 1688. When James fled to France, Mary, James's Protestant daughter, with her Dutch Protestant husband, William of Orange, were summoned back to Britain to become joint monarchs, William III and Mary II, in 1689 (the royal House until William's death in 1702 is described as that of 'Stuart and Orange'). The marriage was again childless; Mary died in 1694, and William in 1702. A year earlier, Parliament had passed the Act of Settlement which ensured that only a Protestant could accede to the British throne, amongst other constitutional constraints on the royal prerogative. On William's death, the staunchly Protestant Anne, Mary II's sister, all of whose children had died very young, became queen. Anne had accepted the Act of Settlement which meant that when she died in 1714, the succession

automatically went to George of Hanover, Anne's nearest Protestant cousin, who became George I of Great Britain [see Chapter 3: **Hanoverian***].

2.6 JACOBITE

'Jacobus' is Latin for James, but 'Jacobite' should not be confused with Jacobean [see Chapter 1] or with jacobin [see Chapter 4].

After the deposition of James II in 1688, his death in exile in 1701, and the deaths without issue of William and Mary, the Jacobites – supporters of his line of succession – claimed the right to the throne for his son, James Francis Edward Stuart (the 'Old Pretender'), who made a failed expedition to Scotland from France in 1708. After the death without heir of Queen Anne in 1714 – when the British throne passed to the house of Hanover [see above and **Hanoverian*** in Chapter 3] – further attempts were made to incite rebellion in Scotland (and Ireland), the most significant being in 1715. This process was continued by the 'Old Pretender's' son, Charles Edward Stuart (the 'Young Pretender', aka 'Bonnie Prince Charlie'), who led the rebellion in 1745 known as 'the '45' which was crushed by George I's army at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. This effectively spelt the end of the Stuart claim to the British throne (the male line became extinct in 1807).

2.7 (THE) RESTORATION

With the direct article, the noun defines the period in British history from the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 when Charles II regained the throne, following the Interregnum of the Commonwealth* and Cromwellian Protectorate*, until his death in 1685.*

Charles II married Catherine of Braganza in 1662, but the union remained childless. Much of his reign was therefore bedevilled by questions of the succession to the throne on his death without heir, which would pass to his Catholic brother, James, and which therefore acted as a focus for continuing religious strife in the country. Charles was a cunning politician who never clarified his own religious beliefs (although indicatively tolerant of Roman Catholics; see, for example, his attempts to introduce 'Declarations of Indulgence' in 1662 and 1672), but he was constantly at odds with Parliament over its attempts at severe repression of religious dissenters. The Great Fire of London (1666 – widely held at the time to be the result of a Catholic plot), unsuccessful wars with Protestant Holland, and dubious dealings with the increasingly powerful Louis XIV of Catholic France (including the sale of Dunkirk for £400,000 in 1662) caused intense Protestant hostility and anti-Catholic feeling.

The future James II married a Catholic in 1673, and Charles tried unsuccessfully to introduce a Declaration of Indulgence (1672) which would annul the penal laws against Catholics and other dissenters. In return, Parliament passed the Test Act, which prohibited Roman Catholics from

sitting in Parliament or holding government office, and made repeated attempts to pass a bill preventing James from acceding to the throne (the ‘Exclusion Crisis’ of the 1770s and early 1780s). In 1678, anti-Catholic sentiment reached boiling-point with the ‘Popish Plot’ to kill the king, spuriously revealed by Titus Oates and exploited by the Earl of Shaftesbury [see **Whigs*** below]. For three years, the Stuart monarchy seemed doomed, and the crisis helped to create the political party divisions between **Whigs*** (favouring James’s exclusion) and **Tories*** (refusing to alter the succession) [see below for these terms]. From 1681, Charles ruled without Parliament, and despite another unmasked conspiracy to kill him and James (the Rye House Plot, 1683), which intensified the repression of dissenters, the king died in his bed in 1685 with the succession intact.

The period of The Restoration* is often extended to include the reign of King James II (1685–88). 1685 saw the Duke of Monmouth’s abortive rebellion in the West Country against James’s accession, the ‘Bloody Assize’ of Judge Jeffries which followed it, and James’s use of royal prerogative to overrule Parliament and introduce pro-Catholic policies. 1688, the year of the ‘Glorious Revolution’, therefore witnessed the forced removal of James and the riotous welcome to, and joint accession to the throne of, the securely Protestant monarchs, William III (Prince of Orange, Holland) and Mary II (James’s daughter and Charles II’s niece). With French aid, James’s **Jacobite*** supporters held out in Scotland and Ireland, where French and Catholic Irish troops were besieging Londonderry, but William of Orange’s Protestant army defeated them in Scotland in 1689, was victorious at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 (with repercussions which are still being felt today), and forced the surrender of Limerick in 1691. This was effectively the end of Jacobite resistance [but see **Jacobite*** above]. William was now free to return to the continental war between Louis XIV’s France and the League of Augsburg (the ‘Grand Alliance’) which Britain had joined in 1689. This was concluded by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, when Louis XIV recognised William as King of Great Britain, but the anti-French alliance (especially with the German House of **Hanover*** [see Chapter 3]) was renewed in 1701 at the start of what became the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–14). The 1689–97 war caused the introduction of a system of National Debt and other significant financial developments [see ‘Government and Finance’ below], and the settlement between King and Parliament of 1698–9 saw control of the nation’s standing army now vested in Parliament.

Key Timeline Narratives 1660–1699

➡ **Naval, Trade and Colonial Expansion** The assumption of absolute power in France by King Louis XIV in 1661, and his expansionist policies in Europe and the rest of the world, which produced resentment and fear in Britain; but at the same time Charles II’s secret pro-French sympathies and negotiations with the French king; and the rapid development of British sea power in this period, with Parliament willing to grant funds to support the navy and new shipyards built at Sheerness and Devonport.

Related to this is Britain’s mercantile and colonial expansion, especially in North America and India (the East India Company, for example, founded Calcutta in 1690), but also in Africa (trading in gold, ivory and slaves), which led to conflicts with the French and Dutch in particular (there were Anglo-Dutch naval wars for much of the 1660s and again in 1672–4 over maritime power and trade); and

the founding throughout the period of new British colonies on the eastern seaboard of North America (e.g. North and South Carolina, the seizing of New Amsterdam [New York] from the Dutch, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and the establishing of Philadelphia); but also, by the early 1680s, of a French colonial empire there which stretched from Louisiana in the south to Quebec in the north.

- ➔ **Government and Finance** Throughout the period, further extreme tensions between king and Parliament resulted from the former's chronic shortage of money and the latter's resistance to voting him funds, especially without the right to scrutinise public spending. But towards the end of the period, under William III, a system of National Debt had been put in place (1693); the Bank of England was founded (1694), as was the Bank of Scotland (1695); financial reforms were introduced (overseen by Sir Isaac Newton and John Locke, who became Master of the Mint in 1696); the Royal Board of Trade was established (with Locke as one of its commissioners); and Lloyds' coffee-house became the headquarters of marine insurance (1692). Such financial innovations were central to the stabilising of the British economy and to the expansion of Britain's mercantile activities at home and abroad.
- ➔ **Law** As noted earlier, both Stuart monarchs and Parliamentarians had used censorship to control opposition, and this remained a feature of The Restoration, too, with Licensing Acts in 1662 and 1685 introducing strict pre-printing censorship for all English publications. However, the lapsing of this Act in 1695 laid the foundations for the freedom of the press in Britain.
- ➔ **Cultural Developments** Two of the best-known disasters of the early part of the period were the Great Plague of London in 1665 and the Great Fire of London the following year. However, as a result, Sir Christopher Wren was appointed 'Surveyor-General and principal architect' for the rebuilding of the capital city. Wren's architectural work in London and elsewhere (including St Paul's Cathedral, parts of Westminster Abbey, Buckingham House and Marlborough House) is one of the great cultural achievements of the age. But so, too, are the founding of the Royal Society (1662) and of the Clarendon Press, Oxford (1672); the mathematical and scientific work of Sir Isaac Newton and Edmund Halley; the philosophical writings of John Locke; the diaries of John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys; the carving of Grinling Gibbons; the music of Henry Purcell; and the paintings of Sir Peter Lely and Sir Godfrey Kneller.
- ➔ **Literature and Theatre** The commonest usage of the adjective 'Restoration' in literary studies is in 'Restoration Comedy', the drama which followed Charles's reopening of the theatres in 1660 – a bawdy but urbane reaction to the austere morality of the preceding Puritan culture. The problems of strict periodisation can be appreciated, however, if we note that one of the most admired Restoration Comedies is William Congreve's *The Way of the World*, first produced in 1700, and that George Farquhar's cognate comedies, *The Recruiting Officer* and *The Beaux Strategem*, date from 1706 and 1707 respectively. It is worth remembering, too, that other examples of 'Restoration literature' include John Milton's epic poems, Andrew Marvell's poetry, the prose of John Bunyan, the many plays and novels of the prolific woman writer, Aphra Behn, and the extraordinary flowering of drama by women playwrights which continues into the 18th Century.

Finally, there are the plays and poems of John Dryden, who is usually regarded as the harbinger of the **Augustan*** period in his deployment of **Neo-Classical*** forms and genres [see Chapter 3], and who therefore also indicates the impossibility of precise periodisation (he died in 1700). In this

context, too, we might register that the French poet and critic, Nicolas Boileau, published his critical essay, *L'Art poétique*, which outlines the principles of French classicism, in 1674 – a work imitated by Alexander Pope in his poem, *An Essay on Criticism*, written in 1709 and published in 1711.

2.8 HABEAS CORPUS

Latin: literally, 'have the body [brought into court before a judge]'.

In English and US law, this is a writ issued by a judge requiring an imprisoned person to be brought physically into court in order to state the reasons for, and examine the legality of, their detention. It was made enforceable by the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 in England, and is guaranteed in the US Constitution. In both countries, the right of Habeas Corpus can only be suspended during a period of emergency.

