

SUMMARY OF HISTORY

Note to students: These important events of history, beginning with later medieval times, are discussed here in only the briefest manner. To learn more about each of these personalities and events you would do well to look them up in Langer and read the more extensive summary provided there.

- 1254-1273. The Great Interregnum, a postscript to the conflict of the Hohenstaufens and the popes: no German king is made emperor during these years (page 227 in Langer). The interregnum ends in 1273 with the election of Rudolf of Hapsburg as emperor (page 323 in Langer).
1270. The Eighth Crusade. The last led by Louis IX of France. It is cut short by his death in Tunis. This is the last crusade of real importance (Langer, p. 277).
- 1271-1295. Marco Polo travels to China and is taken into the service of Kublai Khan.
- 1272-1307. Reign of Edward I of England, a great legislator who makes important advances in systematizing English law and institutions. His parliament of 1295 is called the "Model Parliament" because all classes of the kingdom are represented (Langer, 214-15). Edward's son, born in Wales, is the first heir to the English throne to bear the title, Prince of Wales.
- 1273-1291. Reign of Rudolf I of Germany, the first Hapsburg emperor. He is less interested in imperial pretensions than in consolidating the power and holdings of his own family, which he strengthens notably by the acquisition of Austria (to remain under Hapsburg rule till 1918).
- 1285-1314. Reign of Philip IV (the Fair) of France, marked by extraordinary growth and consolidation of royal power—at Philip's death France is virtually an absolute monarchy. The first meeting of the Estates-General (clergy, nobility, and townsmen) is called in 1302, to give support to the king in his controversy with Pope Boniface VIII over the latter's claims of papal supremacy (Langer, 247-8).
1290. The Jews are expelled from England by Edward I, not to return until the middle of the 17th century.
- 1294-1303. Papacy of Boniface VIII. Unam Sanctum (1302), his vigorous assertion of papal power and rights, is submerged by rising national consciousness in western Europe. Edward I of England and Philip IV of France, supported by their respective national assemblies, win out over Boniface in controversies over the right of lay rulers to tax the clergy and to try them for crimes (Langer, 237-8).
- 1305-1314. Papacy of Clement V, a Frenchman, elected after an 11-month conclave. He never leaves France and, in 1309, settles in Avignon (a papal possession), the first of seven popes to reside there (the Babylonian Captivity of the Church, so-called because it covered just over 70 years, 1305-1378). Clement generally yields to the demands of the French king, Philip IV. (Read pp. 308-312 in Langer.)

1314. Battle of Bannockburn (June 24). The Scots under Robert Bruce defeat the English under Edward II and win independence. Final union of England and Scotland does not take place until 1603.
- 1327-1377. Reign of Edward III of England, a popular monarch and hardy soldier. The events of his long rule reflect the course of the Hundred Years' War. The division of Parliament into two houses, later called Lords and Commons, begins. (Langer, 287-8.)
- 1338-1453 The Hundred Years' War between England and France. The immediate cause is a dispute arising from English interest in the Flemish wool trade. Edward III of England is persuaded by his Flemish allies to assert his claim to the French throne. The deeper cause is the aim of the French kings to drive the English from Aquitaine, their remaining French possession, and the contrary desire of the English kings to hold Aquitaine and regain Normandy and their other former French territories. The English, with vastly superior military tactics, win most of the celebrated battles: Crecy (1346), Poitiers (1356), Agincourt (1415); for a time they are once more masters of Normandy. But with the advent of Joan of Arc (1428), a new national spirit among the French people abets the political aims of their king, and by 1453, the English have lost all their French holdings except Calais, which they retain until 1558 (Langer, 287-303 covering France and England in this period). Dr. Hoeh has emphasized that one of England's greatest national blessings was this loss in the Hundred Years' War! It got their eyes off the continent, saved them from European entanglements, and caused them to look to the seas and overseas colonization.
- 1346-1378. Reign of Charles IV (of Luxembourg) as German emperor; as Charles I, king of Bohemia. As emperor, he issues the Golden Bull (1356). His reign in Bohemia is one of the great periods in its history (Langer, page 327).
- 1348-1350. The Black Death, an epidemic of the plague that had originated in Constantinople, devastates western Europe, reducing the population in some places by as much as half!!
1356. The Golden Bull, promulgated by Emperor Charles IV, affirms that the German emperor is to be chosen by a majority of the seven electors (the Archbishops of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the King of Bohemia). Papal confirmation is no longer a necessity. The decree marks the triumph in Germany of the principle of elective monarchy (Langer, 325).
- 1370-1378. Papacy of Gregory XI. He moves to Rome from Avignon (1377), thus ending the Babylonian Captivity of the Church (Langer, 310).
- 1378-1417. The Great Schism of the Church, which begins when cardinals opposed to Pope Urban VI (1378-89), an Italian who intends to remain at Rome, elect Clement VII, who rules from Avignon. Two lines of popes are thus established, and the states of Europe support one or the other according to political considerations!

