**HSTAM 365 Timeline**

55 BC-410 AD – Roman Britain

410-1066 – Anglo-Saxon England

1066 – Norman Conquest of England

**Alfred the Great of Wessex** (849-899)

878 – Battle of Edington (Alfred defeats Guthram)

**Aethelred Unread** (r. 978-1013, 1014-1016) m. Emma of Normandy (1002)

**Cnut the Great** (r. 1016-1035) m. Emma of Normandy (1017)

**Edward the Confessor** (r. 1042-1066) m. Edith Godwinson (1045)

**Harold Godwinson** (r. 1066)

1066 – Fulford (September 20, 1066), defeat of Earls Edwin and Morcar by Tostig and Harald

Hardrada

Stamford Bridge (September 25, 1066); Tostig and Harald Hardrada are killed

Battle of Hastings (October 14, 1066); Harold Godwinson is killed

**William the Conqueror** (r. 1066-1087) m. Matilda of Flanders

1066 – Battle of Hastings

1068-9 – Northern Rebellions

1070 – Harrying of the North

1086 – Domesday Book

1087 – William dies; he is succeeded as duke of Normandy by his oldest son, Robert Curthose,

and succeeded as king of England by his second son, William Rufus

**William II, Rufus** (r. 1087-1100); no marriages

1100 – Rufus is killed while hunting in the New Forest; he is succeeded by his younger brother

Henry I

**Henry I** (r. 1100-1135) m. Edith-Matilda of Scotland, descendant of Aethelred Unread (1100)

1106 – Henry defeats Robert Curthose at Tinchecbrai and takes Normandy

1120 – Wreck of the White Ship; death of Henry’s only legitimate son, William Audelin

1126 – Death of Emperor Henry V, Empress Matilda recalled to England

1127 – Matilda marries Geoffrey of Anjou

1128 – Death of William Clito (son of Robert Curthose)

**Stephen of Blois** (r. 1135-1154) m. Matilda of Bolougne (1125); Stephen’s reign is often referred to as the Anarchy

1138 – Robert of Gloucester renounces his homage to Stephen

1139 – Arrest of the bishops

1141 – Battle of Lincoln (Stephen captured)

1153 – Treaty of Winchester (Stephen names Matilda’s son, Henry II, as his heir)

**Henry II** (r. 1154-1189) m. Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152)

1164 – Constitutions of Clarendon (beginning of Henry II’s troubles with Thomas Becket)

1166 – Assize of Clarendon

1170 – Assize of Northampton

Murder of Thomas Becket

1172 – Compromise of Avranches (Henry does penance for inciting Becket’s murder and

reaches a compromise with the Church over investiture)

1173-4 – The Great War

1183 – Death of the Young King Henry

**Richard I, the Lionhearted** (r. 1189-199) m. Berengaria of Navarre (1191)

1189-1192 – Third Crusade

**John of England** (r. 1199-1216)

1200 – John marries Isabella of Angouleme (previously engaged to Hugh de Lusignan)

1202 – Philip Augustus of France (r. 1180-1223) declares all of John’s French lands forfeit

except Gascony

John captures Arthur at Mirebeau

1203 – death of Arthur of Brittany (1187-1203)

1204 – Philip Augustus takes Normandy

1208 – Interdict placed on England by Pope Innocent III (1198-1216)

1209 – Innocent III excommunicates John

1213 – Innocent threatens John with a crusade (i.e. an invasion of England led by Louis VIII of

France); John relents and becomes the pope’s vassal

1214 – Battle of Bouvines; a crushing defeat for John cements the loss of his French lands and

leads directly to Magna Carta

1215 – Magna Carta (reissued in 1216 and 1217 by William Marshal)

**Henry III** (r. 1216-1272)

The Sicilian Business

1250 – Death of Emperor Frederick II

1255 – Deal between Alexander IV (1254-1261) and Henry III; Edmund is to receive Sicily in

return for 135,000 marks

1257 – Henry III’s brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, is elected king of Germany

1258 – Pope Alexander IV threatens Henry with excommunication; Henry finally calls a

parliament to consult his barons

**The Commune of England** (1258-1264)

April 12, 1258 – The Sworn Confederation of Seven Barons: Simon de Monfort, earl of

Leicester (d. 1265), and six others begin forming the Commune of England

April 30, 1258 – Henry III and Edward join the commune

June 1258 – The Provisions of Oxford

1259 – The Provisions of Westminster (extends reforms to knights and other freemen)

1261 and 1262 – Henry is released from his oath by papal bulls

January 1264 – Mise of Amiens (Louis IX arbitrates dispute)

**The Second Barons’ War/Simon de Montfort’s Rebellion** (1264-1267)

May 1264 – Battle of Lewes (defeat for the royalists)

1265 – Simon calls the first Parliament to include burgesses from every town and knights from

every shire (in an attempt to continue with a constitutional government and lend his rule legitimacy)

May 1265 – Edward escapes from prison

August 1265 – Battle of Evesham, death of Simon de Montfort

1266 – Dictum of Kenilworth (terms for ending resistance)

1267 – Henry agrees to let the rebels buy back their lands

1270-1274 – Edward goes on crusade

1272 – Death of Henry III

**Edward I, Longshanks** (r. 1272-1307)

1274 – Ragman Quest

Hundred Rolls

1275 – Statute of Westminster I (civil and criminal law code)

1278 – Statute of Gloucester begins Quo warranto proceedings

1283 – Statute of Acton Burnell (commerce)

1285 – Statues of Westminster II (*De donis conditionalibus* establishes entail/fee tail)

Statute of Merchants (replaces Acton Burnell, debtors are now imprisoned first, then their good are seized and sold to pay their debt)

Statute of Winchester (public safety)

1290 – Statute of Quo warranto (lords can keep their rights and privileges if they can prove they

and their ancestors have held them since the time of Richard I)

Quia Emptores forbids subinfeudation

1294 – Edward suspends all Quo warranto proceedings