2.9 WHIGS

Although its etymology remains doubtful, 'Whig' probably derives from the Scottish word 'whiggamore', a supporter in the 16th and 17th Centuries of the Covenanters, the Scottish Presbyterians who fought for the belief that the Church should be governed by elected elders rather than bishops, and more generally for civil and religious liberties [see 1643, for example, in the timelines].

Whig and Tory were the terms for the major British political parties for the next century and a half. By 1679, Whig was applied to the political group, led by the Earl of Shaftesbury, opposed to the succession of James, Duke of York, Charles II's brother, and more generally to those upholding popular rights and opposed to the king. The Whigs were instrumental in bringing about the 'Glorious Revolution'; were in power in Britain from 1714 to 1760, most notably under the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole (1721–42); were finally ousted by the Tories (1783–4) who held power until 1830 (many Whigs sided with the Tory Party during the French Revolution in defence of the landed interest); they secured the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and other measures of reform; but by the late 1860s had merged with the new **Liberal*** Party [see glosses in Chapter 5]. Unlike 'Tory', the word no longer has currency in present-day politics.

2.10 TORIES

Etymologically, 'Tory' is again uncertain. It probably derives from the Irish word 'toraidhe', 'outlaw', 'highwayman', and was originally used for dispossessed Irish people who lived as robbers and attacked English settlers.

Tory also came to refer to marauders in the Scottish Highlands, and was then adopted around 1679 as a term of abuse for the political supporters of the succession of the future James II. After the ‘Glorious Revolution’ of 1688, the word gradually lost its abusive connotations and became the accepted name for the political party which supported the Anglican Church, the hereditary right to the throne, and the established political order. The Tories were briefly in power between 1710 and 1714, but their Jacobite* sympathies and negotiations with the ‘Old Pretender’ [see under **Stuart (continued)*** in this chapter] discredited them, and they were out of power until the accession of King George III in 1760, when many of them joined the ‘King’s friends’. After being ousted by the Whigs in 1830, the party was refashioned by Sir Robert Peel, and during the 1830s became the **Conservative Party** [see gloss on **Conservatives and Liberals** in Chapter 5]. The word is still in use as an informal term for the Conservatives.

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
		INTERREGNUM/COMMONWEALTH			
	1650	Cromwell returns from Ireland (although conquest continues); succeeds Fairfax as Lord General (of all forces in Commonwealth); Charles Stuart lands in Scotland – Cromwell invades & defeats Scots at Dunbar – Edinburgh Castle surrendered; Rump Parliament decides all court proceedings should now be in English; height of the Ranter & Digger movements; frontier between Eng. & Dutch colonies in N. America defined; [–1652] civil war in Barbados	Parliamentary journal, <i>Mercurius Publicus</i> , estab.d; tea 1st imported into England – coffee-house opens in Oxford; Hobbes, <i>Human Nature</i> [1st work of modern psychology]; Jeremy Taylor, <i>Holy Living</i> . Int. : Cornelle, <i>Nicomède</i> ; Anne Bradstreet, <i>The Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America</i> [1st American woman poet; pub.d in London without her knowledge]. Music : [c.] development of modern harmonic divisions. Art : Velázquez, 'Pope Innocent X'; Rembrandt, 'Man with a Golden Helmet'; Walker, 'Self-Portrait' [NPG]	P : Vaughan Andrew Marvell (1621–78) Pr/F : Donne	<i>Silex Scintillans: or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations</i> [enlarged edtn with 'Preface', 1655] 'An Horatian Ode upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland' [best-known poems pub. posthm.; v.1681] <i>Letters & Essays in Divinity</i> [pub. posthm.]
	1651	Charles Stuart crowned King of Scots at Scone – invades England – defeated by Cromwell at Worcester – flees to France; Eng. Army under Gen. Monck sacks Dundee; Navigation Act [hostile to Dutch] – promotes Eng. monopoly in merchant shipping; English annex St Helena; [–1652] Dutch 1st settle at Cape of Good Hope	Hobbes, <i>Leviathan</i> [on metaphysics, psychology & political philosophy]; Taylor, <i>Holy Dying</i> . Music : John Playford, <i>English Dancing Master</i> [describes country dances]. Art : Rembrandt, 'Young Woman with a Broom'	P : D'Avenant Vaughan John Cleveland (1613–58)	<i>Gondibert</i> [romantic epic poem] <i>Olor Iscanus</i> [secular poems] <i>Poems</i>
	1652	Act of Pardon & Oblivion to reconcile Royalists; Perpetuation Bill to secure all existing MPs as members – Army rejects it; Act 'for the Settling of Ireland' begins Cromwell's land confiscations; [–1654] 1st Anglo-Dutch [United Provinces] war [over trade disputes & Eng. claims to sovereignty in British seas] – Dutch defeated in the Channel by Admiral Blake – Eng. defeated off Dungeness; Sp. take Dunkirk; American colonies accept Parliamentary authority; Dutch fnd.d Cape Town	Blaise Pascal makes 1st calculating machine [from 1647]; Gerrard Winstanley, <i>Law of Freedom</i> [communistic theory]. Music : Giovanni Lully popularises the Minuet at Fr. Court. Arts : Carel Fabritius [pnt] 'A View of Delft' [NG]	P : Marvell	[c.] 'Upon Appleton House' & 'The Garden' [wrtn]
	1653	Long Parliament expelled by Cromwell – 'Short Parliament' instituted, aka 'Parliament of Saints' or 'Barebone's' Parliament [after member Praise-God Barebone (or Barbon), Anabaptist & 'Fifth Monarchy' preacher [v. next column] – members were selected from lists of nominations of 'godly men'] – soon dismissed; Cromwell appointed Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland by Instrument of Government [only written constitution Britain has ever had], with New Council of State; Eng. defeat Dutch fleet off Texel – shatters Dutch maritime supremacy; commercial treaty with Portugal	Height of 'Fifth Monarchist Men' [extreme Puritan sect advocating establishment of Christ's kingdom on earth by force as the final monarchy prophesised in the Book of Daniel following the four monarchies of Antichrist]. Art : Rembrandt, 'The Three Crosses'; [c.] Lely, 'Capel Sisters', 'Nymphs by a Fountain' & [undated] 'Abraham Cowley' [last two, Dulwich]; [c.] Jacob van Ruysdael [pnt] 'Castle of Bentheim'	P : Margaret Cavendish (Duchess of Newcastle; 1623–73) Pr/F : Izzak Walton (1593–1683) Dr : Shirley	<i>Poems and Fancies</i> <i>The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation</i> [expanded 5th edtn, 1676] <i>Cupid and Death</i> [masque]
	1654	1st Protectorate Parliament – MPs from all 3 kingdoms – Union of England, Scotland & Ireland recognised; Cromwell excludes republicans for	Anna Trapnel, Fifth Monarchist supporter, preaches & prophesies; Timothy Pont's maps of Scottish counties pub.d [drawn earlier]. Int. : Lit. : de	P : Marvell	'The First Anniversary' [pub.d]
		PROTECTORATE			

Bergerac, *Le Pédant Joué*; Mme de Scudéry, *Clélie* [Fr. chivalric novel]. **Art:** Rembrandt, 'Portrait of Jan Six', 'Bathsheba' & 'Woman Bathing in a Stream' [NG]; Fabritius, 'Soldier' & 'Goldfinch'

[–1660] the periodical, *Publick Intelligencer*, pub.d.; 1st Berlin newspaper pub.d. [–1757] Cristian Huyghens invents 1st pendulum clock; Hobbes, *De Corpore*. **Art:** [–1777]. St Surplice, Paris [classical-style church], built; Rembrandt, 'The Artist's Son, Titus' [> often uses son as model]; [c.] Jan Vermeer [pnt] 'Christ at the House of Mary and Martha' [SNG]

[–1657] Pascal, *Lettres Provinciales* [against Jesuits]. **Music:** D'Avenant evades ban on stage plays by claiming his were 'music & instruction' – opens opera house in London – stages 'The Siege of Rhodes' [sometimes claimed as 1st Eng. opera – with actress in cast]. **Art:** [–1667] Bernini builds colonnade of St Peter's, Rome; Velázquez, 'Las Meninas' & [–1657] 'Infanta Margarita'; Rembrandt, 'Jacob blessing the Sons of Joseph'; Murillo, 'Vision of St Anthony' [Seville Cathedral]; Vermeer, 'The Procuress'

Cromwell fnds new university college at Durham [dissolved 1660; v. 1832]; 1st fountain pen made in Paris. **Art:** [c.] Velázquez, 'The Spinners'; [c.] Rembrandt, 'The Apostle Paul', 'Old Man of Padua' & 'Self-Portrait' [SNG]; [c.] Vermeer, 'Girl Asleep at a Table' & 'Soldier and a Laughing Girl'

1st Eng. spring pendulum clock; John Evelyn, Eng. trans of *The French Gardener*, [–1659] Hobbes, *De Homine*. **Music:** D'Avenant, 'The Spaniards in Peru' ['music & instruction']. **Art:** [c.] Vermeer, 'Lady Reading a Letter at an Open Window' & 'Kitchen Maid'; Poussin, 'Landscape with Orion'; Pieter de Hooch [pnt] 'Courtyard in Delft with a Woman and Child' [NG] & 'Card Players in a Sunlit Room' [Royal Coll.]