1382. Under the direction of John Wycliffe, the Vulgate Bible is translated into English.
- 1385-1433. Reign of John I of Portugal, founder of the Avis dynasty, father of Prince Henry the Navigator. The beginning of the great period of Portuguese history, marked by important voyages of discovery.
1409. The Council of Pisa, called to end the Great Schism, chooses a pope of its own and declares the Roman and Avignonese popes deposed. But they refuse to resign--so now there are three popes! (Langer, 310.)
1410. Battle of Tannenburg (July 15). The Teutonic Knights are defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians, but in the subsequent settlement (first peace of Thorn, 1411), Poland fails to regain access to the Baltic (Langer, 333).
- 1414-1417. The Council of Constance ends the Great Schism by deposing the three rival popes and electing in their place Cardinal Colonna as Pope Martin V (1417-1431). It also tries and condemns as a heretic John Hus, the Bohemian religious reformer, who is burned at the stake (Langer, 312, 327-8).
- 1422-1461. Reign of Charles VII of France. The liberation of Orleans by Joan of Arc and Charles's coronation soon afterwards (1429), form a turning point in the Hundred Years' War. The French army is at last reorganized as an up-to-date fighting force, and the English are driven from Normandy (1450) and from Aquitaine at Castillon (1453), marking the end of the war. Calais remains the last English stronghold on the continent (Langer, 302).
- 1422-1461. Reign of Henry VI of England, an infant at his accession, troubled throughout his life by periods of insanity. It is a disastrous reign, marked abroad by the final defeats of the Hundred Years' War in France and, at home, by continuous civil strife, including the beginning of the Wars of the Roses (1455). (Langer, 291-3)
1429. Joan of Arc (lived 1412-31) raises the siege of Orleans (May 8).
1431. Joan of Arc is burned at the stake for witchcraft by the English in Rouen (Langer, 302).
1438. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, issued by Charles VII of France, asserts the autonomy of the Church in France against the authority of the Pope, establishing the policy known as Gallicanism (Langer, 302). (A pragmatic sanction is a royal pronouncement with the force of law.)
- 1438-39. Reign of Albert II (Hapsburg), emperor of Germany. Henceforth in practice the imperial title is hereditary in the Hapsburg family. (Langer, 325.)
- 1440-1493. Reign of Frederick III, emperor of Germany. He is the last emperor crowned (1452) at Rome by the pope (Langer, 326-7). (Note page 429 in Langer: In 1530 Charles V is crowned emperor by the pope, but at Bologna. This was the last coronation of a German emperor by the pope.)

- 1447-1455. Papacy of Nicholas V, scholar and humanist, founder of the Vatican library.
1453. Fall of Constantinople (May 29). The Turks, under Mohammed the Conqueror, breach the walls of the city and capture it. After a thousand years, the Byzantine Empire comes to an end! The year 1453 is often regarded as the ending date for the Middle Ages. (Langer, 352.)
1454. Traditional date for the invention of printing with movable metal type. This invention is usually attributed to Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, printer of the so-called Mazarin Bible (1456). (Langer 326-7.)
- 1455-1485. Wars of the Roses in England. The House of Lancaster (its emblem a red rose) and the House of York (its emblem a white rose) fight an intermittent civil war for the throne of England. The war ends when the Lancastrian claimant, Henry Tudor, is crowned Henry VII. The Houses of Lancaster and York are united when Henry marries the daughter of Edward IV of York (1486). (Langer, 293.)
- 1462-1505. Reign of Ivan III (the Great) of Russia, who may be regarded as the first national sovereign of Russia. He brings under Moscow's rule almost all the Russian principalities, including Novgorod (1478), and repudiates the overlordship of the Mongols (the "Tartar yoke"). (Langer, 341-2.)
- 1479-1516. Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic monarchs of Spain: Isabella, queen of Castile (1474-1504); Ferdinand, king of Aragon (1479-1516). Although the crowns of Castile and Aragon are not actually united until the reign of their grandson, Charles I, Ferdinand and Isabella build up central royal power in Spain, curbing the privileges of the feudal aristocracy and regulating the power of the Church. The year 1492 sees not only the discovery of America by Columbus, in Isabella's service, but also the fall of the Moorish kingdom of Granada (the final triumph of the reconquest), and the expulsion of the Jews (the Moors are expelled in 1502). The Inquisition is active, particularly against Christians of Jewish or Moorish background (Langer, 415).
- 1493-1519. Reign of Maximilian I as German emperor. He attempts to reorganize the empire, dividing it into ten administrative areas or "circles." By advantageous marriages he furthers the Hapsburg fortunes: his own wife, Mary of Burgandy, is heiress to the Burgundian lands in the Netherlands and the Franche-Comte; their son marries the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Thus, the inheritance of Maximilian's grandson Charles (Emperor Charles V, the one Luther met in 1521, Langer, 428) is one of formidable size and diversity (Langer, 426-8, 415).
- 1509-1547. Reign of Henry VIII of England, who represents the claims of both Lancaster and York. He married six times—see Langer for the names of his wives! He wages war against France and Scotland (1512-14). He founds the royal navy. Beginning of the English Reformation is marked by the Act of Supremacy (1534), which names the king supreme head of the English church. In 1539 the Statute of the Six Articles defines heresy. Ireland is made a kingdom (1542). (Langer, 395-8.)

