

# BRITISH WRITERS

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## SUPPLEMENT VI

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BAINBRIDGE  
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CUMULATIVE INDEX FOR VOLUMES I-VII  
AND SUPPLEMENTS I-VI

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# BRITISH WRITERS

JAY PARINI

Editor

*SUPPLEMENT VI*



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# Introduction

In *British Writers, Supplement VI*, we offer substantial articles on a wide range of British, Irish, and Anglophone authors who have not yet been included in previous volumes in the series. Readers may be surprised by the range, which stretches from the anonymous author of *Beowulf*—the great Anglo-Saxon epic of the early eighth century—to such contemporary novelists and biographers as Peter Ackroyd and A. N. Wilson, both of whom have added significantly to the growing body of English fiction and biography.

*British Writers* was modeled on *American Writers* (1974– ), another series published by Charles Scribner's Sons (an imprint of the Gale Group). In the original set of *British Writers*, published between 1979 and 1984, seven volumes appeared, treating the lives and works of well-known poets, novelists, playwrights, essayists, and autobiographers from the Anglo-Saxon era to the present. This set was followed by five supplemental volumes that treated authors who, for various reasons, had been thus far neglected.

The idea throughout the series has been consistent: to provide lucid, informative essays aimed at the general reader. Most of the critics writing for this supplement, as in the previous volumes, are professionals: teachers, scholars, and writers. As evident in the essays, the critics are held to the highest standards of good writing and sound scholarship. Their work often rises to a high level of craft and critical vision as they introduce writers in the history of British, Irish, or Anglophone literature. A certain amount of biographical information for each author is offered so that readers can appreciate the historical background that provided the texts under review with air and light, soil, and water. The essays each conclude with a selected bibliography intended to direct the reading of those who should want to pursue the subject further.

This volume deals with many contemporary writers, most of whom have received little sustained attention from critics. For example, Peter Ackroyd, Beryl Bainbridge, André Brink, J. M. Coetzee, and A. N. Wilson have been written about in the review pages of newspapers and magazines, but their work has yet to attract significant scholarship. The essays included here constitute a beginning.

The poets discussed, Donald Davie, Derek Mahon, Norman McCaig, Norman Nicholson, Peter Redgrove, and Anne Stevenson, are well known in the world of contemporary British poetry, and their work has been widely admired by readers of poetry. The real work of assimilation, of discovering the true place of each writer in the larger traditions of modern poetry, has only begun, however. In each case, these poets are treated by critics who are themselves established poets, and the depth and eloquence of their essays should be obvious even to casual readers.

We also include essays on long-established authors, such as the *Beowulf* poet, George Mackay Brown, Wilkie Collins, Radclyffe Hall, T. E. Hulme, Henry King, Edwin Muir, Saki, Alec Waugh, and Gilbert White. These authors, for various reasons, were neglected in previous volumes and supplements. In future volumes, we intend to revisit some of the canonical authors discussed in earlier essays, since scholarship on these writers continues to shift and grow, and since the work of culture involves the continuous assessment and reassessment of major texts produced by its finest writers. Our belief is that this supplement performs a useful service, providing substantial introductions to authors—some extremely well known, others less so—who deserve this kind of attention.

JAY PARINI

# Chronology

<b>Late 7th century</b>	Earliest predictions claim that <i>Beowulf</i> may have already been written and completed	1066	The Normans, led by William the Bastard (to become William the Conqueror), defeat Harold II at the Battle of Hastings and conquer England
731	An Anglo-Saxon monk, Bede, writes <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English People</i>	<b>1066–1087</b>	<b>Reign of Norman William I (William the Conqueror)</b>
732	The Battle of Tours halts the Moorish conquest of Europe	1085–1086	The Domesday Book, a census of England, is ordered by King William the Conqueror
735	Egbert serves as the first archbishop in England's second archbishopric, located in York	<b>1087–1100</b>	<b>Reign of William II (Rufus)</b>
793	The first recorded appearance of the Vikings comes from the island of Lindisfarne, Scotland.	1095	At the Council of Clermont, Pope Urban II called Christians to war; the first crusade lasts until 1099, and other crusades follow until the fall of the last Christian stronghold in 1291
800	Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the western Roman Empire	<b>1100–1135</b>	<b>Reign of Henry I</b>
896	England's Alfred the Great ends the threat of the Danes	12th century	Oxford University is founded
899	Death of Alfred the Great	1120	Anglo-Saxon scientist Welcher of Malvern pioneers the measurement of the earth in degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude and longitude
<b>959–975</b>	<b>Reign of Edgar (great-grandson of Alfred the Great and first king of a united England)</b>		French philosopher Peter Abelard's <i>Sic et non</i>
<b>975–978</b>	<b>Reign of Edward (the Martyr)</b>	1121	Concordat of Worms
<b>978–1016</b>	<b>Reign of Aethelred (the Unready)</b>	1128	Scotland's David I founds the Abbey of Holyrood
999	Eastern and western Europeans fear the end of the world	<b>1135–1154</b>	<b>Reign of Stephen</b>
<b>1016</b>	<b>Reign of Edmund</b>	1136	Abelard's <i>Historia Calamitatum</i>
<b>1016–1035</b>	<b>Reign of Canute, by conquest</b>	1139	Matilda, daughter of Henry I and cousin of King Stephen, challenges for the throne of England, but withdraws her claim in 1148
<b>1037–1040</b>	<b>Reign of Harold I</b>	1140	Matilda is elected "Lady of the English"
1040	Duncan I, King of Scotland, is murdered, and Macbeth assumes his thrown until 1057, when Macbeth is murdered by Duncan's son	1141	King Stephen is captured during the siege of Lincoln Castle, and Matilda rules for 6 months
<b>1040–1042</b>	<b>Reign of Harthacanute</b>	<b>1154–1189</b>	<b>Reign of Henry II</b>
1065	Westminster Abbey is consecrated.		
<b>1042–1066</b>	<b>Reign of Edward (the Confessor)</b>		
<b>1066</b>	<b>Reign of Harold II</b>		
1066	At the Battle of Stamford Bridge, Harold II's army defeats Harald III, king of Norway, and his men, who have invaded England		