Int. Lit.: Corneille, *Oedipe*; Molière, *Les Précieuses ridicules* [Fr. comedy]. **Music:** D'Avenant, 'Sir Francis Drake' ['music & instruction']

attacking 'government by a single person'; Board of Triers appointed to vet ministers given livings by patrons & 'Ejectors' to remove incapable clergy; Anglo-Dutch Peace of Westminster – recognises Navigation Act [v. 1651]; commercial treaties with Sweden, Portugal & Denmark; Nova Scotia taken from France

Parliament dissolved by Cromwell; Penruddock's Royalist rising in Wiltshire suppressed; Cromwell divides Britain into 11 administrative districts under major-generals; Anglican services banned; Anglo-Fr. treaty against Spain & commercial treaty – also excludes Charles Stuart from France; war with Spain in Sp. colonies – English take Jamaica; Blake defeats Barbary Coast pirate fleet off Tunis – asserts Eng. seapower in Mediterranean

2nd Protectorate Parliament – over 90 republicans & Presbyterians excluded; regiment of Grenadier Guards formed; Spain declares war on England; Blake intercepts & despoils Sp. treasure fleet; treaty between Spain & exiled Charles Stuart; Anglo-Fr. treaty of friendship; Dutch commence trade with China

Cromwell refuses title of king offered by 'Humble Petition & Advice' from Parliament; further 'Petitions' create new House of Lords & increase both Cromwell's & Parliament's power; great ceremony at Westminster for 2nd inauguration of Cromwell; [–1661] 5 successive bad harvests – trade depression begins; Treaty of Paris – Anglo-Fr. alliance against Spain; Blake destroys Sp. treasure fleet at Santa Cruz off Tenerife

Cromwell dies – son, Richard, succeeds as Lord Protector; New Parliament [incl. Lords] meets – 2 houses in conflict – soon dissolved; English & French defeat Spanish at Battle of the Dunes – England gains Dunkirk; French explore Minnesota; Dutch take last Portug. possession in Ceylon

Richard Cromwell in conflict with Army – resigns; 'Rump Parliament' [v. 1649] recalled & then expelled by John Lambert & Army; Royalist rising in Cheshire suppressed by Lambert; [–1660] Gen. Monk marches into England with Army of Scotland – Lambert sent against him

P: Cowley
Poems [incls series of 'Pindaric Odes', 'Davidels' (unfinished epic) & 'On the Death of Mr William Hervey']

Pr/F:
James Harrington
(1611–77)
The Common-Wealth of Oceana [political utopia]

P: (Bishop) Henry King (1592–1669)
Poems [pub. anon. & unauthorised; incl. 'The Exequy' – elegy to his wife, wrtn 1624]

P: Marvell
Pr/F: Browne
'A Poem upon the Death of his late Highness the Lord Protector'
Hydriotaphia: Urn Burial & The Garden of Cyrus

P: John Dryden (1631–1700)
Heroique Stanzas [on Cromwell's death]

PERIOD YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
1660	Gen. Monck marches S. – Fairfax persuades Lambert & Army not to oppose him – Monck reaches London & readmits to Rump Parliament members excluded by 'Pride's Purge' [v. 1648] – Long Parliament dissolves itself; Declaration of Breda by Charles Stuart sets out conciliatory terms for Restoration of the monarchy – invited to return to England as king by Convention Parliament – proclaimed Charles II – Earl of Clarendon, Chief Minister; Act of General Pardon, Indemnity & Oblivion; disbanding of New Model Army begins; [–1661] Navigation Law of 1651 re-enacted – transportation of goods to America only by Eng. ships [repeated 1662]; export of wool from Britain banned – seriously harmed trade [repeated 1662; in force until 1825]	Estab.mnt of Royal Society mooted [v.1662]; glass mirror factory at Vauxhall estab.d. Music: Master of the King's Musick created. Art: Kingston Lacy, Dorset, built; Prince Rupert intro.s mezzotint process in England; [c.] Lely, 'Self Portrait' [NPG] & 'Two Ladies of the Lake Family' [NG]; [–1664] Poussin, 'Four Seasons' [series]; [c.] Vermeer 'Street in Delft'; [c.] van Ruisdael, 'The Jewish Cemetery' & 'The Inn'; Albert Cuyp [pnt] 'River Landscape with Horseman and Peasants' [from 1655; NG]; [c.–1663] Jan Steen [pnt] 'Skittle Players Outside an Inn' [NG] Lit. 'Events': Charles II grants patents to D'Avenant [Duke's House, Lincoln Inn Fields; moves to Covent Garden, 1732/3] & Thomas Killigrew [Drury Lane; v.1663] for 2 theatres to reopen in London – 1st actresses permitted on Eng. stage	P: Dryden Pr/F: John Evelyn (1620–1706) Samuel Pepys (1633–1703)	<i>Astraea Redux</i> [poetic panegyric on Charles II – to offset <i>Heroic Stanzas</i> on Cromwell, v. 1659] [–1706] <i>Diary</i> [1st Pt covers period from birth in 1620, wrtn 1660; 2nd Pt dates from early 1680s; 3rd Pt, 1684–1706, contemporary account; pub.d 1818] [1/1/1660–31/5/69] <i>Diary</i> [wrtn in code; deciphered & partially pub.d 1825; fully pub.d 1970–83]
1661	Charles II crowned; Cavalier Parliament meets – confirms Acts of Convention Parliament; Corporation Act requires all holders of municipal office to take oath of allegiance; Act of Settlement restores some Ir. lands; episcopacy restored in Scotland; Lambert tried & executed for treason; New Model Army paid off – Charles II's army estab.d – Militia Act gives him supreme control of all armed forces; Louis XIV assumes absolute power in France	Evelyn attacks air pollution in London; Robert Boyle, <i>The Sceptical Chymist</i> – fnds modern chemistry; 1st banknotes issued in Sweden. Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>L'École des Maris</i> & <i>Les Fâcheux</i> . Art: [–1786] Palace of Versailles built for Louis XIV; Lely becomes portrait painter to Charles II; [–1662] Rembrandt, 'Conspiracy of Julius Civilis' & 'Head of Christ'; van Ruisdael, 'Landscape with Watermill'	P: Dryden Pr/F: Donne	<i>To His Sacred Majesty</i> [panegyric on Restoration] <i>XXVI Sermons</i> [pub. posthum.]
1662	Charles II m. Catherine of Braganza – Tangier & Bombay [v.1674] ceded to Britain by Portugal as part of dowry – Dunkirk sold to France; Restoration of C of E – final revision of Prayer Book; Act of Uniformity [ministers must consent to use revised Prayer Book] – non-conformist clergy ejected from livings; Charles's '1st Declaration of Indulgence' for dissenters; Law of Settlement moves people chargeable under Poor Law from parish of residence to that of birth; 'Hearth Tax' of 2s. p.a. imposed on every home in Britain	Charles II's Charter estab.s Royal Society; Robert Boyle [founder member of Royal Soc.] formulates 'Boyle's Law' on expansion of gas. Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>L'École des femmes</i> ; Michael Wigglesworth, <i>The Day of Doom</i> [1st American epic poem]. Art: Rembrandt, 'Syndics of the Amsterdam Cloth Hall'; [c.] Vermeer, 'View of Delft' & [c.–1664] 'Young Woman with a Water Jug'	Dr: Lady Cavendish Lit. 'Events':	<i>Plays</i> Licensing Act intro.s strict pre-printing censorship for all Eng. publications & bans import of anti-Xian literature; Act of Parliament bans male actors from playing women's parts
1663	1st attempt by Parliament to scrutinise public spending; republican rebellions in Ireland, Yorkshire & Durham; 1st Turnpike Act intro.s tolls; Charles II estab.s Sheerness Dockyard; Royal Africa Co. fnd.d to trade in ivory, gold & [–1698] slaves [reformed 1672]; colony of Carolina fnd.d [v. 1691]	1st Eng. guinea minted. Art: [–1665] Sir Christopher Wren builds Pembroke College Chapel, Cambridge; Steen, 'Morning Toilette' [Royal Coll.] & [c.] 'Merry Company' Lit. 'Events': Killigrew's 1st Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, built – King's Co. of actors perform there	P: Samuel Butler (1612–80) Dr: Katherine Philips ('the matchless Orinda'; 1631–64)	<i>Huclibras</i> Pt. I [Pt I of satirical poem; Pt. II, 1664; Pt. III, 1678] <i>Pompey</i> [trans of Corneille, <i>La Mort de Pompée</i> ; pf.d in Dublin & London]
1664	Treason trials in N. of England – 24 executions; Triennial Act [v.1641] repealed – no automatic summons of Parliament after 3 yrs; Conventicle Act bans religious assemblies other than C of E; Anglo-	Royal Society sets up committee to make English a better language for science; periwig style intro.d from France; Descartes, <i>De l'homme</i> . Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>Tartuffe</i> [pf.d, final revised version pf.d	P: Phillips Dr: Dryden	<i>Olor Iscanus. The Poems. By the incomparable, Mrs K.P.</i> [pirated edtn pmt.d 6 mths before her death] <i>The Rival Ladies</i> [tragic-comedy] & <i>The Indian</i>