1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1475-1517) discovers the Pacific Ocean (Sept. 25).
- 1515-1547. Reign of Francis I of France (of the house of Valois). He is almost constantly at war with Emperor Charles V, for Hapsburg power all but surrounds France and conflicts as well with French ambitions in Italy. Though a Catholic monarch, Francis does not hesitate to ally himself against the Emperor with the Turks and the German Protestants (Langer, 409-411).
1517. Beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Germany, when Martin Luther (1483-1546) nails to the church door at Wittenberg his 95 theses against the abuse of indulgences (Oct. 31). (Langer, 428.)
1519. Hernando Cortes begins the conquest of Mexico.
- 1466-1536. Contemporary with Luther was the great Reformation scholar and author Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. Though a great humanist scholar, he remained a Roman Catholic throughout his life. His Praise of Folly (1509) satirized the foibles of individuals and of institutions, especially the Church. He promoted greatly the development of critical scholarship. His editions of the Church Fathers and his Greek text of the New Testament (1516) revealed the shortcomings of basic ecclesiastical writings. (Langer, 428, 431.)
- 1519-1522. First circumnavigation of the globe by an expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain.
- 1519-1556. Reign of Charles V (lived 1500-1558), emperor of Germany; as Charles I (of Hapsburg), king of Spain and ruler of Spanish America, Austria, the Netherlands, Franche-Comte, and the Aragonese possessions in Italy and the Mediterranean (1516-56). The empire of Charles V stretched from Vienna to Peru! His long reign was filled with wars with the French (under Francis I and Henry II), who, being virtually surrounded by Hapsburg lands, seek to maintain some balance of power against them; and with the Turks, from whom he takes Tunis in 1535. In Germany, Charles' efforts to bring about religious unity are fruitless and, disillusioned, he abdicates (1556), retiring to a monastery, where he dies! To his son Philip he leaves Spain, the Netherlands, Naples, Milan, and Franche-Comte; to his brother, Ferdinand, he leaves the imperial office and the Hapsburg lands in central Europe (Langer, 415-416, 428-430, 450-452.)
1520. Martin Luther publicly burns the papal bull which criticizes his writings, and he is excommunicated (Langer, 428).
- 1520-1566. Reign of Suleiman I (the Magnificent), Ottoman sultan. The Turks capture Belgrade (1521) and Rhodes (1522); at the battle of Mohacs (1526), they destroy the Hungarian army, but for the next forty years continue to campaign against Hungary and Persia. Charles V, Pope Paul III, and Venice form the Holy League against the Turks (1538). (Langer, 450-51.)
1521. Diet of Worms, presided over by Emperor Charles V who is a young man just 20 years of age. Luther refuses to recant his teachings and is placed under the ban of the empire. But Elector Frederick of Saxony takes him under protection to the Wartburg where he begins his German translation of the Bible. (Langer, 428.)