## CHRONOLOGY

1159	John of Salisbury writes his <i>Policraticus</i> , a work of political philosophy	1351	The Statute of Laborers pegs laborers' wages at rates in effect preceding the plague
1164	At the Council of Clarendon, King Henry II issues the Constitutions of Clarendon, extending jurisdictions of civil over church courts	1356	The Battle of Poitiers
1170	Thomas Becket, long-time foe of King Henry II, is murdered by King Henry's men in Canterbury Cathedral	1360	The Treaty of Brétigny: end of the first phase of the Hundred Years' War
<b>1189–1199</b>	<b>Reign of Richard the Lionheart (Coeur de Lion)</b>	1362	Pleadings in the law courts conducted in English Parliaments opened by speeches in English
<b>1199–1216</b>	<b>Reign of John</b>	1369	Chaucer's <i>The Book of the Duchess</i> , an elegy to Blanche of Lancaster, wife of John of Gaunt
1215	The Magna Carta, a charter limiting the power of the monarchy, is reluctantly signed by King John	1369–1377	Victorious French campaigns under du Guesclin
<b>1216–1272</b>	<b>Reign of Henry III</b>	ca. 1370	John Lydgate born
1217	Cambridge University is founded	1371	Sir John Mandeville's <i>Travels</i>
1247	Death of Robin Hood, identified as Robert, Earl of Huntingdon	1372	Chaucer travels to Italy
1266–1273	St. Thomas Aquinas' <i>Summa theologiae</i>	1372–1382	Wycliffe active in Oxford
<b>1272–1307</b>	<b>Reign of Edward I</b>	1373–1393	William of Wykeham founds Winchester College and New College, Oxford
1276	The prince of North Wales, Llewelyn II, refuses to pay homage to England's Edward I, who invades North Wales and forces Llewelyn to surrender	ca. 1375–1400	<i>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</i>
1282	Llewelyn II leads a second attack against Edward and fails; Wales falls to English rule	1376	Death of Edward the Black Prince
1297	William Wallace (Braveheart) leads attacks against British troops in an attempt for Scottish sovereignty	<b>1377–1399</b>	<b>Reign of Richard II</b>
1305	William Wallace is captured, tried, and hanged	ca. 1379	Gower's <i>Vox clamantis</i>
<b>1307–1327</b>	<b>Reign of Edward II</b>	ca. 1380	Chaucer's <i>Troilus and Criseyde</i>
ca. 1325	John Wycliffe born John Gower born	1381	The Peasants' Revolt
<b>1327–1377</b>	<b>Reign of Edward III</b>	1386	Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i> begun Chaucer sits in Parliament Gower's <i>Confessio amantis</i>
ca. 1332	William Langland born	<b>1399–1413</b>	<b>Reign of Henry IV</b>
1337	Beginning of the Hundred Years' War	ca. 1400	Death of William Langland
ca. 1340	Geoffrey Chaucer born	1400	Death of Geoffrey Chaucer
1346	The Battle of Crécy	1408	Death of John Gower
1348	The Black Death (further outbreaks in 1361 and 1369)	1412–1420	Lydgate's <i>Troy Book</i>
ca. 1350	Boccaccio's <i>Decameron</i> Langland's <i>Piers Plowman</i>	<b>1413–1422</b>	<b>Reign of Henry V</b>
		1415	The Battle of Agincourt
		1420–1422	Lydgate's <i>Siege of Thebes</i>
		<b>1422–1461</b>	<b>Reign of Henry VI</b>
		1431	François Villon born Joan of Arc burned at Rouen
		1440–1441	Henry VI founds Eton College and King's College, Cambridge
		1444	Truce of Tours
		1450	Jack Cade's rebellion
		ca. 1451	Death of John Lydgate
		1453	End of the Hundred Years' War The fall of Constantinople
		1455–1485	The Wars of the Roses

## CHRONOLOGY

ca. 1460	John Skelton born	1529	Fall of Cardinal Wolsey
1461–1470	<b>Reign of Edward IV</b>		Death of John Skelton
1470–1471	<b>Reign of Henry VI</b>	1529–1536	The “Reformation” Parliament
1471	Death of Sir Thomas Malory	1531	Sir Thomas Elyot’s <i>The Governour</i> published
1471–1483	<b>Reign of Edward IV</b>	1532	Thomas Cranmer appointed archbishop of Canterbury
1476–1483	Caxton’s press set up: <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> , <i>Morte d’ Arthur</i> , and <i>The Golden Legend</i> printed		Machiavelli’s <i>The Prince</i>
1483–1485	<b>Reign of Richard III</b>	1533	The king secretly marries Anne Boleyn
1485	The Battle of Bosworth Field; end of the Wars of the Roses		Cranmer pronounces the king’s marriage with Catherine “against divine law”
1485–1509	<b>Reign of Henry VII</b>	1534	The Act of Supremacy constitutes the king as head of the Church of England
1486	Marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York unites the rival houses of Lancaster and York	1535	Sir Thomas More executed
	Bartholomew Diaz rounds the Cape of Good Hope		Thomas Cromwell appointed vicar general of the Church of England
1492	Columbus’ first voyage to the New World	1536	The Pilgrimage of Grace: risings against the king’s religious, social, and economic reforms
1493	Pope Alexander VI divides undiscovered territories between Spain and Portugal		Anne Boleyn executed
1497–1498	John Cabot’s voyages to Newfoundland and Labrador		The king marries Jane Seymour
1497–1499	Vasco da Gama’s voyage to India	1537	The dissolution of the monasteries: confiscation of ecclesiastical properties and assets; increase in royal revenues
1499	Amerigo Vespucci’s first voyage to America		Jane Seymour dies
	Erasmus’ first visit to England	1538	First complete English Bible published and placed in all churches
1503	Thomas Wyatt born	1540	The king marries Anne of Cleves
1505	John Colet appointed dean of St. Paul’s; founds St. Paul’s School		Marriage dissolved
1509–1547	<b>Reign of Henry VIII</b>		The king marries Catherine Howard
1509	The king marries Catherine of Aragon		Fall and execution of Thomas Cromwell
1511	Erasmus’ <i>Praise of Folly</i> published	1542	Catherine Howard executed
1513	Invasion by the Scots defeated at Flodden Field		Death of Sir Thomas Wyatt
1515	Wolsey appointed lord chancellor	1543	The king marries Catherine Parr
1516	Sir Thomas More’s <i>Utopia</i>		Copernicus’ <i>De revolutionibus orbium coelestium</i>
1517	Martin Luther’s theses against indulgences published at Wittenberg	1546	Trinity College, Cambridge, refounded
	Henry Howard (earl of Surrey) born	1547	The earl of Surrey executed
1519	Charles V of Spain becomes Holy Roman Emperor	1547–1553	<b>Reign of Edward VI</b>
1519–1521	Magellan’s voyage around the world	1548–1552	Hall’s <i>Chronicle</i>
1525	Cardinal College, the forerunner of Christ Church, founded at Oxford	1552	The second Book of Common Prayer
1526	Tyndale’s English translation of the New Testament imported from Holland	ca. 1552	Edmund Spenser born
		1553	Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen
		1553–1558	<b>Reign of Mary I (Mary Tudor)</b>