- Dutch naval skirmishes in W. Indies & Africa – Eng. seize New Amsterdam from Dutch & rename it
New York – Parliament votes £2.5 million for war;
1st Royal Marine Regiment fnd.d.; French fnd E. & W. India Cos to rival Eng. colonisation
- The Great Plague of London kills c.100,000 people;
Cavalier Parliament meets in Oxford; Five Mile Act bans ejected ministers [v.1662] from living near corporate towns or teaching in schools; Parliament votes more funds for 2nd Anglo-Dutch naval war – Dutch fleet heavily defeated by Duke of York off Lowestoft – reconstituted Dutch fleet blockades Thames for 3 weeks; Eng. colony of New Jersey fnd.d [ceded by Dutch, 1664]
- 1665**
- The Great Fire of London destroys c.13,000 homes & 'old' St Paul's Cathedral; bitter tension between King & Parliament over war funding & inspection of naval accounts; France declares war on England – sea battles between English & Dutch – Prince Rupert & Monck [now Duke of Albemarle] finally victorious – 'Holmes' Bonfire': 250 Dutch trading ships burnt; French take Eng. possessions in Leeward Islands – [1667] Dutch capture Surinam [Dutch Guiana] – exchanged by English for Dutch possessions in NE America
- 1666**
- Dutch fleet enters Thames at Medway – burns laid-up Eng. battleships & captures the 'Royal Charles' – Earl of Clarendon, architect of Restoration settlement, banished by Charles II; [1673] 'Cabal Ministry' [Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale] in power; 1st parliamentary Accounts Commission; [1759] Act bans importation of Ir. livestock to England – later extended to other produce – severe damage to Ir. economy; English defeat French off Martinique & save Eng. W. Indies from annexation; French open tariff war against England; Treaty of Breda – Anglo-Dutch peace
1669. **Art:** Burlington House, London, 1st built; [1669] Wren builds Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford; Rembrandt, 'Jewish Bride'
- Sir George Etherege (1635–91)
- Dr:** Dryden
- The Indian Emperor*
- 1st publication of proceedings of Royal Society; Isaac Newton experiments with gravitation; Duc de La Rochefoucauld, *Maximes*. **Int. Lit.:** Jean de La Fontaine, *Contes et nouvelles en vers*. **Art:** Bernini completes High Altar of St Peter's, Rome [from 1657] & 'Bust of Louis XIV' [marble]; [c.] Rembrandt, 'Self-Portrait'; [c.] Vermeer, 'Woman Reading a Letter', 'Maid Handing a Letter to her Mistress', 'Head of a Girl', 'Woman Weighing Pearls', [c.–1668] 'Lace Maker', [c.–1670] 'Girl with a Flute' & 'Woman in a Red Hat'; [c.] van Ruisdael, 'Windmill at Wijk'; [1688] Murillo, S. Thomas of Villanueva Giving Alms'; Hobbema, 'The Watermill' [Wallace Coll.]
- [> present] *London Gazette* estab.d as official govt paper; Newton discovers integral calculus & prism of colour in rainbows. **Int. Lit.:** Molière, *Le Misanthrope* & *Le Médecin malgré lui*; Antoine Furetière, *Roman Bourgeois* [Fr. realist novel satirising lawyers]. **Music:** [1737] Antonio Stradivarius begins making & labelling his violins. **Art:** [2] Wren appnt.d 'Surveyor-General & principal architect' for rebuilding of London after Great Fire – St Paul's Cathedral [v.1675] & 51 parish churches result [incl. St James's, Piccadilly; St Bride's; St Stephen, Walbrook; St Mary-le-Bow; St Magnus the Martyr]; Lely, 'The Greenwich Flagmen' [portrait series of Duke of York & admirals who defeated Dutch fleet, 1665; NMM], 'Lady Byron' & 'Comtesse de Grammont' [both Hampton Court]; John Hayls [pnt] 'Samuel Pepys' [NPG]
- P:** Cavendish
Pr/F: John Bunyan (1628–88)
- The Blazing World*
Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners [spiritual autobiog.]
- P:** Dryden
Marvell
Milton
Philips
- Dr:** Dryden
- Annus Mirabilis, The Year of Wonders, 1666*
'The Last Instructions to a Painter' [poem on govt's mismanagement of Dutch war]
Paradise Lost [10 Bks; 2nd rev.d edtn, 12 Bks, 1674]
Poems [pub. posthum.; incl. *Pompey* & her trans of the greater part of *Cornelle's Horace* – v.1663–4]
Secret Love; or the Maiden Queen & *Sir Martin Mar-All; or the Feigned Innocence* [comedies]
- Systematic weather recordings begun. **Int. Lit.:** Bradstreet, *Works in Prose and Verse* [early American writings; v.1650, 1678]; Jean Racine, *Andromaque* [Fr. Neo-Classical drama]. **Art:** [c.>] Murillo, several series of paintings for religious buildings in Seville; Bernini, 'Angel with the Crown of Thorns' [marble]; [late-1660s] Lely, 'Windsor Beauties' [portrait series of royal maids of honour; Hampton Court]; [c.] Steen, 'Feast of St Nicholas'; [c.] John Michael Wright [pnt] 'Thomas Chiffinch' [NPG]

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
1668		Mutual acrimony between Houses of Parliament; (>) France [<i>contra</i> Spain] extends power in Europe – esp. in the Netherlands; Anglo-Dutch-Swedish alliance against France; 1st Fr. trading post in India	Newton constructs efficient reflecting telescope [8 1671]. Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>L'Avare</i> ; Racine, <i>Les Plaideurs</i> ; [–1694] La Fontaine, <i>Fables</i> . Art: [–1669] Rembrandt, 'Prodigal Son'; Lorraine, 'Landscape with Hagar and the Angel' [NG]; Vermeer, 'Astronomer' & [c.–1670] 'Lady at the Virginals with a Gentleman Listening' [Royal Coll.]; Steen, 'Twelfth Night'; Wright, 'Mrs Claypole' [NPG]	P: Thomas Traherne (1637–74) Dr: Cavendish Etherage Thomas Shadwell (c.1642–92) Theory/Crit: John Dryden	<i>Centuries of Meditations</i> (c. religious prose poems writn; mss of these & other poems discov.d in 1896; 1st pub.d, 1903 & 1908) <i>Plays, Never Before Printed She You'd if She Cou'd</i> <i>The Sullen Lovers: or the Impertinents</i> <i>An Essay of Dramatick Poesy</i> [wrtn 1666]
1669		James, Duke of York (later King James II), proclaims his conversion to RCism; Charles II nurtures secret RC, pro-Fr. sympathies – recalcitrant Parliament reinforces these – begins clandestine negotiations with France leading to secret treaty of 1670	Lit. 'Events': D'Avenant dies – John Dryden, Poet Laureate [–1701] Newton, Professor of Maths at Cambridge; William Penn [founder of Pennsylvania – v. 1681–2] pub.s <i>No Cross, No Crown</i> [Quaker writings]. Int. Lit.: Racine, <i>Britannicus</i> . Art: (c.) Rembrandt, 'Self-Portrait' [Kenwood House]; (c.) Vermeer, 'Lady Standing at the Virginal' [NG]	Dr: Frances Boothby (dates unknown) Theory/crit: Dryden	<i>Marcella</i> [1st original play by a woman pf.d on London stage; prnt.d 1670] <i>Defence of the Epilogue</i>
1670		Secret Anglo-Fr. Treaty of Dover – French given free hand in Holland – English receive Fr. subsidies; Duke of Monmouth (Charles II's illegitimate son), Captain General of Army, Hudson's Bay Co. estab.d for fur trading in N. America	Lit. 'Events': Dryden becomes Royal Historiographer John Ray, <i>Catalogue of English Plants</i> ; Pascal, <i>Pensees</i> ; Spinoza, <i>Tractatus theologico-politicus</i> . Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>Le Bourgeois gentilhomme</i> ; Racine, <i>Bérénice</i> ; Mme de La Fayette, <i>Zaïde</i> (early novel). Art: (c.) Vermeer, 'Allegory of the Art of Painting' & 'The Letter'; (c.) van Ruisdael, 'The Wheat Field' & 'View of Haarlem with Bleaching Grounds'	Dr: Dryden (Mrs) Aphra Behn (1640–89)	[–1671] <i>The Conquest of Granada</i> ; heroic drama in 2 Pts <i>The Forc'd Marriage: or, the Jealous Bridegroom</i> [tragi-comedy]
1671		Commons & Lords in conflict over Bill to ban RCs from office; Customs & Excise processes tightened; Charles II makes Henry Morgan (ex-pirate) Deputy Governor of Jamaica; pirates wreak destruction in Panama; [by now] great increase in Fr. naval power	Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>Les Fourberies de Scapin</i> ; (c.) Mme de Sévigné begins her 25 yrs of letters to her daughter. Art: Wren begins the Monument, London, commemorating the Great Fire & rebuilds Royal Exchange; [–1673] Murillo, 'St John of God Carrying an invalid', 'Moses Striking Water from the Rock'; 'Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes' & 'Plague-Stricken' [for chapel in Seville]; Meindert Hobbema [prnt] 'Ruins of Brederode Castle' [NG]	P: Milton Dr: Dryden William Wycherley (c.1641–1715) George Villiers (Duke of Buckingham; 1627–87)	<i>Paradise Regained</i> [4 Bks] & <i>Samson Agonistes</i> [verse drama] <i>Marriage à-la-Mode</i> [comedy] <i>Love in a Wood, or, St James Park</i> [comedy] <i>The Rehearsal</i> [satirical comedy on Dryden's heroic drama]
1672		Charles's 2nd Declaration of Indulgence [v. 1662] allows toleration to both Puritan & RC dissenters; 'Stop of Exchequer' – no capital repayments on government loans for 1 yr – many made bankrupt; Ashley Inow Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor – reorganises Economic Council; 3rd Anglo-Dutch war – Eng. & Fr. fleets defeated in Sole Bay – Prince William of Orange [later m. to Charles II's niece, Mary – v. 1677] leads Dutch troops [v. late-1680s]; Baltic trade thrown open to all Eng. merchants	Clarendon Press fnd.d – official press of Oxford University. Int. Lit.: Molière, <i>Les Femmes savantes</i> ; Racine, <i>Bajazet</i> . Music: John Banister starts 1st regular series in Europe of public concerts at Whitefriars, London	Pr/F: Marvell Dr: Shadwell Wycherley	<i>The Rehearsal Transpros'd</i> [satire against religious intolerance; Pt I pub.d anon.; Pt II, 1673, under his name] <i>Epsom Wells</i> <i>The Gentleman Dancing-Master</i>
1673		Conflict of interest leads Charles II to withdraw Declaration of Indulgence – assents to 1st Test Act; excludes all non-Anglicans from public office under	Int. Lit.: Racine, <i>Mithridate</i> ; Molière, <i>Le Malade imaginaire</i> . Music: John Playford, <i>Musical Companion</i> . Art: Wright, 'Sir Robert Vyner and His	P: Milton Dr: Dryden	<i>Poems</i> [2nd collected edtn] <i>Amboyna</i>

