

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

HISTORY

2590

Themes in History 1066–1796

INSERT 1

Tuesday

31 JANUARY 2006

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This Insert contains a table of developments and events for each of the Themes in this Unit. You may use it to help answer any of the questions – the arguments in your answers need to be supported by historical examples.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the Insert which cover(s) the Theme(s) studied.

This insert consists of 12 printed pages.

England 1066–1228

Key Theme: The Government of England 1066–1216

- 1066: Accession of William the Conqueror
- 1086: Domesday Book
- 1087: Accession of William II; Ranulf Flambard acted as his chief official
- 1100: Accession of Henry I and issue of coronation charter
- 1102: Roger of Salisbury appointed as equivalent of justiciar (to 1139)
- 1106: Battle of Tinchebrai; Robert of Normandy captured; Henry I gained Normandy
- 1129: First extant Pipe Roll
- 1135: Accession of Stephen; support from the papacy, Canterbury and Henry of Blois
- 1139: Fall of Roger of Salisbury and his family
- 1141: Capture of Stephen and temporary defection of Henry of Blois to the Empress
- 1144: Geoffrey Plantagenet took title of Duke of Normandy
- 1154: Accession of Henry II
- 1155: Thomas Becket made chancellor (to 1162)
- 1162: Becket made Archbishop of Canterbury (to 1170)
- 1164: Constitutions of Clarendon incorporated Assize Utrum
- 1166: First tax on movables; Assize of Clarendon; Novel Disseisin: General eyre
- 1170: Inquest of Sheriffs
- 1173: Great Rebellion
- 1176: Assize of Northampton; Mort d'Ancestor
- 1179: Grand Assize; Darrein Presentment
- c.1180: Glanvill made chief justiciar (to 1189)
- 1181: Assize of Arms
- 1189: Accession of Richard I
- 1190: Longchamp made chief justiciar (to 1191), chancellor (1189–97), papal legate
- 1193: Hubert Walter made justiciar (to 1198), chancellor (1199–1205) and Archbishop of Canterbury (to 1205)
- 1194: General eyre
- 1196: Council of Northampton organised assize circuits
- 1199: Accession of John; Hubert Walter made chancellor (to 1205)
- 1204: Loss of Normandy, followed by loss of other territories
- 1213: Inquest of sheriffs
- 1214: Battle of Bouvines
- 1215: Magna Carta; civil war started (to 1216)
- 1216: Death of John

England 1066–1228**Key Theme: Crown, Church and Papacy 1066–1228****Reign of William the Conqueror 1066–1087**

- 1070–89: Lanfranc was Archbishop of Canterbury
 1072: York conditionally recognised primacy of Canterbury; King allowed separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction
 1073–85: Reign of Pope Gregory VII

Reign of William Rufus 1087–1100

- 1093: Anselm became Archbishop of Canterbury (to 1109)
 1097: Dispute over quality of Canterbury knights; Anselm left England
 1099–1118: Reign of Pope Paschal II
 1100: Return of Anselm and beginning of investiture contest in England

Reign of Henry I 1100–1135

Norman Anonymous (of York) caesaro-papist view being overtaken by Gregorian reform ideas

- 1103: Anselm went to Rome again
 1107: End of investiture contest; ratification of Compromise of London (or Bec)
 1114–15: Resumption of primacy dispute (1126 effectively 'settled' in favour of Canterbury)
 1115–25: Growth in appeals to Rome
 1130–43: Reign of Pope Innocent II

Reign of Stephen 1135–1154

Support from Henry of Blois, Canterbury and the Papacy made possible Stephen's accession and coronation

- 1138–61: Theobald of Bec was Archbishop of Canterbury; new interest in canon law and growth of ecclesiastical courts
 1139: Henry of Blois made papal legate (temporarily defected from Stephen 1141)