- 1523-1560. Reign of Gustavas I of the House of Vasa of Sweden. (Under the House of Vasa, 1523-1654, Sweden became the strongest power in the Baltic.) The treaty of 1537, ending the war with Lubeck, destroys the trade monopoly of the Hansoatic League (Langer, 330-333). The Reformation proceeds: bishops are made dependent on the king, payments to the pope discontinued, church estates secularized, and the services modified. The New Testament is translated into Swedish (1526). (Langer, 440.)
- 1524-1525. The Peasants' War in Germany. Inspired by Lutheran religious ideas, the peasants, largely in southern Germany, rise in protest against conditions in the villages and manors. But Luther, although he believes that God is the Supreme Authority over the spiritual realm, also believes that the princes have the authority over the temporal realm, and therefore advises the princes to quell the rebellion. In May of 1525 he published his tract Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants, the only unforgivably shameful thing he ever wrote. He said the peasants were guilty of three sins: perjury, rebellion and blasphemy. "Therefore let everyone who can, smite, slay, and stab, secretly or openly, remembering that nothing can be more poisonous, hurtful, or devilish than a rebel. It is just as when one must kill a mad dog; if you do not strike him, he will strike you, and a whole land with you." Virtually without exception princes and nobles, secular and lay, Catholic and Lutheran, combined to crush the peasants. (Page 151 of Eugene F. Rice, Jr., The Foundations of Early Modern Europe, 1460-1559, W. W. Norton, 1970.) Consequently, southern Germany does not espouse Lutheranism (Langer, 428).
1527. The sack of Rome by troops of Emperor Charles V. Pope Clement VII is captured. The sack was horrible even when judged by the customs of the day! Rome's pre-eminence as a center of the Renaissance is ended. (Langer, 422.)
1529. Ottoman Turks, led by Suleiman I, unsuccessfully besiege Vienna (Langer, 451.)
1529. The German Lutheran states protest an anti-Lutheran resolution of an imperial Diet at Speier, whence "Protestant." (Langer, 429.)
- 1534-1549. Papacy of Paul III, the first pope to take a vigorous initiative in reforming the Church from within. He appoints a number of reforming cardinals, approves the Society of Jesus (the Jesuit Order, 1540), establishes the Roman Inquisition (1542), and opens the Council of Trent (1545). It is he who excommunicates Henry VIII of England (1538). (Langer, 424.)
- 1533-1584. Reign of Ivan IV (the Terrible), grand duke of Moscow. He is crowned czar (tsar) in 1547, the first to bear the title (Langer, 444-7).
1534. The Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order) is founded by Ignatius Loyola (lived 1491-1556). (Langer, 429.)
1534. The Act of Supremacy is passed by Henry VIII, designating the king and his successors "Protector and only Supreme Head of the Church and Clergy of England." This may be taken as the decisive beginning of the Protestant Reformation in England (Langer, 398).

1535. Miles Coverdale (1488-1569) publishes the first complete Bible in English.
- 1541-1564. The reformer John Calvin (1509-1564) heads a theocratic state at Geneva (Langer, 429-30).
- 1545-1563. The Council of Trent of the Catholic Church, called because of the Protestant Reformation and in session at irregular intervals for 18 years. It draws up a definitive statement of Catholic doctrine and decrees a thoroughgoing reform of the Church, particularly with respect to the education, organization, and conduct of the clergy (Langer 424, 430).
- 1546-1547. The Schmalkaldic War between Emperor Charles V and the League of Schmalkald, an association of most of the Protestant territories in the empire, led by Philip of Hesse and Elector John Frederick of Saxony. Charles defeats the League at Muhlberg in 1547 (Langer, 430).
- 1547-1559. Reign of Henry II of France, who continues the anti-Hapsburg policy of Francis I. On his death in a jousting match, he leaves 3 young sons who succeed to the throne as Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III (their reigns spanning the period 1559-1589). Their mother, Catherine de Medici, influences all three reigns. (Langer, 411-413.)
- 1553-1558. Reign of Mary Tudor—Bloody Mary!—of England (Langer, 399). Catholicism is restored under her rule, and Protestants are persecuted. In 1554 she marries Philip II of Spain. Calais, the last English territory on the Continent, is lost (1558).
1555. The Peace of Augsburg (Sept. 25) grants to each prince of the empire the right to choose Catholicism or Lutheranism, but not Calvinism as the religion of his state, the choice to be binding on all his subjects (cuius regio eius religio—the religion of the region shall be that of the ruler). In general, Lutheranism prevailed in north Germany and Catholicism in south Germany and the Rhineland. (Langer, 430.)
- 1556-1598. Reign of Philip II of Spain, king of Portugal from 1580; ruler as well of the Netherlands, Franche-Comte, Milan, Naples, and the Spanish and Portuguese empires overseas. By his marriage to Mary Tudor he becomes titular king of England (1554-1558—Langer, 399). Ascetic, hard-working, a fanatical Catholic, Philip assumes the leadership of the Catholic counter-reformation; a religious aim—defense of the faith and eradication of heresy—dominates his policy in Spain and elsewhere (notably the Netherlands where the Inquisition is introduced), and his dealings with other states, Catholic and Protestant. His numerous wars drastically deplete the Spanish treasury, though the country remains a formidable military power, and enters the Golden Age of its art and literature (Langer, 417).
- 1558-1603. Reign of Elizabeth I (lived 1533-1603) of England. The Catholic legislation of her predecessor, Mary Tudor, is revoked, and the laws of Henry VIII in regard to the Church reinstated. The Thirty-Nine Articles are adopted (1563), and the Church of England (Anglican Church) established. War with France ends with the Peace of Troyes (1564). The capture and imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots (1568), believed