- Crown; violent anti-RC, anti-war & anti-court feeling in Parliament; Cabal disintegrates – Shaftesbury dismissed as Chancellor; Dutch defeat Eng. & Fr. fleets; French fnd factory in India
- 1674** Buckingham dismissed; Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer – reorganises Eng. finances; Parliament clamours for peace – 3rd Anglo-Dutch war ends; many Bills hostile to Court [incl. agitation to exclude James, Duke of York, from Succession] – Charles prorogues Parliament; Charles II gives Bombay [lv.1662] to E. India Co. which fnds Fort William [Calcutta]
- Danby cements his power; Parliament & King in conflict over finances; Charles II given 500,000 crowns by Louis XIV – prorogues Parliament for 15 months; [–1676] war against Native Americans in New England
- 1675** Danby cements his power; Parliament & King in conflict over finances; Charles II given 500,000 crowns by Louis XIV – prorogues Parliament for 15 months; [–1676] war against Native Americans in New England
- 1676** Secret treaty between Charles II & Louis XIV; further anxiety over Duke of York's religious stance; Fr. successes against Dutch alarm England
- 1677** Parliament recalled – Shaftesbury & Buckingham sent to the Tower for questioning its legality. Commons & Danby urge Charles II to assume anti-Fr. policy & alliance with Dutch – Navy supply increased; Princess Mary James, Duke of York's daughter] m. William III of Orange – public rejoicing in London; Anglo-Dutch treaty for peace with France; Charles given 2m. Fr. livres to keep Parliament prorogued till April 1678; [–1688] Eng. trade greatly prospers
- 1678** Charles II ratifies treaty with Dutch, but enters further secret subsidy agreements with Louis XIV; war with France urged & royal army raised, but Dutch make separate peace [of Nijmegen] – fears of an Eng. standing army result; Titus Oates 'reveals' [spurious] 'Popish Plot' [RC uprising to kill Charles & destroy Eng. Protestantism] – panic in London – many RCs prosecuted [incl. Viscount Stafford] [–1679] RCs excluded from either House of Parliament by 2nd Test Act – Shaftesbury leads attempts to exclude James, Duke of York, from Succession in favour of Duke of Monmouth; secret treaty of 1676 with Louis XIV revealed – Danby impeached – bitter conflict between King & Commons [incl. refusal to vote revenue] – Parliament prorogued; [–1685] importation of all Fr. goods into England banned
- Family [NPG]; Edward Pierce [sculpt] 'Sir Christopher Wren' [marble bust; Ashmolean]
- Lit. 'Events':**
- Int. Lit.:** Racine, *Iphigénie*. **Music:** Lully [comp] 'Alceste' [Fr. opera]; Matthew Locke [comp] incidental music to Shadwell's operatic adaptation of *The Tempest* as 'The Enchanted Island'
- [c.] Gottfried Leibniz & Newton simultaneously develop theory of calculus. **Music:** Locke, music for Shadwell's *Psyche* [early Eng. opera]. **Art:** Wren builds Royal Observatory, Greenwich & [–1711] present St Paul's Cathedral; Murillo, 'Girl and her Duenna' & 'Self-Portrait' [NG]
- Edmund Halley catalogues southern stars. **Int. Lit.:** [c.] Matsuo Basho develops Japanese haiku poetry. **Art:** [–1784] Wren builds Trinity College Library, Cambridge
- Co. of Masons fnd d; Halley observes transit of Venus; Spinoza, *Ethics* [pub. posthm.]. **Int. Lit.:** Racine, *Phèdre*. **Music:** Henry Purcell becomes Court composer. **Art:** Sir Godfrey Kneller [pnt] 'James Vernon' [NPG] & 'Duke of Monmouth'
- Int. Lit.:** Bradstreet, *Several Poems* [pub. posthm.; v.1650, 1667]; La Fayette, *Le Princesse de Clèves* [Fr. novel]. **Music:** Thomas Britton's weekly concerts begin in Clekenwell; 1st Ger. opera house opens at Hamburg; Henry Purcell [comp] music for *Timon of Athens*. **Art:** Murillo, 'Immaculate Conception'
- John Bunyan, imprisoned in Bedford gaol, begins writing *The Pilgrim's Progress* [v.1678]
- Nicolas Boileau, *L'Art poétique* [principles of Fr. literary Neo-Classicism – imitated by Alexander Pope, v.1711]
Milton dies; Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, rebuilt
- Theory/Crit:**
- Lit. 'Events':**
- P:** John Wilmot (Earl of Rochester; 1647–80)
Dr: Dryden
Wycherley
Thomas Otway (1652–85)
- 'A Satyr against Reason and Mankind'
- Aureng-Zebe*
The Country Wife
Alcibiades [tragedy]
- [c.] MacFlecknoe [wrtn; v.1682, 1684]
The Man of Mode, or, Sir Fopling Flutler
Don Carlos, Prince of Spain & Titus and Berenice
The Plain Dealer
- Pr/F:** Marvell
An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England [pub.d anon. – £100 reward offered for discovery of author]
The Rover [1st Pt of comedy; 2nd Pt, 1681]
All for Love; or, The World well Lost [based on *Anthony and Cleopatra*; pmt.d 1678]
The Rival Queens, or, the Death of Alexander [tragedy]
- P:** Vaughan
Pr/F: Bunyan
Dr: Behn
Otway
- Thalia Rediviva* [pub. unauthorised]
The Pilgrim's Progress [Pt I; enlarged edtn 1679; Pt II, 1684]
The Feign'd Curtezans [dedicated to Nell Gwynne]
Friendship in Fashion [comedy]

PERIOD YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
1679	Cavalier Parliament dissolved; James, Duke of York, exiled to Brussels as precaution; 1st 'Exclusion' Parliament – passes Habeas Corpus Act & Bill to exclude James from Succession – dissolved, killing Bill; Shaftesbury back in Privy Council (later again dismissed); 2nd 'Exclusion' Parliament called & prorogued & [–1680] 6 more times – 'Whigs' begin petitioning campaign to ensure Parliament meets – [c.] political party names, 'Whig' & 'Tory'; 1st used to identify sides in Succession/Exclusion conflict [v. chapter glosses for definitions]; revolt of Scottish Covenanters crushed at Bothwell Bridge by Monmouth	Halley, aged 23, elected Fellow of Royal Society (FRS); [c.] Niagara Falls discovered; [c.] in Mauritius, the Dodo [bird] becomes extinct; [–1714] Sir William Petty, <i>A Treatise on Taxes and Contributions</i> ; [–1681] Bishop Gilbert Burnet, <i>History of the Reformation in England</i> [vols I & II; vol. III, 1714]. Music: Purcell becomes Westminster Abbey organist; Alessandro Scarlatti, 'Gli Equivoci nell' Amore' [lit. opera]. Art: [>] Wren builds Ashmolean Museum, Oxford	Dr: Dryden & Lee	<i>Oedipus King of Thebes</i>
1680	'Petitioners' [Whigs] demand that Charles II assemble 1679 Parliament – 'Abhorers' [Tories] oppose; [–1882] Monmouth's semi-royal progresses through W. & NW England strengthen his case to be Protestant successor; Commons pass Exclusion Bill – Lords reject it; Stafford executed as suspect in 1678 'Popish Plot'; [c.] buccaneers seize Sp. ships at Panama & scourge S. Seas	[c.] penny postage system unsuccessfully proposed for London [v. 1840]; Newton sketches a steam-propelled vehicle; Sir Robert Filmer, <i>Patriarcha</i> pub.d [wrt]n during Charles I's 'personal rule'; extreme advocacy of Divine Right of Kings based on patriarch as natural head of family; demolished by John Locke in 1st of <i>Two Treatises</i> , v. 1681]. Int. Lit: Comédie-Française [theatre] fnd d. Art: Ragley Hall, Warwick, built; Wright, 'Sir Neil O'Neill' [Tate]; [c.–1885] Edward Hawker [pnt] 'Charles II' [NPG]	P: Otway Rochester Pr/F: Bunyan Dryden Dr: Dryden Otway	<i>The Poet's Complaint of His Muse</i> <i>Poems</i> [pub. posthum.] <i>The Life and Death of Mr Badman</i> [allegory] <i>Ovid's Epistles</i> [trans] <i>The Spanish Friar</i> <i>The History and Fall of Caius Marius, The Orphan, or, the Unhappy Marriage</i> [tragedies] & <i>The Soldier's Fortune</i> [comedy]
1681	Charles II refuses Exclusion Bill – Parliament withholds supplies – dissolved; new Parliament called to Oxford – 3rd Exclusion Bill – Parliament refuses Charles's offer of Regency of William of Orange for James, Duke of York – dissolved – James in exile; William Penn granted royal patent for land at Pennsylvania; [–1682] French explore entire Mississippi – claim territory as Louisiana – colonial empire now stretches from there to Quebec	[c.] 1st [oil] street lamps in London; Wren becomes President of Royal Society; John Locke, <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> [largely wrtn; pub.d anon., 1689–90]; Thomas Burnet, <i>Telluris Theoria Sacra, or, Sacred Theory of the Earth</i> [imaginary account of evolution]. Music: Purcell [comp] 'Swifter, Isis, swifter flow' [musical ode]. Art: Wren builds Tom Tower, Christ Church, Oxford	P: Dryden Marvell	<i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> [Pt I] <i>Miscellaneous Poems</i> [pub. posthum.; incl. 'To His Coy Mistress', 'The Garden', 'Upon Appleton House', 'Bermudas', 'On a Drop of Dew'] <i>The Roundheads; or the Good Old Cause</i> <i>Venus Preserv'd, or, A Plot Discover'd</i> [pmt.d 1682]
1682	Plot of radical Whigs under Shaftesbury – again faces trial for treason – flees country; Crown campaign against Whiggery begins – Charters of 65 boroughs remodelled – political power in London wrested from Whigs; James, Duke of York, returns – increases power; French fnd St Louis; Pennsylvania fnd d [incl. Delaware] – elected assembly issues Great Charter [constitution] – Penn's Treaty of Peace with Native Americans – plans city of Philadelphia	Halley observes eponymous Comet; Advocates Library, Edinburgh, fnd d [later, Scottish National Library]. Music: Lully, 'Persée' [opera]. Art: [–1692] Wren builds Chelsea Hospital for disabled soldiers; Badminton [Palladian mansion] built	P: Dryden Pr/F: Bunyan Dr: Behn	<i>The Medal, a Satyre against Sedition, Absalom and Achitophel</i> [Pt II – largely wrtn by Nahum MacFlecknoe [pirated edtn] <i>The Holy War</i> [allegory] <i>The City Heiress</i>
1683	London's Charter declared forfeit; Rye House plot to kill Charles II & brother James – Whigs Lord William Russell & Algernon Sidney executed – Duke of Monmouth, implicated by Shaftesbury, flees to Holland – John Locke, after Shaftesbury's fall & death, does the same; severe repression begins of Covenanters in Scotland	Sadler's Wells 'pleasure garden' [with 'Musick House'] opens on site of mineral water spring in N. London [proper theatre built, 1765 – entirely devoted to opera & ballet from 1934]; Haley's 1st full map of winds; Newton's gravitational theory of tides; Penn, <i>General Description of Pennsylvania</i>		