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ca. 1554	Births of Walter Raleigh, Richard Hooker, and John Lyly		The first Blackfriars Theater opened with performances by the Children of St. Paul's
1554	Lady Jane Grey executed		John Marston born
	Mary I marries Philip II of Spain	1576–1578	Martin Frobisher's voyages to Labrador and the northwest
	Bandello's <i>Novelle</i>	1577–1580	Sir Francis Drake sails around the world
	Philip Sidney born	1577	Holinshed's <i>Chronicles of England, Scotlande, and Irelande</i>
ca. 1556	George Peele born	1579	John Lyly's <i>Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit</i>
1557	Tottel's <i>Miscellany</i> , including the poems of Wyatt and Surrey, published		Thomas North's translation of <i>Plutarch's Lives</i>
ca. 1558	Thomas Kyd born	1581	The Levant Company founded
1558	Calais, the last English possession in France, is lost		Seneca's <i>Ten Tragedies</i> translated
	Mary I dies	1582	Richard Hakluyt's <i>Divers Voyages Touching the Discoverie of America</i>
<b>1558–1603</b>	<b>Reign of Elizabeth I</b>	1584–1585	Sir John Davis' first voyage to Greenland
1559	John Knox arrives in Scotland	1585	First English settlement in America, the "Lost Colony" comprising 108 men under Ralph Lane, founded at Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina
	Rebellion against the French regent	1586	Kyd's <i>Spanish Tragedy</i>
ca. 1559	George Chapman born		Marlowe's <i>Tamburlaine</i>
1561	Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart) arrives in Edinburgh		William Camden's <i>Britannia</i>
	Thomas Hoby's translation of Castiglione's <i>The Courtier Gorboduc</i> , the first English play in blank verse		The Babington conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth
	Francis Bacon born		Death of Sir Philip Sidney
1562	Civil war in France	1587	Mary Queen of Scots executed
	English expedition sent to support the Huguenots		Birth of Virginia Dare, first English child born in America, at Roanoke Island
1562–1568	Sir John Hawkins' voyages to Africa	1588	Defeat of the Spanish Armada
1564	Births of Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare		Marlowe's <i>Dr. Faustus</i>
1565	Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley	1590	Spenser's <i>The Faerie Queen</i> , Cantos 1–3
1566	William Painter's <i>Palace of Pleasure</i> , a miscellany of prose stories, the source of many dramatists' plots	1592	Outbreak of plague in London; the theaters closed
1567	Darnley murdered at Kirk o'Field		<b>Henry King born</b>
	Mary Queen of Scots marries the earl of Bothwell	1593	Death of Christopher Marlowe
1569	Rebellion of the English northern earls suppressed	1594	The Lord Chamberlain's Men, the company to which Shakespeare belonged, founded
1570	Roger Ascham's <i>The Schoolmaster</i>		The Swan Theater opened
1571	Defeat of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto		Death of Thomas Kyd
ca. 1572	Ben Jonson born	1595	Raleigh's expedition to Guiana
1572	St. Bartholomew's Day massacre		Sidney's <i>Apology for Poetry</i>
	John Donne born		
1574	The earl of Leicester's theater company formed		
1576	The Theater, the first permanent theater building in London, opened		