Reign of Henry II 1154–1189

- 1159–81: Reign of Pope Alexander III
 1162–70: Becket was Archbishop of Canterbury
 1163: Criminous clerks; Becket defended claims of Canterbury against York
 1164: Council of Clarendon; Council of Northampton; Becket fled
 1169: Henry and Becket failed to make peace at Montmirail and then Montmartre
 1170: Coronation of Young Henry by Archbishop of York; apparent peace at Freteval; Becket excommunicated bishops assisting at coronation; murder of Becket (canonised 1173)

Reign of Richard I 1189–1199

- 1193: Hubert Walter became Archbishop of Canterbury (to 1205) and justiciar (to 1198) – papal legate from 1195
 1198–1216: Reign of Pope Innocent III

Reign of John 1199–1216

- 1207: Langton chosen Archbishop by Pope, but John refused confirmation
 1208–14: English church under interdict
 1209–13: Excommunication of John
 1213: John received Langton as Archbishop (d.1228); England became a papal fief
 1215–16: Papal support for John against barons; Langton suspended by nuncio
 1220: Arrival of first friars in England

England 1485–1603

Key Theme: Rebellion and Disorder in England 1485–1603

- 1485: Accession of Henry VII
- 1486: Henry VII married Elizabeth of York; Lord Lovel's revolt; rising by the Staffords
- 1486–7: Simnel's rebellion
- 1489: Anti-tax riots in Yorkshire
- 1491–7: Warbeck's rebellion (de Facto Act 1495)
- 1495: Execution of Sir William Stanley
- 1497: The Cornish rebellion
- 1499: Executions of Warwick and Warbeck
- 1504: Statute against retaining; purge of the Suffolk family and its associates (Suffolk himself surrendered by Burgundy 1506 and executed 1513)
- 1509: Accession of Henry VIII
- 1513–25: Various localised anti-tax riots
- 1521: Execution of Buckingham
- 1525: Disturbances caused by the Amicable Grant
- 1528: Widespread unrest across East Anglia
- 1534: Act of Supremacy passed
- 1536–7: Pilgrimage of Grace (over 200 executed); Council of the North reorganised
- 1538: Executions of surviving Yorkists
- 1539: Act of Six Articles passed
- 1540–6: Increase in frequency and violence of hedge-breaking riots
- 1542–3: Wars with Scotland and France began
- 1547: Accession of Edward VI; heresy laws repealed; Chantries Act passed
- 1549: The Western rebellion; Ket's rebellion (over 50 executed)
- 1553: Northumberland's abortive coup and Mary's accession
- 1554: Wyatt's rebellion and other risings (over 100 executed)
- 1555: Burning of heretics began
- 1558: Accession of Elizabeth I (reigned to 1603)
- 1568: Mary Queen of Scots fled to England (executed 1587)
- 1569–70: Rising of the Northern Earls (over 800 executed); Council of the North strengthened
- 1570: Excommunication of Elizabeth I by Pope Pius V
- 1571: Second Treasons Act
- 1595: Earl of Tyrone began Irish rebellion
- 1596: Various localised anti-enclosure riots
- 1599: Arrest of Essex
- 1601: Essex's rebellion; Poor Law Act (revising 1597 Poor Law Act)

England 1485–1603

Key Theme: England's Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485–1603