- 1684** Charles ignores Triennial Act & omits to call Parliament; James restored to all offices (incl. Privy Council in defiance of Test Act); 'killing times' in Scotland: c.100 Covenanters executed – 'Great Persecution' of Eng. dissenters; number of Fr. Huguenot churches reduced by c.75%; Hudson Bay Co. dividend 50%; Massachusetts Charter annulled – hostile reaction starts in American colonies; Bermudas become Crown Colony
- 1685** Charles II dies, King James II accedes; RCs appointed as Army officers in spite of Test Act – Parliament protests – prorogued; Earl of Argyle's rebellion in Scotland quashed – Argyle executed; Monmouth lands at Lyme – W. Country rebellion at Sedgemoor crushed – Monmouth executed – Judge Jeffreys's 'Bloody Assize' follows; Louis XIV revokes Edict of Nantes (v. 1598) – large-scale Huguenot migration to England – increases alarm in England at having an RC king; French settle in Texas; all Chinese ports opened to foreign trade; E. India Co. at war with Mogul Emperor
- 1686** James claims & uses prerogative to dispense with Parliamentary laws – 'Godden v. Hales' case supports Crown's right to ignore Test Act & give army commission to an RC – other pro-RC measures intro.d (e.g. RC appointed Dean of Christ Church, Oxford); all but one of Hudson Bay Co.'s trading forts captured by French
- 1687** Earl of Tyrconnel (RC) becomes Lord Deputy of Ireland & other RCs given high office; James II issues Declaration of Indulgence – suspends law in all ecclesiastical matters; lists of RCs & Nonconformists suitable for election (to pack Parliament) demanded of Lords Lieutenants – many resign – Parliament dissolved; William (of Orange) & Mary declare for both Tests & toleration in pub.d letter; E. India Co. transfers its HQ to Bombay; Connecticut's Charter annulled; Huguenots settle at Cape of Good Hope
- 1688** James II orders clergy to read 2nd Declaration of Indulgence – 'Seven Bishops' refuse – tried & acquitted; 'The Glorious Revolution': 7 opposition lords invite William & Mary to restore liberties of England – land at Torbay with powerful army – march on London – welcomed everywhere – anti-RC riots in London (word 'mob' 1st used) – James, deserted by ministers & troops, flees to France; William summons members of Charles II's Parliaments – calls a Convention Parliament; William Dampier, Eng. buccaneer, reaches Australia
- Heliograph invented; George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, *Character of a Trimmer* (defence of political position). **Art:** [–1685] Thomas Sadler (pnt) 'John Bunyan' [NPG]
- P:** Dryden
- Pr/F:** Bunyan
- P:** Waller
- Press Licensing Act [censorship] renewed; Huguenots begin silk manufacture in Britain; Sir Henry Wotton, *Reliquiae Wottonianae* [posthum. print.d]. **Art:** 508-foot-long Orangery erected at Versailles; [>] Wren builds Belton House, Lincs. – carvings by Grinling Gibbons; Kneller, 'Self-Portrait' [NPG] & 'Philip, Earl of Leicester'
- Halley explains trade winds, monsoons & salinity of sea; Newton presents 1st book of *Principia* (v. 1687) to Royal Society. **Art:** [–1696] Petworth House, Sussex, rebuilt
- Continuing attempts by James II to break Anglican monopoly in Oxford; Newton, *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* [3 books in Latin – pub.d in English, 1727]; Marquis of Halifax, *Letter to a Dissenter*; François Fénelon, *Traité de l'éducation des filles*. **Art:** [–1707] Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, built
- RC made President of Magdalen College, Oxford; Jean de La Bruyère, *Caractères* [Fr. moral & satirical pen portraits]. **Lit. Events:** John Bunyan dies; [–1689] loyalty to James II causes Dryden to lose Poet Laureateship & other public posts at the 'Glorious Revolution'
- Pr/F:** Behn
- Dr:** Shadwell
- P:** Dryden
- Matthew Prior** (1664–1721)
- The Hind and the Panther* [religious poem] & 'A Song for St Cecilia's Day, 1687'
- The Hind and the Panther: Transvers'd to the Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse* [with Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax; satirical poem on Dryden]
- Oroonoko, or the History of the Royal Slave* [early Eng. novel by woman novelist]
- The Squire of Alsatia* [comedy]
- The Pilgrim's Progress** [Pt II]
- Divine Poems*
- The Lucky Chance* [comedy]

PERIOD	YEAR	INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	AUTHORS	INDICATIVE TITLES
		Convention Parliament – Declaration (later Bill) of Rights (Completes work of Magna Carta); William III & Mary II proclaimed king & queen; James II lands in Ireland – Fr. & Ir. RC troops besiege Londonderry; Scots Jacobites' victory at Killiecrankie – defeated at Dunkeld; Scottish Convention Parliament accepts William & Mary – abolishes episcopacy; Toleration Act gives religious freedom to all who accept 36 of 39 Articles; Mutiny Act – Army legalised annually; export duty on Eng. corn abolished; William III builds 1st naval dockyard at Devonport; old Charters of colonies recognised by monarchs; [–1697] England joins League of Augsburg ['Grand Alliance'] in war against France; [–1725] Peter I ('the Great'), Tsar of Russia	[–1690] Locke, <i>Two Treatises</i> ... [pub.d anon.; v.1681] & 1st Letter on Toleration. Int. Lit.: Racine, <i>Esther</i> . Music: [c.] Purcell [comp] 'Dido and Aeneas' [early Eng. opera with libretto by Nahum Tate]. Art: [–1702] Wren builds Kensington Palace; Hobbema, 'The Avenue, Middleharnis' [NG]	Dr: Behn Shadwell	<i>The Widow Ranter</i> [pub. 1690] <i>Bury Fair</i>
	1689	General Election shifts influence from Whigs to Tories; Fr. fleet victorious at Beachy Head – burns Teignmouth – dominates Channel – fear of invasion – Parliament votes large sums for army & navy; [–1691] war in Ireland – William III's Protestant army victorious at Battle of the Boyne; E. India Co. sets up factory at Calcutta	1st weekly Eng. provincial paper issued in Worcester; Locke, <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> & <i>Second Letter Concerning Toleration</i> . Music: Purcell, 'Dionetian' [opera; adaptn from Beaumont & Fletcher]. Art: Stamford Hall, Leicestershire, begun	Dr: Lee Theory/Crit:	<i>Massacre of St Bartholomew</i> Sir William Temple, <i>Essay upon the Ancient and Modern Learning</i> [cites (spurious) <i>Epistles of Phalaris</i> (ed. Charles Boyle) as evidence that ancient works are best; begins 'the Battle of the Books' – v.1694 & Swift, 1704]
	1690	Public Accounts Act passed; Battle of Aughrim – Ir. Jacobites [v. chapter glosses] defeated – siege of Limerick successful – Treaty of Limerick ends Ir. rebellion; Eng. parishes made responsible for upkeep of highways; Massachusetts absorbs Plymouth Colony & receives new Charter; Carolina divides into N. & S. – constitutions modelled on Virginia's	Sir William Petty, <i>Political Survey, or Anatomy of Ireland</i> . Int. Lit.: Racine, <i>Athalie</i> . Music: Purcell, 'King Arthur, or the British Worthy' [opera; libretto by Dryden]. Art: [–1694] Andrea (Fra) Pozzo [pnt] 'Allegory of the Missionary Work of the Jesuits' Triumph of St Ignatius of Loyola' [frescoes, Rome]	Lit. 'Events':	<i>Compleat Library</i> , early Eng. periodical, 1st pub.d
	1692	Duke of Marlborough dismissed on suspicion of Jacobite intrigues; Macdonald highlanders massacred at Glencoe; Louis XIV & James II plan invasion of England – Fr. fleet destroyed off La Hogue; [–1693] British suffer land & sea defeats as Grand Alliance's war against Louis continues; Salem witchcraft trials in Massachusetts, New England	Lloyd's coffee-house estab.d as HQ of marine insurance; bank [later Coutts & Co.] opens in Strand; 1st auction house opens in London. Music: Purcell, 'Nymphs and Shepherds' [song for Shadwell's <i>The Libertine</i>] & 'The Fairy Queen' [opera; adaptn of <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>]. Art: Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire, begun	Pr/F: Dryden William Congreve (1670–1729)	<i>The Satires of Juvenal and Persius</i> [trans] <i>Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled</i> [novel; pub.d under name 'Cleophril']
	1693	Tontine Loan Act inaugurates 'National Debt'; Old E. India Co. obtains new Charter by bribery; Kingston, Jamaica, fnd.d	Locke, <i>Some Thoughts concerning Education</i> [advocates use of 'direct method' in learning foreign languages]	Dr: Congreve	<i>The Old Bachelor</i> & [–1694] <i>The Double Dealer</i> [comedies]
	1694	Mary II dies childless [v.1700] – William III remains king; Triennial Act limits Parliament to 3 yrs duration; 'Lancashire Plot' [Jacobite] uncovered; Bank of England fnd.d to finance loans to govmt;	Chelsea Royal Hospital opens; Mary Astell, <i>A Serious Proposal to Ladies for the advancement of their true and great interest</i> [advocates fnd.g all-female Anglican academy of learning; Pt II, 1697];	Dr: Dryden Theory/Crit: William Wotton	<i>Love Triumphant</i> [last play; wrtn 1693] <i>Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning</i> [with appendix by Richard Bentley]

proving *Epistles of Phalaris* a forgery; central to 'Ancients v. Moderns' controversy – v.1690 & Swift, 1704

