

CHRONOLOGY

- pre-8000 BC last Ice Age ends; sea levels rise; life returns
- c.8000-7500 BC birch arrives; humans and other new species arrive
- c.7600 BC evidence for peat
- c.7550 BC sea levels fall; hazel arrives
- c.7350 BC last evidence for reindeer
- c.6840 BC sea levels rise
- c.6500 BC elm and oak arrive
- c.6000 BC landbridge to Europe absorbed by the sea
- c.5500 BC pine arrives in highlands
- c.5450 BC sea levels fall to current levels
- c.4500 BC first signs of farming
- c.3300 BC beginning of elm decline
- pre-3000 BC tree-cover reaches its maximum
- c.3000 BC far north and islands lose trees; emergence of first villages
- c.2800 BC pine advances into far north; more major tree losses elsewhere

Scotland: From Prehistory to the Present

- c.2400 BC tree regeneration in some areas
- c.2000 BC major pine decline; major tree clearance in south
- c.1500 BC permanent farming only now normal
- c.1200 BC obvious soil deterioration and erosion
- c.1000 BC deterioration in climate
- c.800 BC climatic deterioration
- c.500 BC new phase of tree loss, especially in south
- AD 79 Roman army crosses the Tyne and begins push into the north
- 86 Romans under Agricola forced back from the north
- 122 construction of Hadrian's wall marks northernmost limit of Roman empire
- 208 another Roman campaign in the north
- 410 sack of Rome by Alaric the Goth
- 470s arrival of Anglo-Saxons in Britain
- 627 Anglo-Saxons accept Christianity
- 685 battle of Nechtansmere: Picts halt northern expansion of Anglo-Saxons
- 790s Vikings begin to explore western seaboard of Scotland
- 843 Kenneth MacAlpin becomes king of Scots and Picts
- 870 Norse capture Dunbarton Rock on the Clyde
- c.900 first reference to Alba, joint kingdom of the Picts and Scots
- 937 Scots defeated by Anglo-Saxons at Brunanburh
- 1018 Lothian and the Borders (formerly Anglo-Saxon) finally accepted as part of Scotland after battle of Carham
- 1040 Macbeth takes Scottish throne after defeating King Duncan in battle
- 1057 Duncan's son, Malcolm III, takes Scottish throne after killing Macbeth
- 1098 agreement between King Edgar of Scotland and Magnus Barelegs of Norway that the Norse should hold the western Isles and the Scots the mainland
- 1124 accession of Malcolm III's youngest son, David I
- 1138 Scots lose battle of the Standard against the English
- 1164 death of Somerled, king of the Isles, at Renfrew, trying

Chronology

- to stop Scottish expansion west contrary to 1098 agreement
- 1192 Scottish Church given special protection by pope
- 1263 inconclusive battle of Largs between Scots and Norwegians for control of the Western Isles
- 1266 Western Isles sold by Norway to Scotland
- 1286 death of Alexander III, king of Scots, without a male heir
- 1290 death of Margaret, the 'Maid of Norway', heiress to the Scottish throne
- 1292 John Balliol adjudged the rightful king of Scots
- 1295 King John and the Scots agree a treaty of mutual defence with France against England
- 1296 Edward I invades Scotland, takes the crown back from King John and imposes direct English rule on the northern kingdom
- 1297 Scots under Wallace and Murray win against English force at Stirling Bridge
- 1298 Scots under Wallace defeated by English force under Edward I at Falkirk
- 1300 climate starts to get colder and wetter
- 1304 Scots submit to Edward I
- 1305 execution of Wallace in London
- 1306 Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, murders John Comyn of Badenoch and seizes the Scottish throne
- 1307 death of Edward I makes life easier for the new King Robert
- 1309 first parliament of reign of King Robert I
- 1314 Scots win against English at Bannockburn
- 1320 Declaration of Arbroath sent to pope to plead against sentence of excommunication; assassination plot against King Robert foiled
- 1323 thirteen-year truce agreed with England
- 1327 deposition and assassination of Edward II
- 1328 English regency government agrees peace treaty with Scots