- 1485: Accession of Henry VII
- 1489: Treaty of Redon; Treaty of Medina del Campo
- 1492: Henry VII attacked Boulogne; Treaty of Etaples
- 1496: Magnus Intercursus signed
- 1501: Marriage of Arthur and Catherine of Aragon (she married Henry VIII 1509)
- 1503: Second Treaty of Ayton; Margaret married James IV
- 1506: Treaty of Windsor; Malus Intercursus signed
- 1509: Accession of Henry VIII
- 1512–14: Wars with Scotland and France; battle of Flodden; battle of the Spurs
- 1518: Treaty of London
- 1520: Field of the Cloth of Gold
- 1522–3: England at war with France
- 1527: Wolsey signed Treaty of Westminster with France
- 1542–50: War with Scotland
- 1543–46: War with France
- 1547: Accession of Edward VI; Somerset became Protector
- 1549–50: War with France (Boulogne returned 1550)
- 1550: Northumberland became President of the Council
- 1551: Collapse of the Antwerp cloth market
- 1553: Accession of Mary I (married Philip of Spain 1554)
- 1557–59: War with France (loss of Calais 1558)
- 1558: Accession of Elizabeth I (reigned to 1603)
- 1559–60: Intervention in Scotland; Treaty of Edinburgh
- 1562: Outbreak of the French Wars of Religion; England at war with France 1562–64
- 1566–7: Outbreak of the Dutch Revolt
- 1567+: Private aid to the Dutch permitted and ports opened to the Sea Beggars
- 1568: Mary Queen of Scots arrived in England
- 1570: Excommunication of Elizabeth by Pope Pius V
- 1570s: Drake plundered Spanish galleons
- 1572: Outbreak of the Second Dutch Revolt; Treaty of Blois (renewed 1574); Massacre of St Bartholomew's Day in France
- 1585: Treaty of Nonsuch; Leicester sent to Netherlands; undeclared war with Spain (to 1604)
- 1587: Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
- 1588: Defeat of the first Spanish Armada
- 1589: Henry of Navarre (Henry IV) became king of France; expeditions sent to help him (to 1596)
- 1596: Raid on Cadiz by Essex and Raleigh
- 1603: Accession of James VI of Scotland to English throne as James I

England 1558–1689

Key Theme: The Development of Limited Monarchy in England 1558–1689

- 1558: Accession of Elizabeth I
- 1559: Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
- 1566: Clashes between Commons and Crown on the succession and Elizabeth's marriage
- 1571: Elizabeth's abortive attempt to ban Strickland from the Commons
- 1576: Peter Wentworth imprisoned for insisting on freedom of speech for MPs
- 1577: Elizabeth suspended Archbishop Grindal
- 1587: The only Commons debate on foreign policy in Elizabeth's reign; Wentworth's Ten Questions suppressed by the Speaker
- 1597: The Commons complained about monopolies
- 1601: Some monopolies abolished; 'the Golden Speech'
- 1603: Accession of James I
- 1604: The 'Apology' written (but never presented to James I); Goodwin's Case
- 1606: First use by Commons of a committee of the whole House
- 1610: Failure of the Great Contract
- 1621: Impeachment revived and monopolists attacked by Commons, which also debated foreign policy
- 1624: Monopolies Act; Cranfield impeached; Commons allowed to debate foreign policy
- 1625: Accession of Charles I; Parliament refused to vote tonnage and poundage for life
- 1628: Petition of Right; Manwaring impeached
- 1629: Nine MPs arrested (three convicted 1630 for seditious words)
- 1629–40: Charles I's personal rule
- 1635: Extension of ship money (Hampden case 1637)
- 1641: The Triennial Act; Root & Branch Bill; prerogative courts abolished; Grand Remonstrance
- 1642: The 19 Propositions; the Militia Ordinance
- 1642–6: First English Civil War
- 1647: The Heads of the Proposals; the Agreement of the People
- 1648: Second Civil War (execution of Charles I 1649)
- 1649–60: The Interregnum
- 1653: The Instrument of Government
- 1657: The Humble Petition & Advice
- 1658: Death of Oliver Cromwell
- 1660: Declaration of Breda; restoration of Charles II
- 1661: Feudal dues surrendered in exchange for the hereditary excise; Militia Act
- 1661–5: The Clarendon Code
- 1664: The Triennial Act
- 1672: Declaration of Indulgence
- 1673: Test Act
- 1674: Commons investigations into Dutch War forced Buckingham to resign and Charles to make peace
- 1678–81: Popish Plot and Exclusion Crisis
- 1679: Habeas Corpus Act (suspended 1689)
- 1685: Accession of James II; Monmouth's Rebellion
- 1687: Declaration of Indulgence
- 1688: Trial of the Seven Bishops; the Glorious Revolution
- 1689: Accession of William III; Bill of Rights; Toleration Act; Mutiny Act

