

1625 - Charles I, King of England (to 1649); Charles I marries Henrietta Maria, sister of Louis XIII of France

1628 - Petition of Right; Charles I forced to accept Parliament's statement of civil rights in return for finances

1629 - Charles I dissolves Parliament and rules personally until 1640

1639 - First Bishops' War between Charles I and the Scottish Church; ends with Pacification of Dunse

1640 - Charles I summons the "Short" Parliament ; dissolved for refusal to grant money; Second Bishops' War; The "Long" Parliament begins

1641 - Triennial Act requires Parliament to be summoned every three years; Star Chamber and High Commission (created by Charles) abolished by Parliament; Grand Remonstrance of Parliament to Charles I

1642 - Charles I fails in attempt to arrest five members of Parliament and rejects Parliament's Nineteen Propositions; Civil War begins with battle of Edgehill between Cavaliers (Royalists) and Roundheads (Parliamentarians); Parliament closes the theatres and forbids public stage performances

1644 - Battle of Marston Moor; Oliver Cromwell defeats the royalists guided by Prince Rupert

1645 - Formation of Cromwell's New Model Army; Battle of Naseby; Charles I defeated by Parliamentary forces

1646 - Charles I surrenders to the Scots

1647 - Scots surrender Charles I to Parliament; he escapes to the Isle of Wight; makes secret treaty with Scots

1648 - Scots invade England and are defeated by Cromwell at battle of Preston; Pride's Purge: Presbyterians expelled from Parliament (known as the "Rump" Parliament)

1649 - Charles I is tried and executed; The Commonwealth, in which England is governed as a republic, is established and lasts until 1660

1650 - Charles II lands in Scotland; is proclaimed king

1651 - Charles II invades England and is defeated at Battle of Worcester; Charles escapes to France

1653 - Oliver Cromwell dissolves the "Rump" and becomes Lord Protector

1658 - Oliver Cromwell dies; succeeded as Lord Protector by son Richard

1659 - Richard Cromwell forced to resign by the army; "Rump" Parliament restored

CHARLES I
(1625-1649)



OLIVER CROMWELL
(1653 – 1658)



MAY 29, 1660



1660 - Convention Parliament restores Charles II to throne

1665 - Great Plague in London

1666 - Great Fire of London

1667 - Second Anglo-Dutch war; Dutch fleet defeats the English in Medway river

1670 - Secret Treaty of Dover between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France to restore Roman Catholicism to England

1673 - Test Act aims to deprive English Roman Catholics and Nonconformists of public office

1677 - William of Orange, stadtholder of the Netherlands, marries Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York, heir to the English throne

1678 - 'Popish Plot' in England; Titus Oates falsely alleges a Catholic plot to murder Charles II

1679 - Parliament's Bill of Exclusion against the Roman Catholic James, Duke of York blocked by Charles II; Parliament dismissed; Charles II rejects petitions calling for a new Parliament; petitioners become known as Whigs; their opponents (royalists) known as Tories

1681 - Whigs reintroduce Exclusion Bill; Charles II dissolves Parliament

CHARLES II
(1660-1685)



JAMES II
(1685-1688)



1685 - James II of England and VII of Scotland (to 1688); rebellion by Charles II's illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth, against James II is put down

1686 - James II disregards Test Act; Roman Catholics appointed to public office

1687 - James II issues Declaration of Indulgence (i.e. Liberty of Conscience), extends toleration to Catholics