by many to be the legitimate heir to the throne, results in her execution (1587). In 1586, Sir Francis Drake goes on his first expedition to the West Indies. War with Spain (1588) culminates in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in the English Channel. The search for new trade routes and foreign markets leads to the formation of the East India Company (1600), founded to develop commerce with India (Langer, 399-400).

- 1559-1560. Reign of Francis II Of France (first husband of Mary Queen of Scots). Under the growing influence of the great Catholic family of Guise, persecution of the Huguenots (French Protestants) increases (Langer, 411.)
- 1562-1598. Wars of Religion in France. They are precipitated by the persecution of the Huguenots and by the political struggle between the ineffectual monarchy and the great noble houses (Guise, Bourbon). There are nine wars, marked by numerous atrocities (St. Bartholomew's massacre, 1572), and ending in uneasy truces readily broken. At length a moderate element comes to prevail, finding its leader in Henry of Navarre (1589). The wars end in 1598 when the Edict of Nantes gives Protestants the same civil and political rights as Catholics (Langer, 41-413).
1572. Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day in France (August 24). Thousands of Huguenots are murdered at the instigation of Catherine de Medici and the Guises. Henry of Navarre (later King Henry IV) escapes by temporarily becoming a Catholic! (Langer, 411.)
1587. Mary Queen of Scots (also known as Mary Stuart—do not confuse her with the earlier Mary Tudor known as "Bloody Mary"), rival of Queen Elizabeth I for the throne of England, is executed! (Langer, 399-400.)
1588. Defeat of the great Spanish Armada in July and August. This gigantic fleet, sent against England by the fanatical Catholic Philip II, is beaten in the Channel by the English fleet under Sir Francis Drake, and many of its remnants are destroyed in a storm as they try to reach home by sailing around Scotland and Ireland!
- 1589-1610. Reign of Henry IV of France, first king of the House of Bourbon; king of Navarre (1572-1610). A Protestant at his accession during the Wars of Religion (see above), he adopts Catholicism, the religion of most Frenchmen, but sponsors in the Edict of Nantes (1598), a settlement giving the Protestants the status of a tolerated minority. He then works successfully to rebuild the country after the religious wars. He is assassinated by a fanatic in 1610 leaving a young son, Louis XIII. Note this interesting statement in relation to Henry IV on p. 386 in the old edition of Langer: "Fantastic plan of the King or Sully to establish a universal Christian republic in Europe, comprising 6 hereditary monarchies (France, England, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Lombardy), 5 elective monarchies (the empire, papacy, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia), and four republics (Switzerland, Italy, Venice, Belgium), which probably would have turned out to be a league against the too great power of the house of Hapsburg. Yet this great design was a forerunner of later schemes to organize Europe internationally." (Compare this with the revised wording on page 413 in the latest edition of Langer.)