# CHRONOLOGY

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|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1596             | The earl of Essex's expedition captures Cadiz  |                  | Deaths of William Shakespeare, Francis Beaumont, and Miguel Cervantes  |
|                  | The second Blackfriars Theater opened  | ca. 1618         | Richard Lovelace born  |
| ca. 1597         | Death of George Peele  | 1618             | The Thirty Years' War begins   |
| 1597             | Bacon's first collection of <i>Essays</i>  |                  | Sir Walter Raleigh executed  |
| 1598             | Jonson's <i>Every Man in His Humor</i>   |                  | Abraham Cowley born  |
| 1598–1600        | Richard Hakluyt's <i>Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffics, and Discoveries of the English Nation</i> | 1619             | The General Assembly, the first legislative assembly on American soil, meets in Virginia                         |
| 1599             | The Globe Theater opened   |                  | Slavery introduced at Jamestown  |
|                  | Death of Edmund Spenser  | 1620             | The Pilgrims land in Massachusetts   |
| 1600             | Death of Richard Hooker  |                  | John Evelyn born   |
| 1601             | Rebellion and execution of the earl of Essex   | 1621             | Francis Bacon impeached and fined  |
| 1602             | The East India Company founded   |                  | Robert Burton's <i>Anatomy of Melancholy</i>   |
|                  | The Bodleian Library reopened at Oxford  | 1622             | Andrew Marvell born  |
| <b>1603–1625</b> | <b>Reign of James I</b>  | 1622             | Middleton's <i>The Changeling</i>  |
| 1603             | John Florio's translation of Montaigne's <i>Essays</i>   |                  | Henry Vaughan born   |
|                  | Cervantes' <i>Don Quixote</i> (Part 1)   | 1623             | The First Folio of Shakespeare's plays   |
|                  | The Gunpowder Plot   |                  | Visit of Prince Charles and the duke of Buckingham to Spain; failure of attempts to negotiate a Spanish marriage |
|                  | Thomas Browne born   | 1624             | War against Spain  |
| 1604             | Shakespeare's <i>Othello</i>   | <b>1625–1649</b> | <b>Reign of Charles I</b>  |
| ca. 1605         | Shakespeare's <i>King Lear</i>   | 1625             | Death of John Fletcher   |
|                  | Tourneur's <i>The Revenger's Tragedy</i>   |                  | Bacon's last collection of <i>Essays</i>   |
| 1605             | Bacon's <i>Advancement of Learning</i>   | 1626             | Bacon's <i>New Atlantis</i> , appended to <i>Sylva sylvarum</i>  |
| 1606             | Shakespeare's <i>Macbeth</i>   |                  | Dutch found New Amsterdam  |
|                  | Jonson's <i>Volpone</i>  |                  | Death of Cyril Tourneur  |
|                  | Death of John Lyly   |                  | Death of Francis Bacon   |
|                  | Edmund Waller born   | 1627             | Ford's <i>'Tis Pity She's a Whore</i>  |
| 1607             | The first permanent English colony established at Jamestown, Virginia                                    |                  | Cardinal Richelieu establishes the Company of New France with monopoly over trade and land in Canada             |
| 1608             | John Milton born   |                  | Buckingham's expedition to the Isle of Ré to relieve La Rochelle   |
| 1609             | Kepler's <i>Astronomia nova</i>  |                  | Death of Thomas Middleton  |
|                  | John Suckling born   | 1627–1628        | Revolt and siege of La Rochelle, the principal Huguenot city of France   |
| 1610             | Galileo's <i>Sidereus nuncius</i>  | 1628             | Buckingham assassinated  |
| 1611             | The Authorized Version of the Bible  |                  | Surrender of La Rochelle   |
|                  | Shakespeare's <i>The Tempest</i>   |                  | William Harvey's treatise on the circulation of the blood ( <i>De motu cordis et sanguinis</i> )                 |
| 1612             | Death of Prince Henry, King James's eldest son   | 1629             | John Bunyan born   |
|                  | Webster's <i>The White Devil</i>   |                  | Ford's <i>The Broken Heart</i>   |
|                  | Bacon's second collection of <i>Essays</i>   |                  |  |
| ca. 1613         | Richard Crashaw born   |                  |  |
| 1613             | The Globe Theatre destroyed by fire  |                  |  |
|                  | Webster's <i>The Duchess of Malfi</i>  |                  |  |
| 1614             | Raleigh's <i>History of the World</i>  |                  |  |
| 1616             | George Chapman's translation of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i>   |                  |  |

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|-----------|--|------|---|
|           | <p>King Charles dismisses his third Parliament, imprisons nine members, and proceeds to rule for eleven years without Parliament</p> <p>The Massachusetts Bay Company formed</p>   |      | <p>The Grand Remonstrance censuring royal policy passed by eleven votes</p> <p>William Wycherley born</p>   |
| 1629–1630 | Peace treaties with France and Spain   | 1642 | Parliament submits the nineteen Propositions, which King Charles rejects as annihilating the royal power  |
| 1631      | John Dryden born<br>Death of John Donne  |      | The Civil War begins<br>The theaters close  |
| 1633      | William Laud appointed archbishop of Canterbury<br>Death of George Herbert<br>Samuel Pepys born  |      | Royalist victory at Edgehill; King Charles established at Oxford<br>Death of Sir John Suckling  |
| 1634      | Deaths of George Chapman and John Marston  | 1643 | Parliament concludes the Solemn League and Covenant with the Scots  |
| 1635      | The Académie Française founded<br>George Etherege born   |      | Louis XIV becomes king of France<br>Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, born   |
| 1636      | Pierre Corneille's <i>Le Cid</i><br>Harvard College founded  | 1644 | Parliamentary victory at Marston Moor<br>The New Model army raised<br>Milton's <i>Areopagitica</i>  |
| ca. 1637  | Thomas Traherne born   | 1645 | Parliamentary victory under Fairfax and Cromwell at Naseby<br>Fairfax captures Bristol<br>Archbishop Laud executed  |
| 1637      | Milton's "Lycidas"<br>Descartes's <i>Discours de la méthode</i><br>King Charles's levy of ship money challenged in the courts by John Hampden<br>The introduction of the new English Book of Common Prayer strongly opposed in Scotland<br>Death of Ben Jonson | 1646 | Fairfax besieges King Charles at Oxford<br>King Charles takes refuge in Scotland; end of the First Civil War<br>King Charles attempts negotiations with the Scots<br>Parliament's proposals sent to the king and rejected   |
| ca. 1638  | Death of John Webster  | 1647 | Conflict between Parliament and the army<br>A general council of the army established that discusses representational government within the army<br>The Agreement of the People drawn up by the Levelers; its proposals include manhood suffrage<br>King Charles concludes an agreement with the Scots<br>George Fox begins to preach<br>John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, born |
| 1638      | The Scots draw up a National Covenant to defend their religion   |      | Cromwell dismisses the general council of the army<br>The Second Civil War begins<br>Fairfax defeats the Kentish royalists at Maidstone   |
| ca. 1639  | Death of John Ford   |      |   |
| 1639      | Parliament reassembled to raise taxes<br>Death of Thomas Carew<br>Charles Sedley born  |      |   |
| 1639–1640 | The two Bishops' Wars with Scotland  |      |   |
| 1640      | The Long Parliament assembled<br>The king's advisers, Archbishop Laud and the earl of Strafford, impeached<br>Aphra Behn born  |      |   |
| 1641      | Strafford executed<br>Acts passed abolishing extraparliamentary taxation, the king's extraordinary courts, and his power to order a dissolution without parliamentary consent  | 1648 |   |