Scotland: From Prehistory to the Present

- 1329 Robert Bruce dies
- 1332 arrival in Scotland of 'Disinherited', led by Edward Balliol, son of King John; war breaks out again
- 1334 King David Bruce sent to France for his safety
- 1337 outbreak of Hundred Years War between England and France
- 1341 return of King David to Scotland
- 1346 King David captured by English at Neville's Cross
- 1357 release of King David on payment of ransom
- 1371 death of David Bruce without heirs; accession to the throne of his nephew, Robert Stewart
- 1406 capture of heir to throne, Prince James, and his imprisonment in England
- 1413 foundation of Scotland's first university, St Andrews
- 1424 return from English prison of James I
- 1437 assassination of James I
- 1449 marriage of James II to Mary of Gueldres, niece of the most important nobleman in western Europe, the duke of Burgundy
- 1455 final expulsion of the Black Douglas family from Scotland
- 1460 death of James II, killed by his cannon at siege of Roxburgh castle
- 1469 marriage of James III with Margaret of Denmark brings Orkney and Shetland to Scotland
- 1470s publication of Blind Harry's *The Wallace*
- 1488 murder of James III after battle of Sauchieburn against army led by his son and heir, James
- 1494 forfeiture of the MacDonald lords of the Isles
- 1503 marriage of Margaret Tudor with James IV supposed to mark new era of peace with England
- 1508 printing arrives in Scotland
- 1513 death of James IV and countless Scots, noble and non-noble, at Flodden
- 1532 central law court (college of justice) established in Edinburgh

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- 1533 Henry VIII turns England Protestant
- 1542 Scots defeated by English at Pinkie Cleugh; James V dies and is succeeded by his one-week-old daughter, Mary
- 1558 Mary, Queen of Scots marries the heir to the French throne, François
- 1560 a Scottish parliament votes for the nation to become Protestant
- 1561 return of Mary, Queen of Scots to her native kingdom after the death of her first husband
- 1567 abdication of Mary, Queen of Scots, to be succeeded by her young son, James VI
- 1587 execution of Mary, Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay in England
- 1603 James VI inherits the throne of England and departs for London
- 1605 Gunpowder plot partly concocted to get rid of Scots surrounding king in London
- 1609 Statutes of Iona attempt to deal with the 'Highland' problem, as perceived by lowland Scottish government
- 1618 return of James VI to Scotland for the one and only time after he becomes King of England
- 1633 problematic visit to Scotland by Charles I
- 1639 outbreak of the Bishops' Wars in Scotland, the first phase of the civil wars that broke out throughout the British Isles
- 1642 outbreak of civil war in England
- 1649 execution of Charles I by English extremists
- 1650-60 Cromwellian occupation of Scotland
- 1660 restoration of Charles II
- 1666 & 1679 outbreaks of Presbyterian revolt in Scotland
- 1685 Charles II succeeded by his brother, the Catholic James VII and II
- 1688 King James flees his kingdoms after arrival of his son-in-law, the Protestant William of Orange

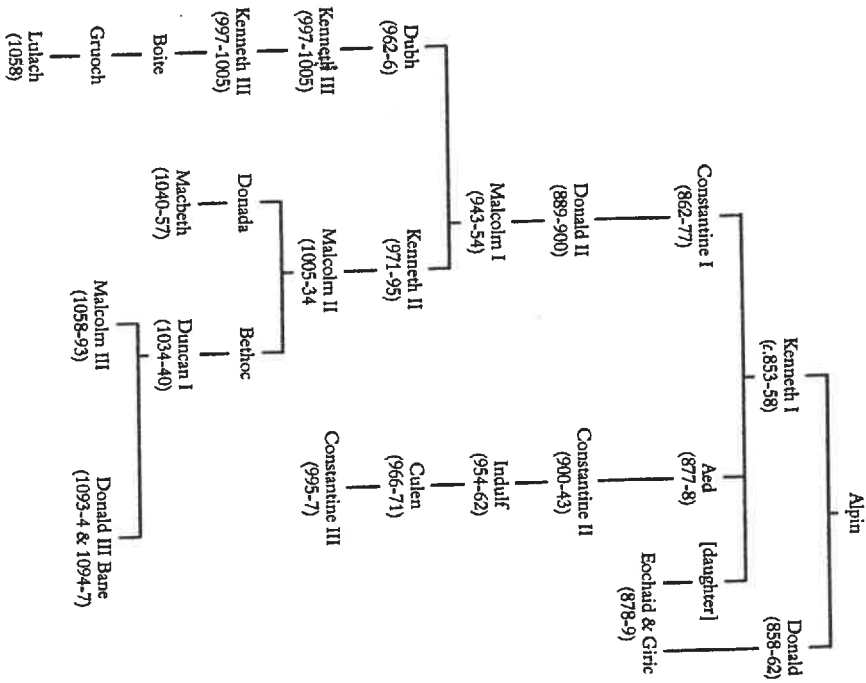
Scotland: From Prehistory to the Present