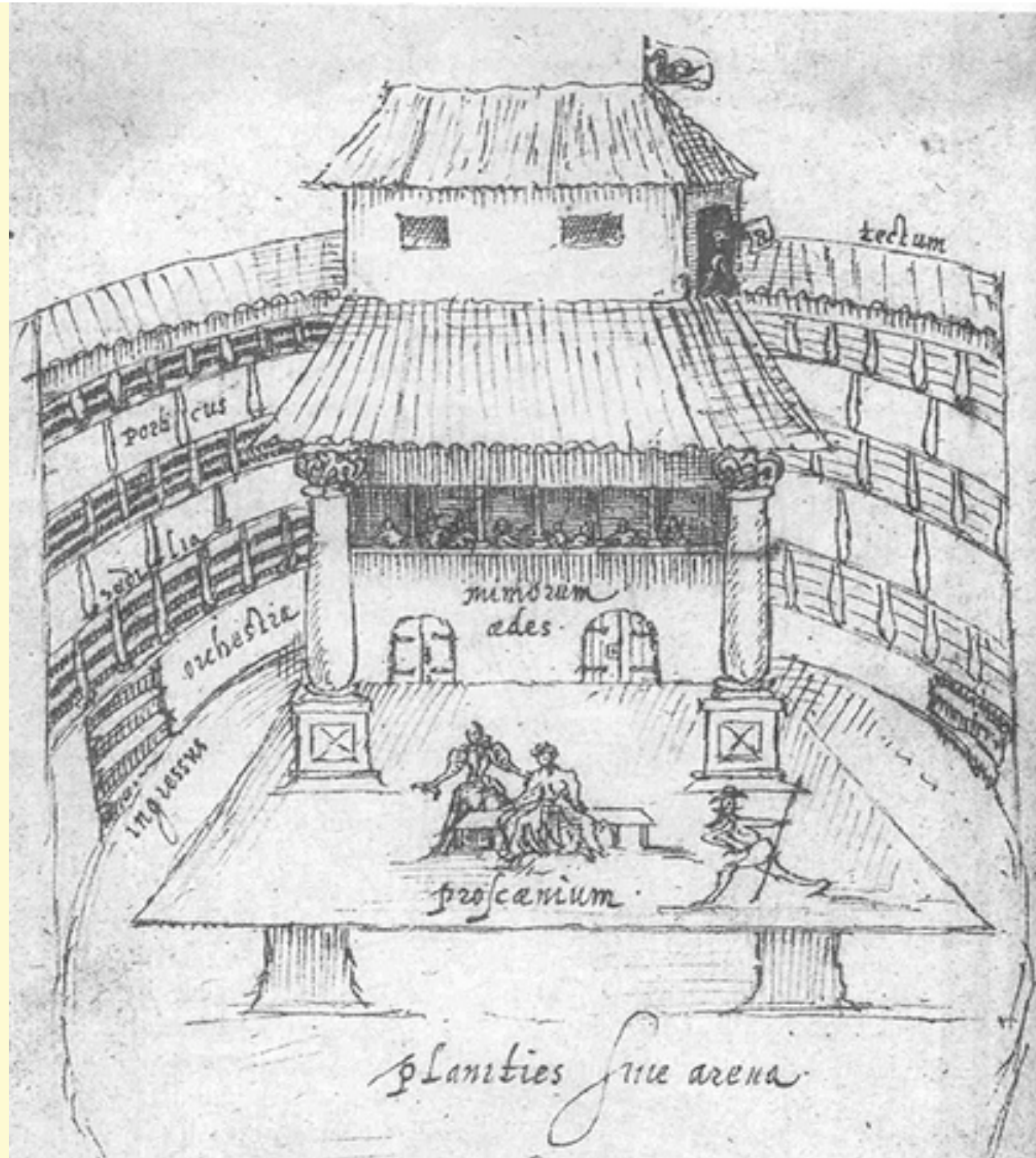
1688 - England's 'Glorious Revolution'; William of Orange is invited to 'save' England from Roman Catholicism, lands in England, James II flees to France