# CHRONOLOGY

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|           | Cromwell defeats the Scots at Preston   |           | Will's Coffee House established   |
|           | The Thirty Years' War ended by the treaty of Westphalia   |           | Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killigrew licensed to set up two companies of players, the Duke of York's and the King's Servants, including actors and actresses |
| 1649–1660 | Parliament purged by the army   |           | Pepys's <i>Diary</i> begun  |
|           | <b>Commonwealth</b>   | 1660–1685 | <b>Reign of Charles II</b>  |
| 1649      | King Charles I tried and executed   | 1661      | Parliament passes the Act of Uniformity, enjoining the use of the Book of Common Prayer; many Puritan and dissenting clergy leave their livings                   |
|           | The monarchy and the House of Lords abolished   |           | Peace Treaty with Spain   |
|           | The Commonwealth proclaimed   | 1662      | King Charles II marries Catherine of Braganza   |
|           | Cromwell invades Ireland and defeats the royalist Catholic forces                                     |           | The Royal Society incorporated (founded in 1660)  |
|           | Death of Richard Crashaw  | 1664      | War against Holland   |
| 1650      | Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar  |           | New Amsterdam captured and becomes New York   |
| 1651      | Charles II crowned king of the Scots, at Scone  |           | John Vanbrugh born  |
|           | Charles II invades England, is defeated at Worcester, escapes to France                               | 1665      | The Great Plague  |
|           | Thomas Hobbes's <i>Leviathan</i>  |           | Newton discovers the binomial theorem and invents the integral and differential calculus, at Cambridge  |
| 1652      | War with Holland  | 1666      | The Great Fire of London  |
| 1653      | The Rump Parliament dissolved by the army   |           | Bunyan's <i>Grace Abounding</i>   |
|           | A new Parliament and council of state nominated; Cromwell becomes Lord Protector                      |           | <i>London Gazette</i> founded   |
|           | Walton's <i>The Compleat Angler</i>   | 1667      | The Dutch fleet sails up the Medway and burns English ships   |
| 1654      | Peace concluded with Holland  |           | The war with Holland ended by the Treaty of Breda   |
|           | War against Spain   |           | Milton's <i>Paradise Lost</i>   |
| 1655      | Parliament attempts to reduce the army and is dissolved   |           | Thomas Sprat's <i>History of the Royal Society</i>  |
|           | Rule of the major-generals  |           | Death of Abraham Cowley   |
| 1656      | Sir William Davenant produces <i>The Siege of Rhodes</i> , one of the first English operas            | 1668      | Sir Christopher Wren begins to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral   |
| 1657      | Second Parliament of the Protectorate   |           | Triple Alliance formed with Holland and Sweden against France   |
|           | Cromwell is offered and declines the throne   |           | Dryden's <i>Essay of Dramatick Poesy</i>  |
|           | Death of Richard Lovelace   | 1670      | Alliance formed with France through the secret Treaty of Dover  |
| 1658      | Death of Oliver Cromwell  |           | Pascal's <i>Pensées</i>   |
|           | Richard Cromwell succeeds as Protector  |           | The Hudson's Bay Company founded  |
| 1659      | Conflict between Parliament and the army  |           | William Congreve born   |
| 1660      | General Monck negotiates with Charles II  | 1671      | Milton's <i>Samson Agonistes</i> and <i>Paradise Regained</i>   |
|           | Charles II offers the conciliatory Declaration of Breda and accepts Parliament's invitation to return | 1672      | War against Holland   |