England 1558–1689**Key Theme: Dissent and Conformity in England 1558–1689**

- 1558: Death of Mary I; accession of Elizabeth I
- 1559: Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
- 1563: The 39 Articles; Vestiarian Controversy
- 1566: Archbishop Parker's Advertisements
- 1570: Excommunication of Elizabeth I by Pope Pius V; Cartwright deprived of his professorship
- 1571: Strickland's abortive Bill; the Subscription Act; the Ridolfi Plot
- 1572: 'Admonitions to Parliament' written by Field and Wilcox and (?) Cartwright
- 1577: Elizabeth ordered suppression of prophesyings and suspended Grindal
- 1581: Recusancy Laws passed (tightened sporadically thereafter, especially 1586, 1593 and 1628)
- 1583: Execution of two Brownists; Whitgift's Articles
- 1587: Execution of Mary Queen of Scots; Cope's 'Bill and Book'
- 1590: Cartwright and other Puritan leaders arrested
- 1603: Accession of James I; Millenary Petition (Hampton Court Conference 1604)
- 1605: Gunpowder Plot (new Recusancy Laws 1606)
- 1625: Accession of Charles I
- 1628–9: Commons' resolutions against Arminians and innovations in religion
- 1633: Laud became Archbishop of Canterbury (executed 1645); Book of Sports re-issued
- 1640: Root and Branch Petition; Laud impeached
- 1641: Grand Remonstrance passed; the bishops impeached and sequestered
- 1643: Westminster Assembly established (produced Directory of Worship 1644)
- 1646: Abolition of episcopacy
- 1649: Execution of Charles I; Parliament rejected universal toleration
- 1649–50: The Digger Scare (the Ranter Scare 1650–51)
- 1651: George Fox began his Quaker ministry (d.1691)
- 1655: Re-admission of Jews (officially expelled 1290)
- 1660: Restoration of Charles II; restoration of the Church of England
- 1661: The Savoy Conference; Corporation Act
- 1662: Act of Uniformity; Quaker Act; Declaration of Indulgence
- 1664: Conventicle Act (expired 1668, re-enacted in amended form 1670)
- 1665: Five Mile Act
- 1672: Second Declaration of Indulgence
- 1673: Test Act (Second Test Act 1678)
- 1678–81: Popish Plot and Exclusion Crisis
- 1680: Last execution of a Catholic priest (executions: 1558–69=0, 1570-1603=127, 1604–25=19, 1626–40=1, 1641–48=21, 1649–60=2, 1660–77=0, 1678–80=19)
- 1685: Accession of James II (converted to catholicism 1668)
- 1687: Declaration of Indulgence
- 1688: Trial of the Seven Bishops
- 1689: Accession of William III; Toleration Act; failure of Comprehension Bill