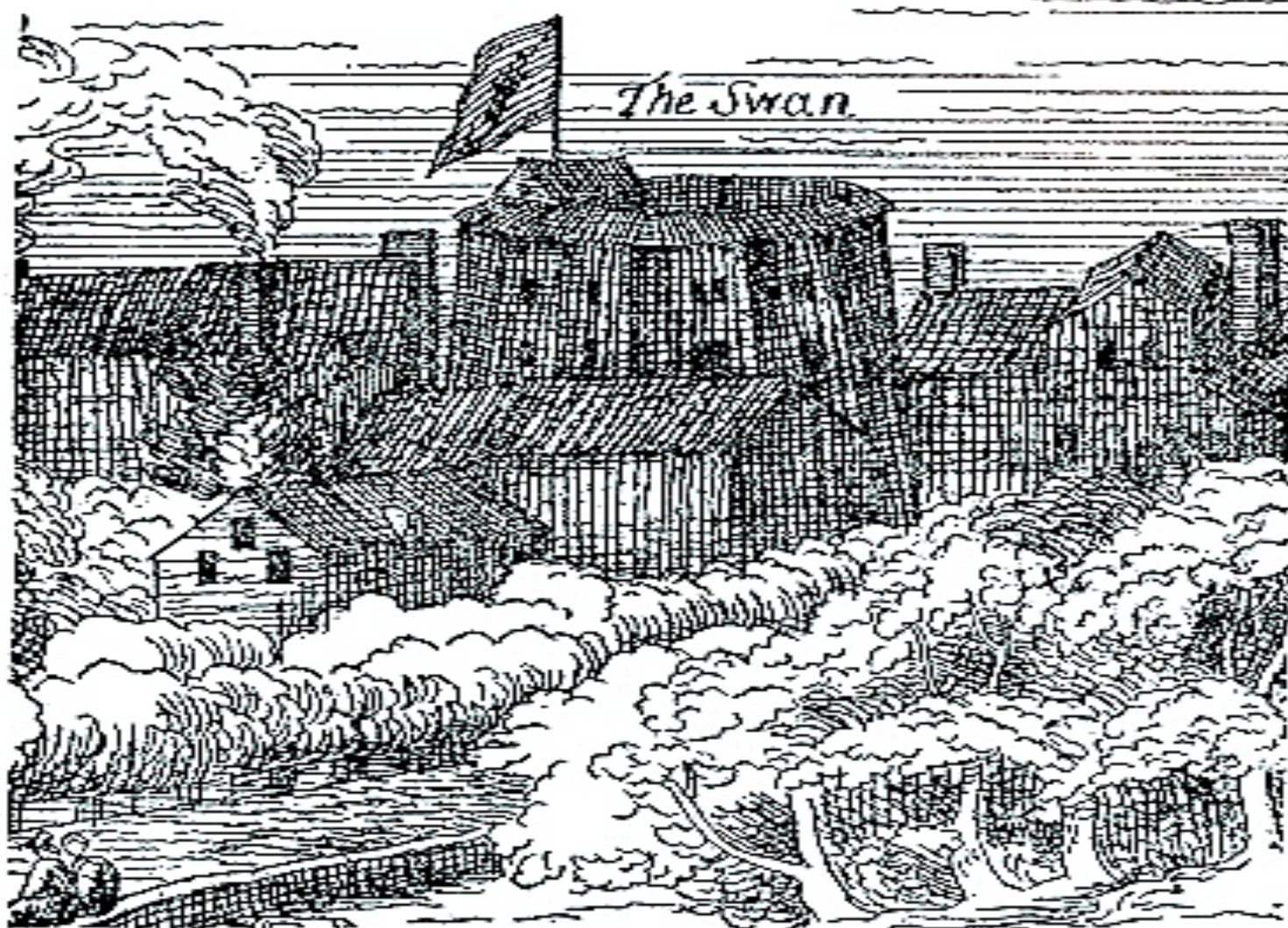
1689 - Convention Parliament issues Bill of Rights; establishes the basis for a constitutional monarchy in Britain; bars Roman Catholics from the throne; William III and Mary II become joint monarchs of England and Scotland, Toleration Act grants freedom of worship to dissenters in England.