## CHRONOLOGY

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| <p>Wycherley's <i>The Country Wife</i><br/>         King Charles issues the Declaration of Indulgence, suspending penal laws against Nonconformists and Catholics</p> <p>1673 Parliament passes the Test Act, making acceptance of the doctrines of the Church of England a condition for holding public office</p> <p>1674 War with Holland ended by the Treaty of Westminster<br/>         Deaths of John Milton, Robert Herrick, and Thomas Traherne</p> <p>1676 Etherege's <i>The Man of Mode</i><br/>         1677 Baruch Spinoza's <i>Ethics</i><br/>         Jean Racine's <i>Phèdre</i><br/>         King Charles's niece, Mary, marries her cousin William of Orange</p> <p>1678 Fabrication of the so-called popish plot by Titus Oates<br/>         Bunyan's <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i><br/>         Dryden's <i>All for Love</i><br/>         Death of Andrew Marvell<br/>         George Farquhar born</p> <p>1679 Parliament passes the Habeas Corpus Act<br/>         Rochester's <i>A Satire Against Mankind</i></p> <p>1680 Death of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester</p> <p>1681 Dryden's <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> (Part 1)</p> <p>1682 Dryden's <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> (Part 2)<br/>         Thomas Otway's <i>Venice Preserv'd</i><br/>         Philadelphia founded<br/>         Death of Sir Thomas Browne</p> <p>1683 The Ashmolean Museum, the world's first public museum, opens at Oxford<br/>         Death of Izaak Walton</p> <p><b>1685–1688 Reign of James II</b></p> <p>1685 Rebellion and execution of James Scott, duke of Monmouth<br/>         John Gay born</p> <p>1686 The first book of Newton's <i>Principia—De motu corporum</i>, containing his theory of gravitation—presented to the Royal Society</p> <p>1687 James II issues the Declaration of Indulgence<br/>         Dryden's <i>The Hind and the Panther</i></p> | <p>Death of Edmund Waller</p> <p>1688 James II reissues the Declaration of Indulgence, renewing freedom of worship and suspending the provisions of the Test Act<br/>         Acquittal of the seven bishops imprisoned for protesting against the Declaration<br/>         William of Orange lands at Torbay, Devon<br/>         James II takes refuge in France<br/>         Death of John Bunyan<br/>         Alexander Pope born</p> <p><b>1689–1702 Reign of William III</b></p> <p>1689 Parliament formulates the Declaration of Rights<br/>         William and Mary accept the Declaration and the crown<br/>         The Grand Alliance concluded between the Holy Roman Empire, England, Holland, and Spain<br/>         War declared against France<br/>         King William's War, 1689–1697 (the first of the French and Indian wars)<br/>         Samuel Richardson born</p> <p>1690 James II lands in Ireland with French support, but is defeated at the battle of the Boyne<br/>         John Locke's <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i></p> <p>1692 Salem witchcraft trials<br/>         Death of Sir George Etherege</p> <p>1694 George Fox's <i>Journal</i><br/>         Voltaire (François Marie Arouet) born<br/>         Death of Mary II</p> <p>1695 Congreve's <i>Love for Love</i><br/>         Death of Henry Vaughan</p> <p>1697 War with France ended by the Treaty of Ryswick<br/>         Vanbrugh's <i>The Relapse</i></p> <p>1698 Jeremy Collier's <i>A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage</i></p> <p>1699 Fénelon's <i>Les Aventures de Télémaque</i></p> <p>1700 Congreve's <i>The Way of the World</i><br/>         Defoe's <i>The True-Born Englishman</i><br/>         Death of John Dryden<br/>         James Thomson born</p> <p>1701 War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1714 (Queen Anne's War in America, 1702–1713)</p> |
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1702–1714	Death of Sir Charles Sedley <b>Reign of Queen Anne</b>	1714–1727	<b>Reign of George I</b>
1702	Clarendon's <i>History of the Rebellion</i> (1702–1704) Defoe's <i>The Shortest Way with the Dissenters</i>	1714	Pope's expanded version of <i>The Rape of the Lock</i> (Cantos 1–5)
1703	Defoe is arrested, fined, and pilloried for writing <i>The Shortest Way</i> Death of Samuel Pepys	1715	The Jacobite rebellion in Scotland Pope's translation of Homer's <i>Iliad</i> (1715–1720)
1704	John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeat the French at Blenheim Capture of Gibraltar Swift's <i>A Tale of a Tub</i> and <i>The Battle of the Books</i> <i>The Review</i> founded (1704–1713)	1716	Death of Louis XIV Death of William Wycherley Thomas Gray born
1706	Farquhar's <i>The Recruiting Officer</i> Deaths of John Evelyn and Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset	1717	Pope's <i>Eloisa to Abelard</i> David Garrick born Horace Walpole born
1707	Farquhar's <i>The Beaux' Stratagem</i> Act of Union joining England and Scotland Death of George Farquhar	1718	Quadruple Alliance (Britain, France, the Netherlands, the German Empire) in war against Spain
1709	Henry Fielding born The <i>Tatler</i> founded (1709–1711) Nicholas Rowe's edition of Shakespeare Samuel Johnson born Marlborough defeats the French at Malplaquet Charles XII of Sweden defeated at Poltava	1719	Defoe's <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> Death of Joseph Addison
1710	South Sea Company founded First copyright act	1720	Inoculation against smallpox introduced in Boston War against Spain The South Sea Bubble
1711	Swift's <i>The Conduct of the Allies</i> The <i>Spectator</i> founded (1711–1712; 1714) Marlborough dismissed David Hume born	1721	<b>Gilbert White born</b> Defoe's <i>Captain Singleton</i> and <i>Memoirs of a Cavalier</i>
1712	Pope's <i>The Rape of the Lock</i> (Cantos 1–2) Jean Jacques Rousseau born	1722	Tobias Smollett born William Collins born
1713	War with France ended by the Treaty of Utrecht The <i>Guardian</i> founded Swift becomes dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin Addison's <i>Cato</i> Laurence Sterne born	1724	Defoe's <i>Moll Flanders</i> , <i>Journal of the Plague Year</i> , and <i>Colonel Jack</i> Defoe's <i>Roxana</i> Swift's <i>The Drapier's Letters</i>
		1725	Pope's translation of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> (1725–1726)
		1726	Swift's <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> Voltaire in England (1726–1729) Death of Sir John Vanbrugh
		1727–1760	<b>Reign of George II</b>
		1728	Gay's <i>The Beggar's Opera</i> Pope's <i>The Dunciad</i> (Books 1–2) Oliver Goldsmith born
		1729	Swift's <i>A Modest Proposal</i> Edmund Burke born Deaths of William Congreve and Sir Richard Steele
		1731	Navigation improved by introduction of the quadrant Pope's <i>Moral Essays</i> (1731–1735) Death of Daniel Defoe
		1732	William Cowper born Death of John Gay
		1733	Pope's <i>Essay on Man</i> (1733–1734)

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|      | Lewis Theobald's edition of Shakespeare   |  | Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert begin to publish the <i>Encyclopédie</i> (1751–1765)        |
| 1734 | Voltaire's <i>Lettres philosophiques</i>  |  | Richard Brinsley Sheridan born  |
| 1737 | Edward Gibbon born  |  | 1752 Frances Burney and Thomas Chatterton born  |
| 1738 | Johnson's <i>London</i>   |  | 1753 Richardson's <i>History of Sir Charles Grandison</i> (1753–1754)                                 |
| 1740 | War of the Austrian Succession, 1740–1748 (King George's War in America, 1744–1748) |  | Smollett's <i>The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom</i>  |
|      | George Anson begins his circumnavigation of the world (1740–1744)                   |  | 1754 Hume's <i>History of England</i> (1754–1762)   |
|      | Frederick the Great becomes king of Prussia (1740–1786)                             |  | Death of Henry Fielding   |
|      | Richardson's <i>Pamela</i> (1740–1741)  |  | George Crabbe born  |
|      | James Boswell born  |  | 1755 Lisbon destroyed by earthquake   |
| 1742 | Fielding's <i>Joseph Andrews</i>  |  | Fielding's <i>Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon</i> published posthumously                                |
|      | Edward Young's <i>Night Thoughts</i> (1742–1745)                                    |  | Johnson's <i>Dictionary of the English Language</i>   |
|      | Pope's <i>The New Dunciad</i> (Book 4)  |  | 1756 The Seven Years' War against France, 1756–1763 (the French and Indian War in America, 1755–1760) |
| 1744 | Johnson's <i>Life of Mr. Richard Savage</i>   |  | William Pitt the elder becomes prime minister   |
|      | Death of Alexander Pope   |  | Johnson's proposal for an edition of Shakespeare  |
| 1745 | Second Jacobite rebellion, led by Charles Edward, the Young Pretender               |  | 1757 Robert Clive wins the battle of Plassey, in India  |
|      | Death of Jonathan Swift   |  | Gray's "The Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard"   |
| 1746 | The Young Pretender defeated at Culloden  |  | Burke's <i>Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful</i>        |
|      | Collins' <i>Odes on Several Descriptive and Allegorical Subjects</i>                |  | Hume's <i>Natural History of Religion</i>   |
| 1747 | Richardson's <i>Clarissa Harlowe</i> (1747–1748)                                    |  | William Blake born  |
|      | Franklin's experiments with electricity announced                                   |  | 1758 The <i>Idler</i> founded (1758–1760)   |
|      | Voltaire's <i>Essai sur les mœurs</i>   |  | 1759 Capture of Quebec by General James Wolfe   |
| 1748 | War of the Austrian Succession ended by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle                |  | Johnson's <i>History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia</i>   |
|      | Smollett's <i>Adventures of Roderick Random</i>                                     |  | Voltaire's <i>Candide</i>   |
|      | David Hume's <i>Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding</i>                          |  | The British Museum opens  |
|      | Montesquieu's <i>L'Esprit des lois</i>  |  | Sterne's <i>The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy</i> (1759–1767)                                  |
| 1749 | Fielding's <i>Tom Jones</i>   |  | Death of William Collins  |
|      | Johnson's <i>The Vanity of Human Wishes</i>   |  | Mary Wollstonecraft born  |
|      | Bolingbroke's <i>Idea of a Patriot King</i>   |  | Robert Burns born   |
| 1750 | The <i>Rambler</i> founded (1750–1752)  |  | <b>1760–1820</b>  |
| 1751 | Gray's <i>Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard</i>                                 |  | <b>1760</b>   |
|      | Fielding's <i>Amelia</i>  |  | James Macpherson's <i>Fragments of Ancient Poetry Collected in the Highlands of Scotland</i>          |
|      | Smollett's <i>Adventures of Peregrine Pickle</i>                                    |  |   |