Love for Love [comedy]
The Ventures and He Wins [comedy; 1st play
 pt.d at new theatre – see below]
 Agnes de Castro [tragedy]

Freedom of press estab.d in England by non-renewal of Licensing Act [v.1685]; 2nd theatre opens at Lincoln's Inn Fields, London – co. led by Thomas Betterton – many plays by new women dramatists pt.d there – see below

Love's Last Shift [comedy]

The Lost Lover, or, the Jealous Husband [comedy] & *The Royal Mischief* [tragedy]
Ibrahim, Thirteenth Emperor of the Turks [tragedy] & *The Spanish Wives* [comedy]
The Relapse [continuation & parody of Cibber's play above]

'Alexander's Feast; or the Power of Musique. An Ode, in Honour of St Cecilia's Day' & *The Works of Virgil* [trans]
The Mourning Bride [tragedy]
The Deceiver Deceived & *The Innocent Mistress* [comedies]
The Provoked Wife

Queen Catherine, or, The Ruins of Love [tragedy]
Fatal Friendship [tragedy]
Love and a Bottle [comedy]

The Constant Couple, or, a Trip to the Jubilee [comedy]
The False Friend; or, The Fate of Disobedience [tragedy]

Dictionnaire de L'Académie française pub.d. **Music:** Purcell, 'Jubilate' & 'Te Deum'

Leibniz, *Système nouveau de la nature*. **Music:** 1st public concert in Edinburgh; Bishop Ken, 'Awake, my Soul' [hymn]; Purcell, *The Indian Queen* [opera]; adapt of Dryden & Howard's play – v.1664; incld song 'I Attempt from Love's Sickness'! & 'The Tempest' [opera; adapt by Shadwell; incld song 'Arise, ye Subterranean Winds']

1st Eng. insurance company [for property] estab.d; [–1698] 1st Eddystone Lighthouse built; John Aubrey, *Miscellanies* [folklore/anthropology; only work pub.d in lifetime; *Brief Lives* pub.d as *Letters by Eminent Persons*, 1813; edited, 1898]. **Art:** [–1702] Wren builds Greenwich Hospital; [–1704] Carshalton House, Surrey, built

Britannia standard intro.d for silverware; [c.] Cotton Mather uses the term 'American' for English-speaking colonists. **Int. Lit.:** Charles Perrault, *Histoires ou Contes du Temps Passé* [fairy stories; incld 'Sleeping Beauty', 'Little Red Riding Hood', 'Bluebeard', 'Tom Thumb', 'Cinderella']. **Art:** [–] Gobel tapestries produced in Paris; [c.] Grinling Gibbons's carvings in St Paul's Cathedral
Theory/Crit: [–1699] dispute conts between Bentley & Boyle over *Epistles of Phalaris* in 'Battle of Books' [v.1690, 1694, 1704]

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK) fnd.d; Mrs White's Chocolate House opens [later 'White's' Club]; Newton calculates speed of sound
Theory/Crit: Jeremy Collier, *Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage* [Dryden attacked amongst others; fierce debate ensues]

Billingsgate becomes a market; Fénelon, *Adventures of Télémaque* [satirical novel – suppressed – pub.d 1717]

scandal of E. India Co.'s Charter exposed – India trade opened to all Eng. subjects

New Parliament passes Recoinage Bill, prompted by devaluation of silver coinage through 'clipping' – Locke & Newton instrumental in directing it; Bank of Scotland estab.d; [–1699] so-called 'King William's Ill Years' in Scotland – succession of bad harvests leads to great suffering; William retakes Namur from French

Act regulates treason trials in England; Jacobite plot to assassinate William III uncovered – Whigs pledge to defend king; Royal Board of Trade estab.d – Locke one of 1st commissioners; Newton, Master of the Mint; Window Tax intro.d in England [until 1851]; [c.] British & Fr. settlers in open conflict in N. America; Fort William, Calcutta, built

Figures of National Debt 1st known; [–1699] high wheat prices & 2nd failure of Scottish harvest cause serious famine in Britain; France & Grand Alliance sign Treaty of Ryswick – end of war – Louis XIV recognises William III as king – French restore only Fort Albany to Hudson Bay Co. – retain Acadia; [–1698] Royal Africa Co.'s monopoly of Africa trade withdrawn; Carribean buccaneers capture Cartagena – activities decline thereafter

Conflict between King & Parliament over size & role of standing army; 3rd failure of Scottish harvest causes deaths from starvation & widespread depopulation; 1st Partition Treaty: England agrees with other European powers on Sp. Succession & partition of Sp. Empire; 'New E. India Trading Co. fnd.d [v.1693–4]

Disbanding Bill passed – William III's regiments of Dutch Guards returned to Holland – naval estimates also reduced; final bad harvest in Scotland – c. 33% of population has left or is dead; [–1700] Dampier, in HMS *Roebuck*, sent to SW Pacific to explore NW coast of New Holland [Australia], New Guinea & New Britain

1695

1696

1697

1698

1699

CHAPTER 9

History of the English Language



Regardless of the many languages one is fortunate to be fluent in, English takes its place as one of the world's predominant forms of communication with its influences extending over as much as +2 billion people globally. The history surrounding its monumental rise is both a fascinating and rich one.

Where it all started

Many of you will be forgiven for thinking that studying an English Language course consists of English grammar more than anything else. While English grammar does play a part when taking courses to improve English overall, it is but a small part of the overall curriculum where one becomes immersed in a history that was partly influenced by myths, battles, and legends on one

hand, and the everyday workings of its various social class on the other.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the English language itself really took off with the invasion of Britain during the 5th century. Three Germanic tribes, the *Jutes*, *Saxons* and *Angles* were seeking new lands to conquer, and crossed over from the North Sea. It must be noted that the English language we know and study through various English language courses today had yet to be created as the inhabitants of Britain spoke various dialect of the Celtic language.

During the invasion, the native Britons were driven north and west into lands we now refer to as Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The word *England* and *English* originated from the Old English word *Engla-land*, literally meaning “the land of the Angles” where they spoke *Englisc*.

Old English (5th to 11th Century)

Albert Baugh, a notable English professor at the University of Pennsylvania notes amongst his published works that around 85% of Old English is no longer in use; however, surviving elements form the basis of the Modern English language today.

Old English can be further subdivided into the following:

- **Prehistoric or Primitive** (5th to 7th Century) – available literature or documentation referencing this period is not available aside from limited examples of **Anglo-Saxon runes**;
- **Early Old English** (7th to 10th Century) – this period contains some of the earliest documented evidence of the English language, showcasing notable authors and poets like **Cynewulf** and **Aldhelm** who were leading figures in the world of Anglo-Saxon literature.
- **Late Old English** (10th to 11th Century) – can be considered the final phase of the Old English language which was brought about by the Norman invasion of England. This period ended

with the consequential evolution of the English language towards Early Middle English.



Old English Grammar

- Old English had a very complicated grammatical system, with a number of different declensions of the noun and a three gender system, and with two declensions of the adjectives.
- This period has often been described as the period of “full inflections”, since the inflections(grammatical endings)of nouns, adjectives and verbs were preserved in full.
- Being highly inflected, Old English had a relatively free word order(syntax).Inflections make meaning less dependent on word order.
- In Old English we find four cases, Nominative, Accusative, Gentive, and the Dative case.

Early Middle English

It was during this period that the English language, and more specifically, English grammar, started evolving with particular attention to syntax. Syntax is “*the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a*

language,” and we find that while the British government and its wealthy citizens Anglicized the language, Norman and French influences remained the dominant language until the 14th century.

An interesting fact to note is that this period has been attributed with the loss of case endings that ultimately resulted in inflection markers being replaced by more complex features of the language. *Case endings* are “a suffix on an inflected noun, pronoun, or adjective that indicates its grammatical function.”

Vowel changes between Old and Early Middle English

Old English

i:, y: → i:

æ: → ɛ:

o: → ɔ:

i, y → i

Middle English

e:, (ø:) → e:

ɑ: → ɔ:

u: → u:

æ, a → a

Late Middle English

It was during the 14th century that a different dialect (known as the *East-Midlands*) began to develop around the London area. Geoffrey Chaucer, a writer we have come to identify as the *Father of English Literature* and author of the widely renowned *Canterbury Tales*, was often heralded as the greatest poet of that particular time. It was through his various works that the English language was more or less “approved” alongside those of French and Latin, though he continued to write up some of his characters in the northern dialects.

It was during the mid-1400s that the **Chancery English** standard was brought about. The story goes that the clerks working for the Chancery in London were fluent in both French and Latin. It was their job to prepare official court documents and prior to the 1430s, both the aforementioned languages were mainly used by royalty, the church, and wealthy

Britons. After this date, the clerks started using a dialect that sounded as follows:

- gaf (gave) not yaf (Chaucer's East Midland dialect)
- such not swich
- theyre (their) not hir

As you can see, the above is starting to *sound* more like the present-day English language we know.

Early Modern English

The changes in the English language during this period occurred from the 15th to mid-17th Century, and signified not only a change in pronunciation, vocabulary or grammar itself but also the start of the *English Renaissance*. The English Renaissance has much quieter foundations than its pan-European cousin, the Italian Renaissance, and sprouted during the end of the 15th century. It was associated with the rebirth of societal and

cultural movements, and while slow to gather steam during the initial phases, it celebrated the heights of glory during the *Elizabethan Age*.

Caxton introduced printing into England in the 1470s, and written texts became much more widely available than before. Printing was the catalyst for the major upheavals of the sixteenth century which were linked in various ways to the Renaissance and the Reformation. It is from about this time that scholars began to write in English instead of Latin, and as a result many Latin words were borrowed into English. English literature flourished at the end of the sixteenth century, the time of Shakespeare (1564—1616). The Authorized Version of the English Bible was published in 1611.