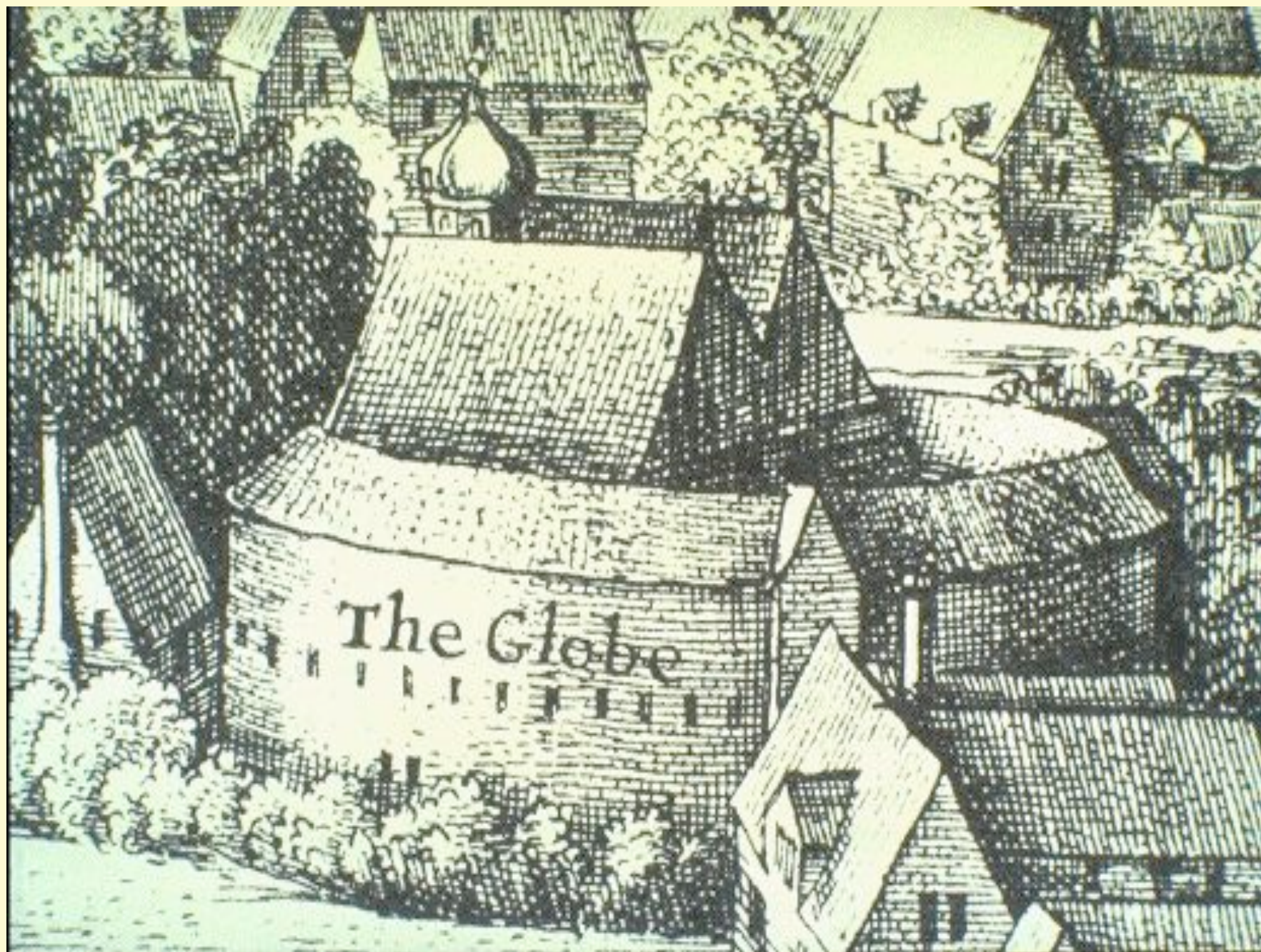
WILLIAM III (1689-1701)
MARY II (1689-1694)