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| <p>William Beckford born</p> <p>1761 Jean-Jacques Rousseau's <i>Julie, ou la nouvelle Héloïse</i><br/>Death of Samuel Richardson</p> <p>1762 Rousseau's <i>Du Contrat social</i> and <i>Émile</i><br/>Catherine the Great becomes czarina of Russia (1762–1796)</p> <p>1763 The Seven Years' War ended by the Peace of Paris<br/>Smart's <i>A Song to David</i></p> <p>1764 James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny</p> <p>1765 Parliament passes the Stamp Act to tax the American colonies<br/>Johnson's edition of Shakespeare<br/>Walpole's <i>The Castle of Otranto</i><br/>Thomas Percy's <i>Reliques of Ancient English Poetry</i><br/>Blackstone's <i>Commentaries on the Laws of England</i> (1765–1769)</p> <p>1766 The Stamp Act repealed<br/>Swift's <i>Journal to Stella</i> first published in a collection of his letters<br/>Goldsmith's <i>The Vicar of Wakefield</i><br/>Smollett's <i>Travels Through France and Italy</i><br/>Lessing's <i>Laokoon</i><br/>Rousseau in England (1766–1767)</p> <p>1768 Sterne's <i>A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy</i><br/>The Royal Academy founded by George III<br/>First edition of the <i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i><br/>Maria Edgeworth born<br/>Death of Laurence Sterne</p> <p>1769 David Garrick organizes the Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon<br/>Sir Joshua Reynolds' <i>Discourses</i> (1769–1790)<br/>Richard Arkwright invents the spinning water frame</p> <p>1770 Boston Massacre<br/>Burke's <i>Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents</i><br/>Oliver Goldsmith's <i>The Deserted Village</i><br/>Death of Thomas Chatterton<br/>William Wordsworth born</p> | <p>1771 Arkwright's first spinning mill founded<br/>Deaths of Thomas Gray and Tobias Smollett<br/>Walter Scott born</p> <p>1772 Samuel Taylor Coleridge born</p> <p>1773 Boston Tea Party<br/>Goldsmith's <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i><br/>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's <i>Götz von Berlichingen</i></p> <p>1774 The first Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia<br/>Goethe's <i>Sorrows of Young Werther</i><br/>Death of Oliver Goldsmith<br/>Robert Southey born</p> <p>1775 Burke's speech on American taxation<br/>American War of Independence begins with the battles of Lexington and Concord<br/>Samuel Johnson's <i>Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland</i><br/>Richard Brinsley Sheridan's <i>The Rivals</i> and <i>The Duenna</i><br/>Beaumarchais's <i>Le Barbier de Séville</i><br/>James Watt and Matthew Boulton begin building steam engines in England<br/>Births of Jane Austen, Charles Lamb, Walter Savage Landor, and Matthew Lewis</p> <p>1776 American Declaration of Independence<br/>Edward Gibbon's <i>Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire</i> (1776–1788)<br/>Adam Smith's <i>Inquiry into the Nature &amp; Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i><br/>Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i><br/>Death of David Hume</p> <p>1777 Maurice Morgann's <i>Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff</i><br/>Sheridan's <i>The School for Scandal</i> first performed (published 1780)<br/>General Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga</p> <p>1778 The American colonies allied with France<br/>Britain and France at war<br/>Captain James Cook discovers Hawaii</p> |
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|------|--|------|---|
|      | <p>Death of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham</p> <p>Deaths of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire</p> <p>William Hazlitt born</p>  |      | <p>Robert Burns's <i>Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect</i></p> <p>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's <i>The Marriage of Figaro</i></p> <p>Death of Frederick the Great</p>   |
| 1779 | <p>Johnson's <i>Prefaces to the Works of the English Poets</i> (1779–1781); reissued in 1781 as <i>The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets</i></p> <p>Sheridan's <i>The Critic</i></p> <p>Samuel Crompton invents the spinning mule</p> <p>Death of David Garrick</p>                          | 1787 | <p>The Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade founded in England</p> <p>The Constitutional Convention meets at Philadelphia; the Constitution is signed</p>   |
| 1780 | <p>The Gordon Riots in London</p>  | 1788 | <p>The trial of Hastings begins on charges of corruption of the government in India</p>   |
| 1781 | <p>Charles Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown</p> <p>Immanuel Kant's <i>Critique of Pure Reason</i></p> <p>Friedrich von Schiller's <i>Die Räuber</i></p>   |      | <p>The Estates-General of France summoned</p> <p>U.S. Constitution is ratified</p> <p>George Washington elected president of the United States</p> <p>Giovanni Casanova's <i>Histoire de ma fuite</i> (first manuscript of his memoirs)</p> <p>The <i>Daily Universal Register</i> becomes the <i>Times</i> (London)</p>  |
| 1782 | <p>William Cowper's "The Journey of John Gilpin" published in the <i>Public Advertiser</i></p> <p>Choderlos de Laclos's <i>Les Liaisons dangereuses</i></p> <p>Rousseau's <i>Confessions</i> published posthumously</p>  | 1789 | <p>George Gordon, Lord Byron born</p> <p>The Estates-General meets at Versailles</p> <p>The National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) convened</p> <p>The fall of the Bastille marks the beginning of the French Revolution</p> <p>The National Assembly draws up the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen</p> <p>First U.S. Congress meets in New York</p> <p>Blake's <i>Songs of Innocence</i></p> <p>Jeremy Bentham's <i>Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation</i> introduces the theory of utilitarianism</p> <p>Gilbert White's <i>Natural History of Selborne</i></p> |
| 1783 | <p>American War of Independence ended by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris</p> <p>William Blake's <i>Poetical Sketches</i></p> <p>George Crabbe's <i>The Village</i></p> <p>William Pitt the younger becomes prime minister</p> <p>Henri Beyle (Stendhal) born</p>                   |      | <p>Congress sets permanent capital city site on the Potomac River</p> <p>First U.S. Census</p> <p>Burke's <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i></p> <p>Blake's <i>The Marriage of Heaven and Hell</i></p>  |
| 1784 | <p>Beaumarchais's <i>Le Mariage de Figaro</i> first performed (published 1785)</p> <p>Death of Samuel Johnson</p>  |      |   |
| 1785 | <p>Warren Hastings returns to England from India</p> <p>James Boswell's <i>The Journey of a Tour of the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, LL.D.</i></p> <p>Cowper's <i>The Task</i></p> <p>Edmund Cartwright invents the power loom</p> <p>Thomas De Quincey born</p> <p>Thomas Love Peacock born</p> | 1790 |   |
| 1786 | <p>William Beckford's <i>Vathek</i> published in English (originally written in French in 1782)</p>  |      |   |