Europe 1498–1610

Key Theme: The Development of the Nation State: France 1498–1610

- 1498: Accession of Louis XII
- 1499: Marriage of Louis to Anne of Brittany; capture of Milan (lost 1512)
- 1515: Accession of Francis I; battle of Marignano and recovery of Milan (lost 1521); Briçonnet appointed Bishop of Meaux and began diocesan reform
- 1516: Concordat of Bologna with Pope Leo X
- 1519: Bishop de Seyssel published *The Great French Monarchy*
- 1523: Rebellion by the Duke of Bourbon
- 1525–6: Francis I the prisoner of Charles V; the first major persecution of Protestantism
- 1529: Berquin burnt; the Grande Rebeayne revolt at Lyon
- 1532: Brittany became part of France
- 1534: 'Day of the Placards'
- 1540: Normandy *parlement* suspended; Edict of Fontainebleau against heresy
- 1544–5: Massacre of Waldensians in Aix-en-Provence
- 1547: Accession of Henry II; creation of Chambre Ardente
- 1548–9: Aquitaine successfully resisted introduction of the *gabelle*
- 1551: Edict of Châteaubriand against heresy
- 1552: Treaty of Chambord between Henry II and German Protestants
- 1558: France recovered Calais
- 1559: Bankruptcy of French monarchy; first national synod of French reformed churches; accession of Francis II
- 1560: Accession of Charles IX; Catherine de Medici became regent
- 1562: Massacre of Vassy began French Wars of Religion (1562–3, 1567–8, 1568–70, 1572–3, 1573–6, 1577, 1586–98)
- 1563: Assassination of the Duke of Guise
- 1572: Massacre of St Bartholomew's Day (over 23,000 killed across France)
- 1573: Hotman published *Francogallia*
- 1574: Accession of Henry III
- 1576: Bodin published *Six Books of the Commonwealth*
- 1584: Treaty of Joinville between the Catholic League and Spain
- 1585: Rebellion of the Catholic League
- 1588: Day of the Barricades in Paris; murders of the Guise
- 1589: Death of Catherine de Medici; assassination of Henry III
- 1590–1: Spanish invasion of France
- 1593: Henry IV became a catholic
- 1594: Coronation of Henry IV (the League recognised Mayenne as 'Charles X')
- 1595: Henry IV declared war on Spain; Mayenne accepted Henry as king
- 1598: Edict of Nantes ended civil wars; Treaty of Vervins ended war with Spain
- 1604: Paulette introduced
- 1610: Assassination of Henry IV

Europe 1498–1610

Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation in the Sixteenth Century

- 1495–1517: Ximenez de Cisneros reformed monastic orders in Castile
- 1497: Oratory was founded in Genoa
- 1500: First Franciscan mission in the Caribbean
- 1502–22: Production of the Polyglot (Complutensian) Bible at Alcalá
- 1512–17: Fifth Lateran Council
- 1515–34: Briçonnet reformed the diocese of Meaux
- 1516: Erasmus's editions of the Greek New Testament and the Latin Vulgate
- 1517: Luther's 95 Theses
- 1522–23: Pontificate of Adrian VI
- 1524: Theatines established in Rome
- 1527: Sack of Rome
- 1528: Capuchins began in Ancona; reform of diocese of Verona begun by Giberti (d.1543)
- 1534–49: Pontificate of Paul III
- 1535: Ursulines began in Brescia
- 1537: Report on the state of the Italian church: *Consilium de Emendanda Ecclesia*
- 1540: Society of Jesus given papal approval (5000 Jesuit priests in 1600)
- 1541: Colloquy of Regensburg; Xavier named Legate for the Indies (d.1552)
- 1542: Roman Inquisition and Index established; death of Cardinal Contarini
- 1545–7: First session of the Council of Trent
- 1548: Loyola published first edition of the *Spiritual Exercises*
- 1549: First Jesuits arrived in Japan (all christians expelled 1614)
- 1549–97: Canisius led the Jesuit missions in the Empire
- 1551–2: Second session of the Council of Trent
- 1555: 'The Reservation' (clause 18 of the Peace of Augsburg)
- 1555–56: Cardinal Pole held Synod of Canterbury in England
- 1555–59: Pontificate of Paul IV
- 1556: Accession of Philip II of Spain (reigned to 1598)
- 1559: Roman and Spanish Indices established
- 1561: Colloquy of Poissy in France
- 1562: Teresa of Avila founded order of Discalced Carmelites
- 1562–3: Third session of the Council of Trent
- 1562–98: French Wars of Religion
- 1564: Publication of the Tridentine Decrees and Creed; Jesuit mission to Poland began
- 1565–84: Archbishop Borromeo implemented Tridentine reforms in Milan
- 1566–72: Pontificate of Pius V; publication of the Roman Catechism 1566
- 1566–1609: Revolt of the Netherlands
- 1570: Publication of the revised Roman (or Pian) Missal
- 1572–85: Pontificate of Gregory XIII
- 1572: Papal nunciature established in Poland; Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in France
- 1579: Cardinal Khles began re-catholicising Austria
- 1580: First Jesuits arrived at the Mughal court in India
- 1580s: Four papal nunciatures established within the Empire
- 1583: Matteo Ricci arrived in China (first Jesuits visited the imperial court 1601)
- 1585–90: Pontificate of Sixtus V
- 1586–93: Bellarmine published the *Controversies* refuting protestant theology
- 1588: Reorganisation of papal administration: creation of 15 Congregations
- 1595: Jesuits expelled from most of France (reinstated 1603)
- 1598: Edict of Nantes in France
- 1600: Jubilee Year and completion of St Peter's; Giordano Bruno burnt

