**Timeline of the British Civil Wars**

**Road to War**

25 April 1599 Oliver Cromwell is born in Huntingdon

19 November 1600 Charles Stewart (later Charles I) is born in Scotland

24 March 1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth I

25 July 1603 James VI Scotland crowned James I of England

November 1605 The Gunpowder Plot

1 May 1625 Charles marries French Catholic princess Henrietta Maria (aged 15)

27 March 1625 Death of James I

2 February 1626 Charles I’s coronation

7 June 1628 Charles agrees to the Petition of Right

10 March 1629 Charles dismisses Parliament, Personal Rule begins

1637 – 8 John Hampden prosecuted for non-payment of Ship Money Tax

1639 – 1641 Charles I’s religious war with Scotland (also known as The Bishop’s Wars)

13 April 1640 Charles I summons the Short Parliament, bringing his eleven-year Personal Rule to an end

5 May 1640 Charles I dissolves the Short Parliament

28 August 1640 The English army is defeated by the Scots at the Battle of Newburn

3 November 1640 Charles summons the Long Parliament

7 December 1640 The House of Commons declares ship-money to be an illegal tax

16 February 1641 The Triennial Act: Parliament must be called at least once every three years

October 1641 Rebellion of Irish Catholics against Protestant settlers

1 December 1641 Grand Remonstrance: a list of parliamentary complaints against King Charles

4 January 1642 Charles I attempts to arrest five Members of Parliament and fails

10 January 1642 Charles I and his family leave London

19 March 1642 Charles sets up his court at York

12 July 1642 Parliament begins to raise an army

22 August 1642 Charles I raises the Royal Standard at Nottingham. The King and Parliament are now at war

**The First Civil War**

1642 Outbreak of Civil war, battles, skirmishes, sieges all over the country

23 October 1642 Battle of Edgehill

29 November 1642 The King’s army withdraws to Oxford, which becomes the Royalist capital

2 July 1644 Battle of Marston Moor: Royalists lose control of the north of England

18 September 1644 Battle of Montgomery: Parliamentarians gain control of central Wales

17 February 1644 New Modelled Army is created

3 April 1644 Self Denying Ordinance passed

14 June 1645 Battle of Naseby – the Royalists are defeated

5 May 1646 King Charles I surrenders at Newark

**The Second Civil War**

28 October 1647 The Putney Debates begin

11 November 1647 Charles I escapes from Hampton Court

December 1647 Charles I signs an agreement with the Scots

August 1648 Scots invade England in support of Charles, defeated at Battle of Preston

December 1648 Pride’s Purge, the Rump Parliament is created

20 – 30 January 1649 Trial and execution of Charles I

*1649 – 1653 Commonwealth of England, Parliamentary rule*

February 1649 Charles, Duke of York, son of Charles I is proclaimed king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland by the Scottish Parliament

August 1649 Oliver Cromwell arrives in Ireland

11 September 1649 Storming and massacre of Drogheda

3 September 1650 Battle of Dunbar: Cromwell’s army defeats the Scots

1 January 1651 Charles II crowned king at Scone

3 September 1651 Battle of Worcester: Cromwell’s army defeats Charles II and the Scots

13 October 1651 Charles II escapes to France, where he stays until 1660

20 April 1653 Cromwell dismisses the Rump Parliament

**1653 - 1658: The Protectorate**

16 December 1653 Oliver Cromwell installed as Lord Protector

3 September 1654 First Protectorate Parliament begins

25 December 1654 Western Design begins

22 January 1655 Cromwell dismisses the First Protectorate Parliament

17 May 1655 Jamaica is captured during the Western Design campaign

31 October 1655 Rule of the Major-Generals begins in England and Wales

17 September 1656 Second Protectorate Parliament begins

28 January 1657 Rule of the Major-Generals ends

23 February 1657 The *Humble Petition and Advice* is presented to Parliament, offering Cromwell the Crown

8 May 1657 Cromwell formally refuses the Crown

25 May 1657 A revised version of the *Humble Petition and Advice* is passed by Parliament, avoiding mention of the title of King

26 June 1657 Cromwell is installed as Lord Protector for the second time

4 February 1658 Cromwell dismisses the Second Protectorate Parliament

3 September 1658 Oliver Cromwell dies at Whitehall in London, his son Richard is accepted as his successor

*1658 – 1659 Protectorate under Richard Cromwell*

27 January 1659 Third Protectorate Parliament assembles

24 May 1659 Richard Cromwell resigns as Lord Protector, the Protectorate ends

30 January 1660 Charles II proclaimed King of England