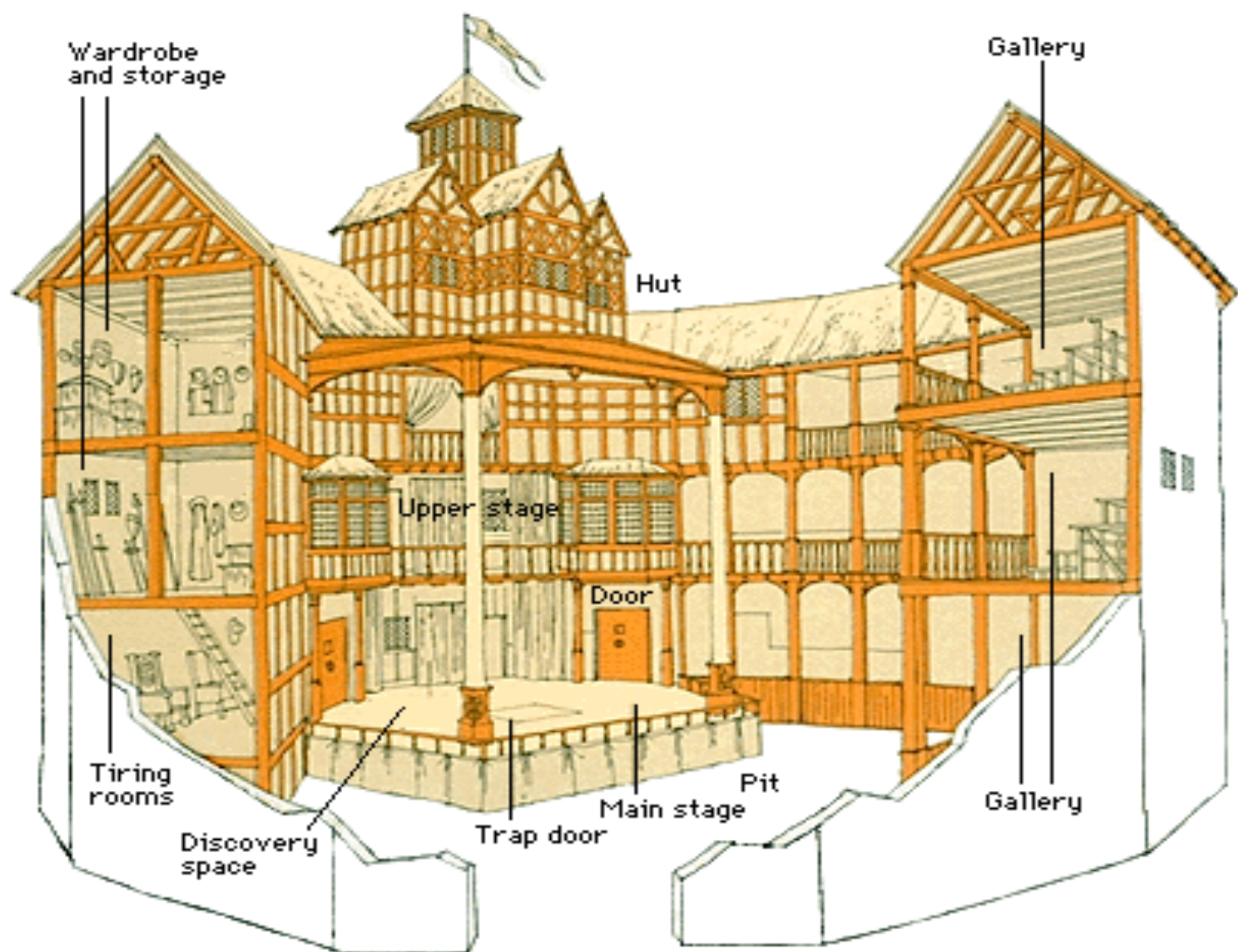


SWAN
THEATRE
1596













I submit the principle that in all the arts without exception, but particularly in the art of the theatre, the main business is to present a whole universe – the universe of the work [...] in a state of patency. [...] It denotes manifest existence, existence that is clearly evident to the mind. [...] [H]ow can this total existence, this common life of the whole universe of the work, be obtained from that small beating heart – from the central point which we actually see in action, and whose essential feature is a small constellation of characters? At this point, two methods of procedure are possible...

Etienne Souriau, *The Cube and the Sphere* (*Le cube et la sphère*, 1950).

1. THE SPHERE

No stage, no hall, no limits. [...] This center is permitted to irradiate its force freely and without limits. The actors or the group of actors who incarnate this heart, this *punctum saliens*, dynamic center of the universe of the work, are officiating priests, magicians whose power extends outward indefinitely into open space. The fictitious world of which they are the center develops to dimensions limited only by the incantatory group's power to conjure up and create [...], taking the spectators themselves into the limitless sphere.

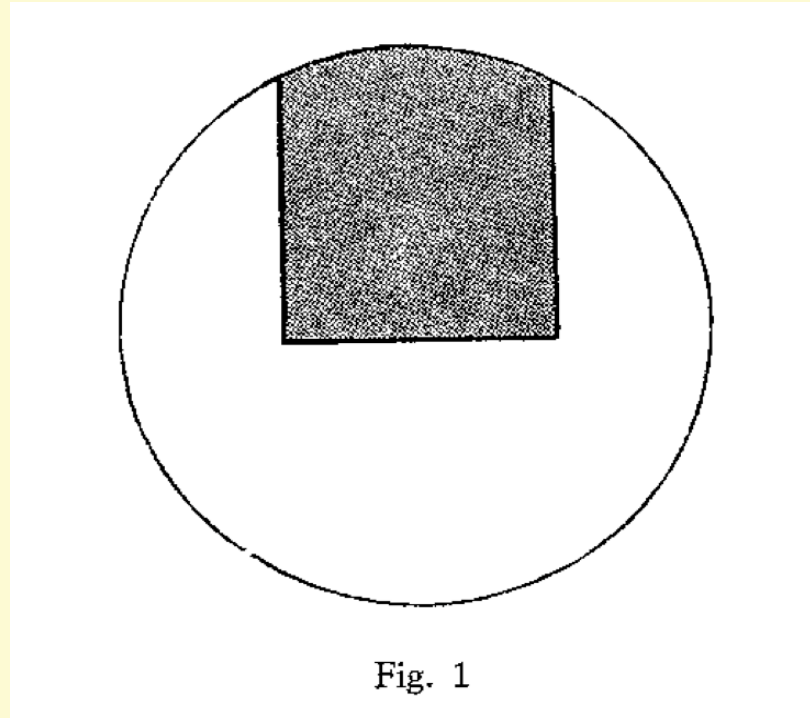


Fig. 1