

ADVANCED GCE UNIT

2590

HISTORY

Themes in History 1066–1796

INSERT

WEDNESDAY 31 JANUARY 2007

Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



INFORMATION FOR 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 document 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 1562–4
- 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 1650–1)
- 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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