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| English[[1]](#footnote-1) Rulers and Events: 1485-1820 This webpage is **not** a list of things you have to memorize. It is a tool for you to use if you have a question about **change over time**, about major events in the English monarchy, about religion, and about major events in colonization.  **Example:** How did the religion of the king encourage people in England (and Scotland) to migrate to the Americas?  Look down the “Ruler’s Religion” column. Notice how from 1547 through 1689 there is a swing back and forth between Protestant and Catholic rulers.  Think about it: If you and your family could be miserable **or die** if the king is Protestant and you are Catholic, what would you do? |

| **Reign Begins** | English Monarchy – Major Events | **Ruler’s Religion** | **Colonization Events – If Religion Determined Who Migrated** |
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| 1485 | Henry VII − beginning of reign of Tudors  1501- Eldest son Arthur marries Catherine of Aragon (Spain—the nation most influential on the Roman Catholic pope)  1509 - At Arthur’s death, Henry VIII marries Catherine | Catholic | − |
| 1509 | Henry VIII forms the Church of England[[2]](#footnote-2), an established church[[3]](#footnote-3) to get a divorce from Catherine | Protestant – at least officially |  |
| 1547 | Edward (son of Jane Seymour) | Protestant |  |
| 1553 | Mary (daughter of Catherine of Aragon) | **Catholic** |  |
| 1558 | Elizabeth (daughter of Anne Boleyn) − last of reign of Tudors | Protestant | 1585-1590 Roanoke |
| 1603 | James I, son of Mary Stuart of Scotland − beginning of the reign of Stuarts  Known for belief in divine right of kings | Protestant, but **Anti-Puritan** | 1609 Jamestown  1620 Plymouth – Calvinist Separatists |
| 1625 | Charles I, a son  Quartered troops; forced loans; dissolved Parliament (1629) but needed their approval for new taxes so recalled them (1640) | Married a **Catholic** | 1629 Massachusetts Bay Company – Calvinist Puritans  1634 Maryland – Roman Catholics |
| 1642 | Civil war, with the military forces named:   * Roundheads – Puritans and pro-Parliament * Cavaliers – Anglicans and pro-king | ⎯ | 1644 Rhode Island charter granted |
| 1649 | Charles I, reign ended⎯beheaded |  |  |
| 1649 | The Commonwealth, with Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector | Puritan | 1652 Maryland, governor suspended |
| 1660 | Charles II,  The Restoration | **Catholic leanings** | 1663 Carolinas  1664 New York  1664 New Jersey  1681 Pennsylvania – Quakers |
| 1685 | James II, brother | **Catholic conversion** (1660s); **married a Catholic** (1670s) | 1686 Dominion of New England |
| 1689 | William III of Orange and Mary, daughter of James, reign began as part of a **Glorious Revolution** (glorious because they got rid of a king without having to behead him) **–** Think of it as monarchy by invitation of Parliament.  Note: 1690, John Locke, *Second Treatise on Civil Government* published (written in the 1680s) | Protestant | 1691 Massachusetts and Plymouth into 1 royal colony  1691 Maryland, royal |
| 1701 | Agreement that the Hanovers (German descendants of a daughter of James I) would be the sovereigns, but with limitations such as they had to be Protestant. | Protestant | 1702 Jerseys into 1 New Jersey, royal colony |
| 1702 | Anne, daughter of James II | Protestant | 1703 Delaware - subdivided from Pennsylvania |
| 1714 | George I − beginning of reign of Hanovers | Protestant | 1715 Maryland, proprietary again  1719 Carolinas, proprietors lost control to the colonists  1729 Carolinas, into 2 royal colonies -North and South Carolina |
| 1727 | George II, reign began | Protestant | 1732 Georgia, proprietary  1751 Georgia, royal − relinquished by the proprietors |
| 1760 | George III, reign began—Reminder: the king at the time of the American Revolution | Protestant |  |
| 1820 | George III, end of reign | Protestant |  |

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1. England begins being called Great Britain c. 1700 (c. = about). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Church of England is also known as the Anglican Church. Why? The word *Angles* is another name for the English. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Established church – a state church, one that is established by and financed by a government, with membership in that church required for such things as some typeszzz of employment [↑](#footnote-ref-3)