- 1603-1625. Reign of James I of England. Formerly James VI of Scotland, he is the first English king of the House of Stuart. He tries to achieve a real union of England and Scotland but without success. He supports divine right of kings and divine right of bishops. The Gunpowder Plot, a scheme to blow up the Houses of Parliament [Dr. Hoeh termed this "essentially a Catholic plot"—see p. 3 of the 417-69 lecture], is disclosed, Guy Fawkes arrested (1605), and the conspirators executed. The Great Protestation, whereby the House of Commons insists on its right to have a voice in affairs of state (Dec. 18, 1621), causes the king to dissolve Parliament (1622). A breach with Spain follows Parliament's refusal to align Britain with Spain (1624). (Langer, 400.)
1607. Captain John Smith founds the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Va.
- 1609-1610. Publication of the Old Testament in English at Douai.
1611. The King James Version of the English Bible is published.
- 1613-1645. Reign of Michael Romanov, czar of Russia. Although he is weak and incompetent, he founds the Romanov dynasty, which rules until 1917.
- 1611-1632. Reign of Gustavus II (Adolphus) of Sweden. War with Russia ends with the Treaty of Stolbovo (1617); during the war with Poland (1621-29) Sweden occupies Livonia. In 1630, Sweden becomes involved in the Thirty Years' War, and the king is killed at the Battle of Lützen (Langer, 434, 440).
- 1624-1642. Administration of Cardinal Richelieu, chief minister of King Louis XIII of France (reigned 1610-43). The true greatness of Richelieu lay in the field of foreign affairs. It was his work that laid the foundation for the power of Louis XIV, and became the traditional basis of French foreign policy. (Langer, 414, 435-37.)
- 1625-1649. Reign of Charles I of England. Most of his reign is a struggle between king and Parliament for supremacy, which culminates in his trial before the high court. He is convicted of treason and beheaded! (Langer, 401-405.)
1633. The Inquisition forces Galileo (1564-1642) to repudiate the Copernican system which he had substantiated which asserted that the planets, including the earth, circle around a stationary sun. (Copernicus lived 1514-1564.) (Langer, 454, 455.)
- 1642-1646. Civil War in England between the Roundheads (Parliamentarians or Puritans) and the Cavaliers (Royalists). (Langer, 403.)
- 1643-1715. Reign of Louis XIV (the Sun King) of France. His mother, Anne of Austria, is regent during his long minority (he came to the throne at the age of five), but Cardinal Mazarin is the real authority until his death in 1661. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) concluding the Thirty Years' War and the wars of the Fronde (1648-53) occur before Louis reaches his majority. Wars continue to rage throughout his reign: the Queen's War (1667-68), the Dutch War (1672-78), the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands (1683-97), and the War of the Spanish Suc-

cession (1701-1714). Internal strife against the Huguenots (French Protestants) results in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1683). In the midst of the wars stands Louis' magnificent court created perhaps to reflect his absolute power and the idea that the state is himself ("l'état c'est moi"). (Langer, 477-85.) Remember that the vast ^{WAR} expenses and Louis' court paved the way for the ultimate outburst in France—the French Revolution! He set a pattern that subsequent kings—Louis XV and Louis XVI—would not reverse. In short, Louis XIV sowed the wind and Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette (Langer, 485, 631-32) reaped the whirlwind!

1644. Battle of Marston Moor (July 2). Cromwell's Ironsides defeat the Royalists. This is the decisive battle of the Civil War in England, Parliament gaining the north (Langer, 404).
1648. The Peace of Westphalia concludes the Thirty Years' War although France and Spain do not sign a treaty until 1659. The provisions include the cession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun to France; Farther Pomerania and the Elbe bishoprics to the Elector of Brandenburg. The United Provinces and the Swiss Cantons are recognized as being independent. Calvinism may now be chosen as the state religion by the German states. Each German state may determine the course of its internal and foreign affairs, and the Empire as a whole is not permitted to make decisions for its parts (Langer, 436-7).
1649. Beheading of King Charles I of England (Jan. 30). (Langer, 405.)
1650. Charles II of England lands in Scotland (June 24). He is crowned king at Scone, but his army is defeated by Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester (Sept. 3) and he escapes to France in disguise after romantic adventures (Langer, 459).
- 1652-1654. War between England and Holland. Both countries vie for the control of commerce and shipping, especially in the east. Famous sea battles. (Langer, 459.)
- 1653-1658. Oliver Cromwell, leader of the victorious Roundheads, becomes Lord Protector of the newly established Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland. Although a republican form of government, order is maintained by the army led by Cromwell, who abolishes the title and office of king and the House of Lords! (But this does not constitute a discontinuation of the line of David—Jeremiah 33:17!) (Langer, 459.) (Note: This Commonwealth of 1649-53 is not to be confused with the British Commonwealth of Nations officially declared in 1926; see Langer, 981.)
- 1658-1705. Reign of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor; king of Hungary and of Bohemia. Wars break out against the Turks (1661-64, 1682-99), the French (1668, 1688-97), and the ruling Spanish Bourbons (War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-14). The reconquest of Hungary from the Turks results in the concentration of power in Vienna (Langer, 498-500, 518).
1659. Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain. France receives Roussillon, Cerdagne, and certain border towns in the Spanish Netherlands. A marriage is arranged between Louis XIV and Maria Teresa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain. This treaty marks the end of Spanish ascendancy in Europe (Langer, 418, 477.)