- 1689 First Jacobite rebellion in support of the exiled King James
- 1692 Massacre of Glencoe; the Scottish parliament attempts to deal violently with the 'Highland problem' but this causes a huge scandal
- 1695 establishment of the Bank of Scotland
- 1707 incorporating union between Scotland and England agreed
- 1708 second Jacobite uprising has best chance of success
- 1714 accession of George I, first Hanoverian monarch of Britain
- 1715 third Jacobite uprising
- 1725 serious rioting sparked off by malt tax (affecting beer prices)
- 1745-46 final Jacobite uprising ruthlessly put down
- 1769 James Watt makes important improvements to the steam engine
- 1776 American colonies declare their independence from Britain
- 1777 death of David Hume, one of the many stars of the Scottish Enlightenment
- 1789 the beliefs underpinning the French Revolution have influence all over Europe, including Scotland
- 1800 the creation of Edinburgh's New Town
- 1820 the Radical War brings to a momentary head a wide-spread sympathy for reform
- 1832 the Reform Act gives the vote to many more adult males
- 1843 the Disruption sees the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland
- 1860s cholera, a major killer in overcrowded cities like Glasgow, is finally dealt with through the creation of a clean water supply
- 1880s Crofters' Wars result in better landholding conditions for many of those who remained in the highlands
- 1918 women over thirty given the vote

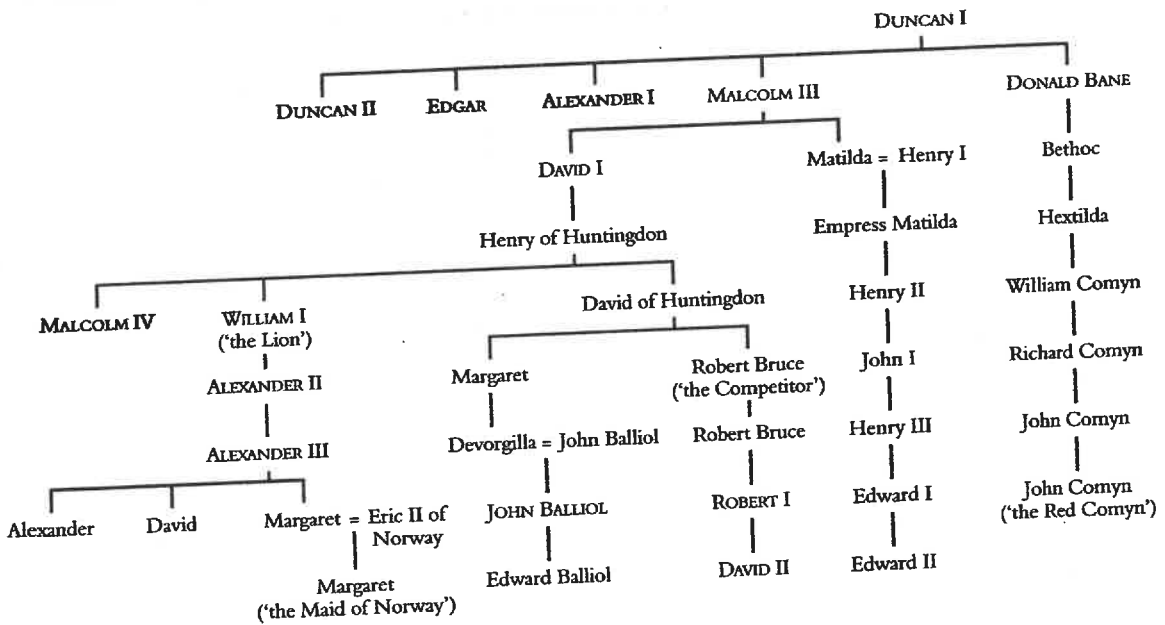
Chronology

- 1919 post-war blues help to bring men onto the streets in the Red Clydeside movement for fairer conditions; founding of the Forestry Commission
- 1920s literary establishment headed by Hugh MacDiarmid challenges traditional notions of Scottish cultural identity
- 1926 Scotland joins the general strike; the Secretary of State for Scotland moves from London to Edinburgh
- 1943 founding of the Scottish Hydro Electric Board
- 1979 vote for devolution rejected
- 1999 vote for devolution accepted

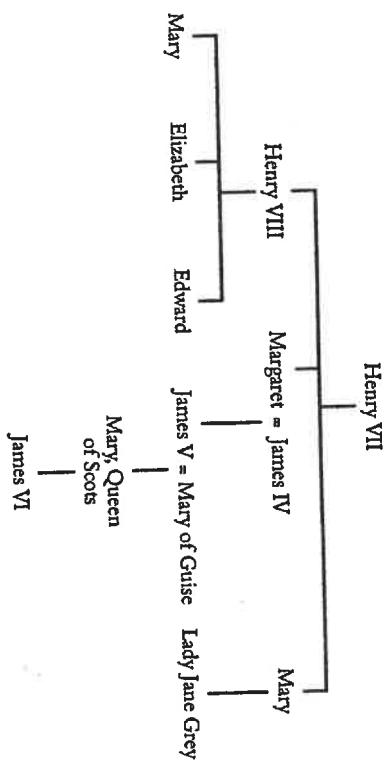
GENEALOGIES



The Scottish succession - c.853-1097



The Scottish succession - 1094-1371
Capitals denote rulers of Scotland.



James VI's succession to the English throne.

TOWNS AND REGIONS
OF SCOTLAND