

Restoration and 18th-century Culture

1660 Restoration Charles II (Stuart) restored

Baroque the dominant style in painting (to 1730) and architecture (to 1714)

1665 Between 1665 and 1667 Newton formulated the theory of gravitation (with 3 laws of motion: inertia, acceleration, the equality of action and reaction—the basis of classical dynamics), the calculus, and the composition of white light out of colored light

1670

1679 Parliament's Bill of Exclusion against the Catholic Duke of York blocked by Charles II; Parliament dismissed
Charles II rejects petitions for a new Parliament; petitioners become known as Whigs, loyalists as Tories

1680

1681 Whigs reintroduce Exclusion Bill; Charles II dissolves Parliament

1685 James II

1686 James II disregards Test Act: Catholics appointed to public office
1687 James II issues Declaration of Liberty of Conscience
1688 William III & Mary II Glorious Revolution; James II flees to France
Aphra Behn's Oroonoko

1689 Convention Parliament issues the Bill of Rights; establishes a constitutional monarchy; bars Catholics from throne
Toleration Act grants freedom of worship to dissenters

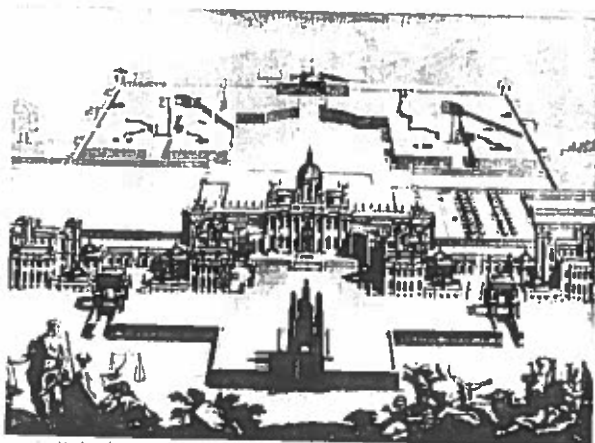
1690



VAN DYCK (above)
Charles I hunting, c. 1638



VAN DYCK (left)
William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, c. 1633
Since van Dyck's portrait commemorated the Earl's return from India, he is shown wearing Indian silk pajamas, attended by an oriental servant; he steps forward with the vigour of an explorer. The splendid costumes of van Dyck's sitters were often no more part of normal wear than the Earl's exotic garments.



Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor, Castle Howard (begun c. 1699). From Colin Campbell, *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 1715. The New York Public Library.

1700

1702 Anne

1707

Act of Union unites England and Scotland under the name Great Britain

1710

1711

A Tory government from 1710 to 1714 (first time since 1688)
Alexander Pope's Essay on Criticism, Addison and Steele's Spectator

1714 George I

Whigs return to power
Vanbrugh and baroque architecture gradually replaced by Burlington's Palladianism

1719

Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe

1720

1721

Robert Walpole, England's first prime minister

1725

1727 George II

1730

1731

Rococo style in painting (to 1780)
Alexander Pope's "Epistle to Burlington"

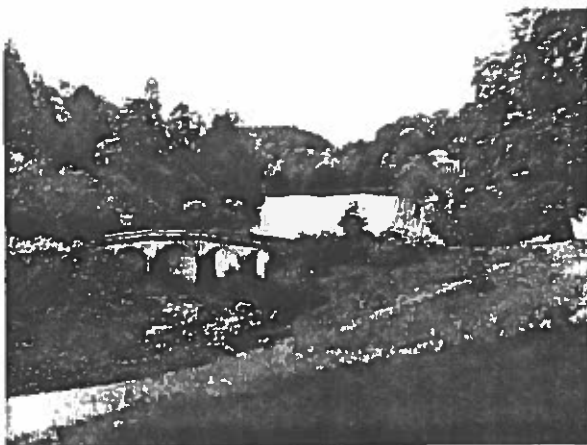
1733

Alexander Pope's Essay on Man (1733-34)

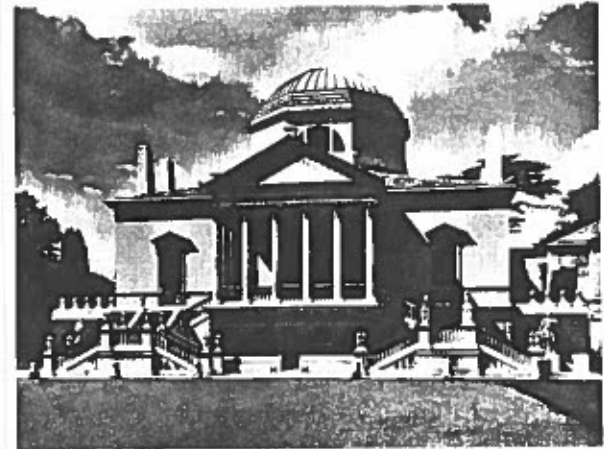
1739

1740

John Wesley founds Methodist movement
Gradual rise of gothic taste in architecture



The approach to the Pantheon (Flitcroft, c. 1752-56) Country life



Chiswick House, designed before 1727. A. T. Kersting

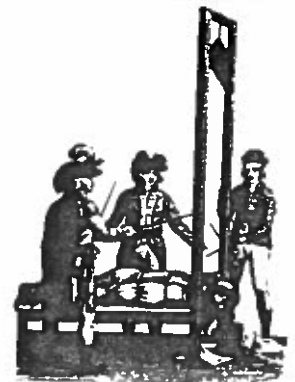


The Prize and Character of an ALEXANDRINE Hyper-crotchety Continuator
... when he'll March back when thou art here ... And half a crown ... And a sword ...
And say of the Works are we ... What people in the room ...
The Whigs ... and the ...
The four ...
And by no Shame ...
In ...
Sphinx to Mankind ...
And much he heard ...
His Holiness and his Prime Minister, anon.