- 1660-1685. Reign of Charles II of England (Langer, 461-4). The monarchy after the period of Oliver Cromwell's rule. The Cavalier Parliament (1661-79) enacts the Clarendon Code, repressive measures against Puritanism (page 461, col. two). The discovery of the "Popish Plot" (1678) results in a wave of anti-Catholic activity including the passage of the Papists' Disabling Act excluding Roman Catholics from Parliament! This act was not repealed until 1829.
1665. The Great Plague in London (April).
- 1672-1678. France and England at war with Holland. French troops overrun the Netherlands, and the Dutch open their dikes, flooding the country! War ends with the Treaty of Nijmegen (1678-79), the Dutch coming off without losses (Langer, 474-6).
- 1676-1689. Papacy of Innocent XI. He attempts moral reform of the clergy and financial reorganization of the papacy. Following a church assembly called by Louis XIV of France at St. Germain (1682), the pope refuses to make bishops of any French clergy who attended. He protests against the expulsion of the Huguenots and, pursuing his anti-French policy, approves William III's expedition to England (Langer, 493).
- 1682-1699. Turks at war with Austria and Poland. Vienna is under siege from the Turks, led by Kara Mustafa. Successful relief of the city by a united German and Polish army under Charles of Lorraine and John Sobieski. Hungary is liberated from the Turks, and the war ends with the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699). (Langer, 518-19.)
1685. Louis XIV of France revokes the Edict of Nantes (1598), a document giving religious freedom to French Protestants. He forbids the practice of Protestantism! Thousands flee abroad, in spite of Louis' attempts to prevent emigration. Their loss was a blow to the industry of the country that perhaps hastened the approach of the French Revolution (Langer, 480).
- 1685-1688. Reign of James II of England. A Roman Catholic, he arouses Anglican opposition, and, in 1687, William of Orange is invited to save England from Catholic tyranny. James escapes to France, and (in 1689) Parliament offers the crown jointly to William and Mary (Langer, 464-6).
- 1689-1697. War of the League of Augsburg. An alliance consisting of the Holy Roman Emperor; the kings of Spain and Sardinia; and the Electors of the Palatinate, Bavaria, and Saxony is formed in 1686 against Louis XIV of France. England and Holland join the alliance in 1689. William III of Holland leads the coalition, which largely fights in the Netherlands. The Treaty of Ryswick (1697) ends the war (Langer, 480).
- 1689-1725. Reign of Peter I (the Great) of Russia. He is largely responsible for introducing western civilization into Russia. His reforms, though revolutionary, evolve gradually in accordance with the needs of his army. By the end of his reign he moves the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Great Northern War concludes with the acquisition by Russia of the Baltic islands which serve as the long-sought-after "window on the West." Russia now (1721, Treaty of Nystadt) definitely takes her place as a European power! (Langer, 514-16.)

1701. The Act of Settlement in England (Langer, 467). By this act no Roman Catholic may become king of England. When the Stuart family ceases to give any direct Protestant heirs, the crown is supposed to be passed to the German House of Hanover. George I, the grandson of James I, becomes the first Hanoverian king.
- 1701-1713. Reign of Frederick I, first king of (in) Prussia. Originally known as Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg, he lends his army to the Austrian Emperor during the War of the Spanish Succession, and, in return, Frederick acquires the title of king (Langer, 500).
- 1701-1714. War of the Spanish Succession involving Spain, France, England and other countries. See Langer, 481, for details.
- 1702-1714. Reign of Anne of England. See Langer, 467, for details.
1704. During the War of the Spanish Succession (see above) the English take Gibraltar (Aug. 4) which they have held ever since! (Langer, 467, 487).
1707. England and Scotland are joined under the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the Union Jack is adopted as the national flag (Langer, 467).
- 1713-1740. Reign of Frederick William I of Prussia. He devotes all his energies and funds to building the strong standing army that Prussia relies upon for future expansion (Langer, 500-501).
- 1714-1727. Reign of George I of England, the first king of the house of Hanover, which, in 1917, becomes the house of Windsor (Langer, 468-70).
- 1715-1774. Reign of Louis XV of France. France wars with Spain (1718-20), takes part in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48), and in the Seven Years' War (1756-63). Louis is influenced first by his tutor, Cardinal Fleury, and later by his mistresses, especially Madame de Pompadour (1721-64) and Madame du Barry (1746-93). Perhaps his unpopularity in old age is responsible for his prediction "Après moi, le deluge"—After me, the deluge! (Langer, 484-5.)
- 1727-1760. Reign of George II of England (Langer, 470).
- 1740-1780. Reign of Maria Theresa, archduchess of Austria, queen of Bohemia and Hungary, and empress consort of Francis I (Langer, 501-5). Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, is the wife of Louis XVI of France (p. 485).
- 1760-1820. Reign of George III of England. The Treaty of Paris is signed by Great Britain, France, and Spain (1763) resulting in the acquisition by Britain of Canada, Cape Breton Island, and Florida! The Mississippi River is recognized as the boundary between British colonies and Louisiana. The outstanding event of his reign is the American War for Independence (1775-83). William Pitt the Younger serves as prime minister (1783-1801). In 1801, Great Britain and Ireland unite under the name the United Kingdom. In 1811 George III is declared insane and the Prince of Wales (later George IV) acts as regent in this period of economic depression (Langer, 471-2).