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|      | Edmund Malone's edition of Shakespeare   |      | Death of James Boswell  |
|      | Wollstonecraft's <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Man</i>                                     |      | John Keats born   |
|      | Death of Benjamin Franklin   |      | Thomas Carlyle born   |
| 1791 | French royal family's flight from Paris and capture at Varennes; imprisonment in the Tuileries | 1796 | Napoleon Bonaparte takes command in Italy                                 |
|      | Bill of Rights is ratified   |      | Matthew Lewis' <i>The Monk</i>  |
|      | Paine's <i>The Rights of Man</i> (1791–1792)   |      | John Adams elected president of the United States                         |
|      | Boswell's <i>The Life of Johnson</i>   |      | Death of Robert Burns   |
|      | Burns's <i>Tam o'Shanter</i>   | 1797 | The peace of Campo Formio: extinction of the Venetian Republic XYZ Affair |
|      | The <i>Observer</i> founded  |      | Mutinies in the Royal Navy at Spithead and the Nore                       |
| 1792 | The Prussians invade France and are repulsed at Valmy September massacres                      |      | Blake's <i>Vala, Or the Four Zoas</i> (first version)                     |
|      | The National Convention declares royalty abolished in France                                   |      | Mary Shelley born   |
|      | Washington reelected president of the United States  |      | Deaths of Edmund Burke, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Horace Walpole           |
|      | New York Stock Exchange opens  | 1798 | Napoleon invades Egypt  |
|      | Mary Wollstonecraft's <i>Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i>                                |      | Horatio Nelson wins the battle of the Nile                                |
|      | William Bligh's voyage to the South Sea in H.M.S. <i>Bounty</i>                                |      | Wordsworth's and Coleridge's <i>Lyrical Ballads</i>                       |
|      | Percy Bysshe Shelley born  |      | Landor's <i>Gebir</i>   |
| 1793 | Trial and execution of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette  |      | Thomas Malthus' <i>Essay on the Principle of Population</i>               |
|      | France declares war against England  | 1799 | Napoleon becomes first consul   |
|      | The Committee of Public Safety (Comité de Salut Public) established                            |      | Pitt introduces first income tax in Great Britain                         |
|      | Eli Whitney devises the cotton gin   |      | Sheridan's <i>Pizarro</i>   |
|      | William Godwin's <i>An Enquiry Concerning Political Justice</i>                                |      | Honoré de Balzac born   |
|      | Blake's <i>Visions of the Daughters of Albion and America</i>                                  |      | Thomas Hood born  |
|      | Wordsworth's <i>An Evening Walk</i> and <i>Descriptive Sketches</i>                            |      | Alexander Pushkin born  |
| 1794 | Execution of Georges Danton and Maximilien de Robespierre                                      | 1800 | Thomas Jefferson elected president of the United States                   |
|      | Paine's <i>The Age of Reason</i> (1794–1796)   |      | Alessandro Volta produces electricity from a cell                         |
|      | Blake's <i>Songs of Experience</i>   |      | Library of Congress established   |
|      | Ann Radcliffe's <i>The Mysteries of Udolpho</i>  |      | Death of William Cowper   |
|      | Death of Edward Gibbon   |      | Thomas Babington Macaulay born  |
| 1795 | The government of the Directory established (1795–1799)  | 1801 | First census taken in England   |
|      | Hastings acquitted   | 1802 | The Treaty of Amiens marks the end of the French Revolutionary War        |
|      | Landor's <i>Poems</i>  |      | The <i>Edinburgh Review</i> founded                                       |
|      |  | 1803 | England's war with France renewed   |
|      |  |      | The Louisiana Purchase  |
|      |  |      | Robert Fulton propels a boat by steam power on the Seine                  |