Europe 1598–1715

Key Theme: The Decline of Spain 1598–1700

- 1598: Accession of Philip III
- 1598–1603: Poor harvests
- 1599: Lerma became royal favourite
- 1604: End of war with England
- 1607: Crown debts suspended
- 1609: Twelve Years' Truce; expulsion of Moriscos began (c.300,000 by 1614)
- 1618: Start of the Thirty Years' War; Lerma fell from office
- 1620: Alcabala rates had risen 250% since 1590
- 1621: Accession of Philip IV; renewal of Dutch war
- 1622: Olivares became principal minister
- 1622–6: Olivares' national banking scheme blocked by Castilian Cortes
- 1626: Union of Arms proposed
- 1627: Crown debts suspended
- 1628: Major deflation
- 1635: Start of war with France
- 1635–52: Revolt in Catalonia ('The War of the Reapers')
- 1637: Loss of Breda to the United Provinces
- 1639: Naval defeat by Dutch off the Downs
- 1640: Revolt in Portugal
- 1641: Plot to make Andalusia independent
- 1643: Fall of Olivares; battle of Rocroi
- 1647: Revolts in Naples and Sicily; suspension of crown debts
- 1647–52: Plague epidemics killed c.500,000 Spaniards
- 1648: Battle of Lens; Treaty of Munster confirmed Dutch independence; uprising in Granada; plot to make Aragon independent
- c.1650: Population had fallen by one-seventh since 1600, iron output by two-thirds since the 1540s, grain output by one-half since the 1580s; 98% of currency was made of copper (not silver)
- 1652: Uprisings in Córdoba, Granada and Seville
- 1653: Crown debts suspended
- 1655: War against England
- 1659: Peace of the Pyrenees
- 1665: Accession of Charles II (regency of Mariana to 1675); last meeting of the Cortes
- 1667–8: War of Devolution
- 1668: Portugal regained its independence
- 1674: Revolt in Sicily
- 1680: Major deflation
- 1683–4: War against France
- 1685–91: Count of Oropesa chief minister
- 1688–9: Revolt in Catalonia
- 1692–4: Poor harvests
- 1693: Peasant uprising in Valencia
- 1697: French captured Barcelona; Treaty of Ryswick
- 1698: First Spanish Partition Treaty
- 1700: Second Spanish Partition Treaty; death of Charles II