Important note: Tracing the political events of the 1700's does not make clear the the real significance and importance of this period termed the Age of Reason or the Enlightenment. The two previous centuries laid the groundwork for this age: The 16th century witnessed the Protestant Reformation--they two key individuals were Luther and Calvin--and the 17th century brought the scientific revolution with such figures as Galileo, Descartes, and Newton. These two centuries set the stage for the great champions of human reason--Voltaire, Locke, Diderot, and Rousseau; and, in America, Jefferson and Franklin. This intellectual revolution went hand-in-hand with the political revolutions in England (1688), America (1775), and France (1789). Were not these spokesmen of "liberty" really the advocates of license? So the 18th century was the period of the philosophes in France and the Enlightened Despots in other nations of Europe. The scope of this entire period is captured well in a statement on page 490 of the college text published by Harcourt, Brace, and World entitled The Mainstream of Civilization (vol. two), 1969: "So the two centuries that saw the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment might well be called the most revolutionary centuries in western intellectual history. The true watershed between what we call 'medieval' and 'modern' thought about God, man, and nature runs somewhere through these two centuries. The world of Luther and Loyola, of Charles V and Philip II, was still organically related to the Middle Ages. The world of Newton and Locke, of Voltaire and Rousseau, was unmistakably the father of our own."

- 1762-1796. Reign of Catherine II (the Great) of Russia. In the name of the Enlightenment she encourages art, education, and letters, and instigates political and social reforms, but she does nothing to abolish serfdom. Her answer to Pugachev's rebellion is repression. Russia fights repeated wars with Turkey (1768-72, 1787-92), and Sweden (1788-90). The three partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) result in Russia's preponderance in European affairs. (Langer, 517-18.)
- 1765-1790. Reign of Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. (He was not, of course, crowned by the pope--note the list on pp. 1311-1312 in Langer.) He rules jointly with his mother, Maria Theresa, from his father's death (1765) to her death (1780); he reigns alone during his last ten years (1780-90). Although he abolishes serfdom, his other reforms are largely unsuccessful. Joseph II is the best representation of the contradictions of the 18th century, and of its philanthropy and its devotion to right, and again of its severity and lack of consideration, where there was a question of executing some favorite theory. Despite all his failures, despite the fact that, with few exceptions his reforms did not outlive him, Joseph's reign regenerated the Austrian monarchy, lending it mobility and vitality. (Langer, 504-5.)
- 1769-1774. Papacy of Clement XIV. Under Bourbon pressure, Pope Clement dis-
solves the Society of Jesus, the Jesuits (1773). It is reinstated in 1814 by Pope Pius VII. (Langer, 494, 711.)

- 1774-1793. Reign of Louis XVI of France. Louis fails to avert the pending finan- In 1788, he summons the Estates-General, but his decision to support the nobility alienates the third estate who then look for another way of governing France besides absolute monarchy. The French Revolution begins (1789) and, in the course of events, the monarchy is abolished (1792--page 631 in Langer), and Louis and his queen, Marie Antoinette, are executed. (Langer, 485-6, 631-2.)
- 1775-1783. American War for Independence. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 with Great Britain recognizes the independence of the 13 United States. (Langer, page 562.)
- 1789-1799. The French Revolution. See pages 627-652 in Langer for the details.
1791. Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803) and Jean Jacques Dessalines (1758-1806) lead a Haitian revolt against the French; in 1804, independence is won. France and Napoleon lose so many men in Haiti in attempting to quell this rebellion that it becomes an important factor in the sale of Louisiana to the United States.
1803. The Louisiana Purchase. President Thomas Jefferson successfully negotiates the acquisition of Louisiana from France for 80,000,000 francs, thereby doubling the size of the nation! The territory runs westward from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains and includes the island where New Orleans stands. (Langer, 808.) This event and date mark the end of Israel's 2520 years of punishment dating from 718 B.C.

Note: For the events of the Napoleonic period, see Langer through page 652. From this point on see the syllabus item entitled "Important Events Since Napoleon."