It was **William Caxton**'s innovation of an early printing press that allowed Early Modern English to become mainstream. The Printing Press was key in standardizing the English language through distribution of the English Bible. Caxton's publishing of Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur* (the Death of Arthur) is

regarded as print material's first bestseller. Malory's interpretation of various tales surrounding the legendary King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, in his own words, and the ensuing popularity indirectly ensured that Early Modern English was here to stay.

It was during Henry the VIII's reign that English commoners were finally able to *read* the Bible in a language they understood, which to its own degree, helped spread the dialect of the common folk. The end of the 16th century brought about the first complete translation of the Catholic Bible, and though it didn't make a markable impact, it played an important role in the continued development of the English language, especially with the English-speaking Catholic population worldwide. The end of the 16th and start of the 17th century would see the writings of actor and playwright, William Shakespeare, take the world by storm.

Why was Shakespeare's influence important during those times? Shakespeare started writing during a time when the

English language was undergoing serious changes due to contact with other nations through war, colonisation, and the likes. These changes were further cemented through Shakespeare and other emerging playwrights who found their ideas could not be expressed through the English language currently in circulation. Thus, the “adoption” of words or phrases from other languages were modified and added to the English language, creating a richer experience for all concerned.

It was during the early 17th century that we saw the establishment of the first successful English colony in what was called *The New World*. Jamestown, Virginia, also saw the dawn of *American English* with English colonizers adopting indigenous words, and adding them to the English language.

The constant influx of new blood due to voluntary and involuntary (i.e. slaves) migration during the 17th, 18th and 19th century meant a variety of English dialects had sprung to life, this

included West African, Native American, Spanish and European influences.

Meanwhile, back home, the English Civil War, starting mid-17th century, brought with it political mayhem and social instability. At the same time, England's puritanical streak had taken off after the execution of Charles I. Censorship was a given, and after the Parliamentary victory during the War, Puritans promoted an austere lifestyle in reaction to what they viewed as excesses by the previous regime. England would undergo little more than a decade under Puritan leadership before the crowning of Charles II. His rule, effectively the return of the Stuart Monarchy, would bring about the **Restoration** period which saw the rise of poetry, philosophical writing, and much more.

It was during this age that literary classics, like those of John Milton's **Paradise Lost**, were published, and are considered relevant to this age!

Late Modern English



The *Industrial Revolution* and the *Rise of the British Empire* during the 18th, 19th and early 20th-century saw the expansion of the English language. The advances and discoveries in science and technology during the Industrial Revolution saw a need for new words, phrases, and concepts to describe these ideas and inventions. Due to the nature of these works, scientists and scholars *created* words using Greek and Latin roots e.g. bacteria, histology, nuclear, biology. You may be shocked to read that these words were created but one can learn a multitude of new facts through English language courses as you are doing now!

Colonialism brought with it a double-edged sword. It can be said that the nations under the British Empire's rule saw the introduction of the English language as a way for them to learn, engage, and hopefully, benefit from "overseas" influence. While scientific and technological discoveries were some of the benefits that could be shared, colonial Britain saw this as a way to not only

teach their language but impart their culture and traditions upon societies they deemed as *backward*, especially those in Africa and Asia.

The idea may have backfired as the English language walked away with a large number of foreign words that have now become part and parcel of the English language e.g. shampoo, candy, cot and many others originated in India!

English in the 21st Century

If one endeavours to study various English language courses taught today, we would find almost no immediate similarities between Modern English and Old English. English grammar has become exceedingly refined (even though smartphone messaging have made a mockery of the English language itself) where perfect living examples would be that of the current British Royal Family. This has given many an idea that speaking *proper* English is a touch snooty and high-handed.

Modern Standard English can be traced to about the time of Chaucer, but was for a long time variable in spelling, in the use of words, and in the details of English grammar. After the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, there was considerable interest in fixing the language, and in 1712 Jonathan Swift proposed the setting up of an Academy to do this. By default, however, it was left to scholars to decide on what should be included in Standard English. Johnson's dictionary of 1755 did much to standardize spellings and fix the meanings of words. From the 1760s there was increasing interest in fixing a standard of English pronunciation, which resulted in a tradition of pronouncing dictionaries, of which the most influential was Walker's dictionary of 1791. It was not until the present century that a standard pronunciation was described in detail. This is Daniel Jones's *Received Pronunciation*, which was adopted by the BBC in the 1920s as a standard for broadcasting.

Language and Social Change:

Even from this broadly sketched outline it is immediately clear that the history of the language has been determined in various ways by social change. For most of the 1500 years of its history English has been subjected to a pattern of continuous small-scale change interrupted by major events which have brought about dramatic and sudden change. It is these major discontinuities that enable us to divide the history of the language into convenient 'periods'. The first of these continued until shortly after the Norman Conquest and is known as *Old English*. The period of French domination is the *Middle English* period, and finally, from about the time of the introduction of printing, when the language becomes recognizably similar to the modern language, it is possible to talk of *Modern English*. In order to understand the details of language change, it is important to investigate the kind of social changes that are involved and how they can bring about changes in the language.

Language Contact:

The English language has not existed in isolation and has always been in close contact with other European languages. The effect of contact may be to determine which of several languages is used in particular social situations. Conquest by foreign invaders is inevitably followed by the introduction of the languages of the invaders, and this can take several forms. The new language may take hold permanently, as in the case of Anglo-Saxon or the invaders may eventually give up their language, as in the case of the Danes and the Normans. Where several languages are in use simultaneously, they may have different functions: for example, after the Norman conquest English and French were used as vernaculars, and Latin was used as the language of record.

When a language is given up, its users may transfer some of its patterns into the new language. In this way foreign influence has peaked when Danes adopted Anglo-Saxon, when bureaucrats began to use English rather than French, and when scholars began

to write in English rather than Latin. The process of adopting features of another language is known as *borrowing*, and the most readily borrowed items are words. English has thousands of words borrowed from Danish, French and Latin. In more recent centuries words have been borrowed from all over the globe as a result of mercantile contact and imperial expansion.

Contact must be taken into account when we consider the origin of the English language. It is self-evident that it is not a single object with a single origin. English vocabulary, expressions and idioms come from a wide range of sources, mainly Latin, French and Germanic, but also Hindi, Hungarian and native American and Australian languages. English pronunciation is largely Anglo-Saxon, but also in part Danish and French. English grammar is basically Germanic, but it has been modified by French and Latin.

Language and Power:

Language is an important factor in the maintenance of power, and an understanding of power relations is important in tracing the history of a language. In the medieval period, the relevant power was possessed by the church. The important language was Latin, and written English was moulded according to the language practices of the church. Most of our modern literacy practices were closely modelled on those originally developed for Latin. When the power of the church was challenged by the growing power of the state, the prestige of Latin was recreated in English, and the new language of power was a Latinate form of English.

For much of the modern period, English was the language of the English national state, as it grew from a small kingdom to a major empire. The growth of the nation state, the cult of nationalism at the court of Elizabeth, the seventeenth-century revolutions, and worldwide expansion are all reflected in the history of the language. When English was an unimportant

vernacular, it was associated with the common people, but after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 it was the language of the 'politest part of the nation'. Soon there was a widespread belief that the common people did not speak proper English at all. Since the middle of the present century power has shifted away from Britain to the United States, and new technologies are creating new relationships which will affect the language in the next millennium in ways we cannot even guess.

Like most of the more than 5,000 languages in the world, English belongs to a language family, that is, a group of languages that are related to each other genetically and share a common ancestry. The “genes” they share are inherited linguistic features which have been transmitted through time over the history of the languages in question. The notion of a language family is founded on the observation that two or more languages may contain features of lexicon (vocabulary), phonology (sound), morphology (word structure), and syntax (grammar) which are too numerous, too fundamental, and too systematic to be due to

chance, to general features of language design (typology), or to borrowing through contact. The language family to which English belongs is known as the Indo-European (IE) language family, and the common ancestor from which the Indo-European languages derive is called Proto-Indo-European (PIE). The subgroup within Indo-European to which English belongs is Germanic, specifically West Germanic.

How do we know that languages share “genetic material,” and are therefore to be grouped within the same language family? We begin with a few simple illustrations with languages which will be familiar to most readers. Everyone knows that the “Romance” languages (such as French, Italian, and Spanish) are all in some way descended from Latin. What this means is that the Romance languages are all “sister” languages, and that they stem from a common ancestor, thereby forming a genetic group (more specifically a subgroup).



One through ten in some Romance languages:

English	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Romanian	Latin
One	uno	Un	Uno	Um	Unu	unus
Two	Due	Deux	Dos	Dois	Doi	Duo
Three	Tre	Trois	Tres	Tres	Trei	tres
Four	quattro	quatre	cuatro	quarto	patru	quattuor
Five	cinque	cinq	cinco	cinco	tint	quinque
Six	sei	Six	Seis	Seis	Sase	sex
Seven	sette	Sept	Siete	Sete	Sapte	septem
Eight	Otto	huit	Ocho	oito	optu	octo
Nine	nove	neuf	nueve	nove	nao	novem
Ten	dieci	Dix	Diez	dez	dzate	decem

Of course the existence of similarities among these five Romance languages is easy to explain. They share a common ancestor language (Latin), and have inherited the lower numerals directly from this source; i.e., the words are “cognates” and the languages are “sisters.”

New Words and Worlds in Early Modern English

During the six decades of Shakespeare's life, more words entered the English language than at any other time in history. Science and commerce, exploration and colonial expansion, literature and art—all contributed to an increased vocabulary drawn from Latin, Greek, and the European and non-European languages. While the lexicon of Old English took only 3 percent of its vocabulary from elsewhere, nearly 70 percent of our modern English lexicon comes from non-English sources. Recent statistical analyses of loan words throughout history affirm, too, that the bulk of this borrowing came in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

Dictionaries emerge as guides to this new lexical landscape, as if language were a brave new world akin to that of the explorers or the colonists. By 1658, Edward Philips could affirm this link between the verbal and the voyaging in the title of his *New World of Words*, a dictionary that affirmed not simply the voracity of English for new terms but the imperial aspirations of England.

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