- 1750 Neo-classicism in painting (to 1800)
- 1753 William Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty
- 1757 Edmund Burke's Enquiry into . . . the Sublime and Beautiful
- 1760 George III Conventional date for beginning of Industrial Revolution
- 1761 Rousseau's Julie, ou la nouvelle Héloïse
- 1764 Horace Walpole's The Castle of Otranto
- 1768 Laurence Sterne's A Sentimental Journey
- 1770 Spread of Evangelicalism within the church of England (like Methodism, it emphasized human sin and frailty); widespread founding of Sunday schools, to teach the poor to read (the Bible)
- 1775 Watt and Boulton form a company to make steam engines
- 1776 Declaration of Independence adopted by Continental Congress
Publication of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations
- 1780 A decade of economic expansion and rapid population growth
- 1782 Hannah More's "Sensibility"
- 1783 Treaty of Paris ends American War of Independence
Death of "Capability" Brown
- 1789 French Revolution begins; Third Estate forms National Assembly;
Storming of the Bastille
- 1790 Joshua Reynolds' Discourses on Art (1769-90)
- 1791 Flight and capture of Louis XVI; Louis accepts new constitution
- 1792 Proclamation against seditious publications in Britain
Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Woman
- 1793 Louis XVI executed; Marie Antoinette subsequently beheaded; France declares war on Britain
Reign of Terror begins--France ruled largely by Robespierre and the committee of Public Safety
Godwin's Political Justice
- 1794 Reign of Terror ends; Jacobins suppressed in France; France ruled by the Directory
Suspension of habeas corpus in Britain
Seditious Meetings Act in Britain (forbade public meetings of more than 50 people without permission of the magistrates)
Bad harvests and food riots in Britain
Uvedale Price publishes Essays on the Picturesque
- 1796 Bonaparte conquers most of Italy
- 1797 Charles Grey introduces bill for Parliamentary reform; quickly defeated



The Gallery, Strawberry Hill
Country Life

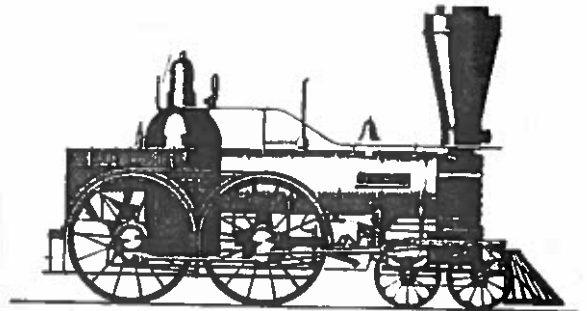


1798 Wordsworth and Coleridge publish Lyrical Ballads
 Conventional date for the beginning of the Romantic period
 1799 Having invaded Syria, Bonaparte returns to France, overthrows the Directory and sets up a
 Consulate
 Combination Laws prohibit trade unionism in Britain
 1800
 1801 Act of Union unites Great Britain and Ireland as United Kingdom
 1802 Treaty of Amiens between Britain and France
 Bonaparte is created First Consul for life
 1803 War breaks out anew between Britain and France
 1804 Napoleon crowns himself Napoleon I, Emperor of the French
 1805 Battle of Trafalgar: British navy under Nelson defeats Franco-Spanish fleet
 1807 Slave trade abolished in British Empire



1810
 1811 Luddite riots in England against mechanization of textile industry
 Regency (George III declared insane; Prince of Wales rules as regent)
 Publication of Austen's Sense and Sensibility (begun around 1795)
 1812 Napoleon invades Russia; suffers massive losses
 Byron publishes the first 2 cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage
 1813 Allied forces invade France
 1814 Napoleon abdicates and is exiled to Elba
 Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, becomes King of France
 1815 The Hundred Days: Napoleon escapes from Elba and marches on Paris
 Battle of Waterloo: Napoleon defeated and exiled to the island of St. Helena
 English Corn Laws restrict grain imports and force up the price of bread
 1817 Byron publishes Manfred
 1818 Keats's "great year": composes his famous odes
 First edition of Shelley's Frankenstein (final version from 1832)
 1819 Peterloo: soldiers fire on demonstrators in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester

1820 George IV
 1821 Death of Keats
 1822 Death of Shelley
 1823 Hazlitt's "My First Acquaintance with Poets"
 1824 Death of Byron
 1825 First passenger railway built in Britain
 1827 Death of Blake



1830 William IV
 1832 Grey, as Prime Minister, succeeds with the Reform Act
 Conventional date of the end of the Romantic period
 Premiere of La Sylphide (Paris)

1834 Death of Coleridge
 1837 Victoria

1840
 1847 Publication of Brontë's Wuthering Heights
 1850 Death of Wordsworth