Europe 1598–1715

Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- 1610: Accession of Louis XIII; regency of Marie de Medici (to 1617)
- 1614: Estates General convened (last meeting until 1789)
- 1620–41: The tax burden doubled in real terms
- 1621–2: Huguenot revolt
- 1624: Richelieu became chief minister (d.1642); revolt in the Quercy
- 1625–30: War with England
- 1627: Siege of La Rochelle; abolition of offices of admiral and constable
- 1629: Grace of Alès
- 1630: Day of Dupes in Paris
- 1631: *Gazette de France* published
- 1632: Montmorency rebellion in Languedoc
- 1634: French Academy founded
- 1635: France entered the Thirty Years' War
- 1639–40: Revolt of Va-nu-pieds in Normandy
- 1642: Death of Richelieu; execution of Cinq-Mars
- 1643: Accession of Louis XIV; battle of Rocroi; Mazarin became chief minister; widespread revolts
- 1648–53: The Fronde (population of Paris fell 20%)
- 1648: Battle of Lens; Peace of Westphalia
- 1659: Peace of the Pyrenees
- 1661: Louis XIV assumed power; death of Mazarin; Colbert put in charge of finances and the economy; harvest failure
- 1664: Revolt in Gascony
- 1667–8: War of Devolution
- 1670: Occupation of Lorraine
- 1672–8: Dutch War
- 1678: Peace of Nijmegen
- 1675: Revolt in Brittany crushed; tax riots across France; deaths of Condé and Turenne
- 1677: Louvois became secretary of state for war, with Le Tellier
- 1680: Réunions began on the Rhine frontier
- 1681: French troops seized Strasbourg
- 1682: The Four Articles
- 1683: Court moved to Versailles; death of Colbert
- 1684: Truce of Ratisbon
- 1685: Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (c.200,000 fled 1685–1720)
- 1689–97: War of the League of Augsburg
- 1691: Death of Louvois
- 1693–4: Epidemics and acute harvest failures (grain prices tripled)
- 1697: Peace of Ryswick
- 1701–14: War of the Spanish Succession
- 1708–10: Famine and revolts across France
- 1713: Treaty of Utrecht; papal bull *Unigenitus* of Clement XI

Europe 1661–1796

Key Theme: From Absolutism to Enlightened Despotism 1661–1796

- 1661: France: Louis XIV assumed power (d.1715)
- 1665–83: France: Colbert was Controller–General of Finance
- 1669–1710: France: Building of Versailles
- 1682: Russia: Accession of Peter I (the Great, d.1725)
France: The Four Articles
- 1685: France: Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
- 1697–98: Russia: Peter the Great’s journey to the West
- 1698: Russia: Revolt of the Streltsi
- 1703: Russia: St.Petersburg became the capital
- 1711: Austria: Accession of Charles VI (d.1740)
Russia: Boyar Council replaced by the Senate
- 1713: France: Pope supported Louis XIV’s opposition to Jansenism in Unigenitus
- 1715: France: Accession of Louis XV (d.1774)
- 1718: Russia: Collegiate system of government departments introduced
- 1721: Russia: Creation of the Holy Synod
- 1722: Russia: Table of Ranks
- 1725: Russia: Academy of Sciences founded
- 1726–43: France: Cardinal Fleury was chief minister
- 1738: Catholics forbidden to be freemasons
- 1740: Austria: Accession of Maria Theresa (d.1780)
- 1748: France: Montesquieu: De L’Esprit des Lois
- 1749: Austria: Chancelleries of Austria and Bohemia combined
- 1751–72: France: Diderot and others: Encyclopédie
- 1755: Russia: Foundation of Moscow University
France: Parlement of Paris declared Unigenitus invalid
- 1760: Austria: Council of State created
- 1762: France: Rousseau: Du Contrat Social and Emile
Russia: Accession of Catherine II (the Great, d.1796)
Abolition of compulsory state service for landowners and taxation of nobility
- 1763+: Development of Febronianism
- 1764: France: Voltaire: Dictionnaire Philosophique ; expulsion of the Jesuits
Russia: Church land nationalised
- 1765: Austria: Joseph II became Emperor (d.1790) but ruled jointly with his mother Maria Theresa (d.1780)
- 1767: Russia: Meeting of Legislative Assembly; the Instruction (Nakaz)
- 1773: Suppression of Jesuit Order by Pope Clement XIV
- 1773–74: Russia: Pugachev Revolt
- 1776: France: Turgot’s Six Edicts; Turgot dismissed
- 1780: Austria: Death of Maria Theresa; Joseph II had sole power (d.1790)
- 1781: Austria: Edict of Toleration; Patent against Serfdom
- 1783: Russia: Catherine founded a teacher training college
- 1784: France: The special tax on the Jews abolished
- 1785: Russia: Charter of the Nobility
- 1789: France: Outbreak of the French Revolution
- 1790: Russia: Radishchev published A Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow
- 1793: France: Louis XVI executed

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