

CONTINENTAL CELTIC TIMELINE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIMELINE

- 700–450BC. Hallstatt Culture (named after Hallstatt near Salzburg, Austria) north of the Alps between eastern France and western Hungary.
- 450–50BC. La Tène Culture (named after La Tène near Neuchâtel, Switzerland).

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- c.525BC. Massalia (Marseille) on France's Mediterranean coastline founded as a Greek trade centre in the vicinity of Celts.
- c.450BC. The Greek historian Herodotus says Celts are to be found at the source of Danube (i.e. southern Germany and modern France, lands whose name in Classical times was Gaul). Herodotus also placed Celts beyond the 'Pillars of Hercules' (modern-day Gibraltar) i.e. in the Atlantic zone
- c.390BC. Great Celtic invasion of Italy, sack of Rome by Gaulish leader Brennos.
- c.325BC. Greek sailor Pytheas of Massalia visited Atlantic islands called *Pretaniké* (Britain).
- 280–76BC. Great Celtic invasion of the Balkans, sack of Delphi (Greece), establishment of Galatians in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey).
- 225–191BC. Romans conquer Cisalpine Gauls of Italy.
- 154–32BC. Romans conquer Celtiberians of central Spain.
- 125–23BC. Romans conquer Mediterranean fringe of France.
- 58–54BC. Romans conquer Gaul (modern-day France).
- 19BC. Romans conquer Asturias in north-west Spain.
- 9BC. Romans conquer Pannonia (western Hungary) and the Germanic Marcomanni replace Celtic Boii in Bohemia (Czech Republic).
- 43–51AD. Claudius's conquest of southern lowland Britain.

(continue with ROMAN GAUL TIMELINE & ROMAN BRITAIN TIMELINE)

ROMAN GAUL TIMELINE

58–54BC.	Romans conquer Gaul (modern-day France).
12BC.	Administration of Gaul reorganised and an imperial temple established at Lyon, capital of Roman Gaul.
21.	Rebellion of Gaulish nobles.
41–54.	Gaulish nobles emancipated as Roman citizens by Claudius, Lyon becomes capital of Roman Gaul.
212.	Edict of Caracalla emancipated all inhabitants of Gaul as Roman citizens.
259–73.	First Gallic Empire (including Britain and Spain) secedes from Roman Empire.
280s.	Bagaudae peasant uprisings in Gaul.
286–96.	Second Gallic Empire (under Carausius then Allectus).
358.	Germanic Franks recognised as rulers of Belgium.
406.	Germanic Alamanni conquer Alsace in eastern Gaul and Switzerland.
410.	Rome sacked by Germanic Visigoths.
425–54.	Aetius, Roman ruler of Gaul and major power in the remaining lands of the western Roman Empire.
430s.	Recurrence of Bagaudae peasant uprisings.
418.	Visigoths are recognised as rulers of Aquitaine (south-western France) from which the kingdom of the Visigoths would soon extend to include most of the Iberian peninsula.
443.	Germanic Burgundians recognised as rulers of Lyon and the upper Rhône basin (eastern central France).
451.	Huns under Attila defeated at the battle of Châlons in France.
461.	Aegidius, one of Aetius's generals, ruled a Gaul which had seceded from the dwindling Roman Empire.
5C mid.	Last attestations of Gaulish as a living language, replaced by spoken (Vulgar) Latin.
476.	Roman Empire finally dissolved.
486.	Frankish king Clovis conquered northern Gaul from Syagrius, the last Roman ruler. He converted to Christianity in 496 thus securing his Gaulish possessions and made Paris his capital. He absorbed the Visigothic kingdom (north of the Pyrenees) in 507. This was the origin of Modern France.

(continue with EARLIER BRETON TIMELINE)

ROMAN BRITAIN TIMELINE

55–54BC.	Caesar's incursions in Britain.
43–51.	Claudius's conquest of southern lowland Britain.
69–78.	Campaigns in northern 'England' and conquest of 'Wales'.
79–84.	Conquest of northern 'England'. Campaigns in northern Britain reach as far as Inverness and conquest of southern Scotland. A series of withdrawals in the following generation.
122–36.	Romans retrench to Hadrian's Wall which becomes the northern frontier of Roman Britain.
139–63.	Campaigns in northern Britain. For a generation only, the Antonine Wall, north of Hadrian's wall is the northern frontier of Roman Britain.
220s.	First Saxon Shore forts built against German pirates.
259–73.	First Gallic Empire (including Britain) secedes from Roman Empire.
286–96.	Second Gallic Empire (under Carausius then Allectus).
297.	First mention of the Picts (a new name for the unconquered Britons of Scotland).
383–88.	Revolt of Magnus Maximus.
408.	After troop withdrawals, Roman Britain secedes from Roman Empire.

(continue with BRITAIN TO ENGLAND TIMELINE)

BRITAIN TO ENGLAND TIMELINE

- ?5C early. Irish colonies in Wales, Mann and south-western Scotland.
- 440s. Germanic raiders (Saxons) establish rule over eastern parts of lowland Britain. The first English and the beginnings of England.
- 490s. English expansion checked by British leaders Ambrosius Aurelianus and Arthur.
- 549. Plague of Justinian (pandemic) devastates western Britain.
- 550s. Establishment of the English settlement of Bernicia in Northumberland under Ida.
- 577. Battle of Dyrham (near Bath) splits central Britons from south-western Britons.
- 610. Battle of Chester inaugurates split between central Britons from northern Britons.
- 634. Death of Cadwallon of Gwynedd, last serious Welsh contestant for the leadership of Britain.
- 638. English of Bernicia conquer Edinburgh.
- 664. Death of Cadwaladr of Gwynedd, son of Cadwallon, remembered in Welsh tradition as last Welsh leader of Britain.

(continue with EARLIER WELSH TIMELINE, EARLIER CORNISH TIMELINE AND EARLIER MANX TIMELINE)

EARLIER WELSH TIMELINE

790s.	Offa's Dyke defines Welsh border with England.
844–78.	Rhodri Mawr of Gwynedd unites most of Wales.
900–50.	Hywel Dda of Deheubarth unites most of Wales.
1039–63.	Gruffudd ab Llywelyn of Gwynedd unites most of Wales.
1069–71.	Norman-French earls of Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester established to guard Welsh marches. Small parts of the Welsh borderland are subsequently conquered.
1081.	William the Conqueror's expedition to Saint Davids to cow both independent Welsh and his own barons who have been acquiring Welsh lands.
1093.	Rhys ab Tewdwr, king of Deheubarth, killed by Norman-French near Brecon. Norman-French conquer nearly all of Wales.
1099–1102.	Norman-French repelled in north and central Wales.
1107–10.	English and Flemish colonists establish 'Little England' in Pembrokeshire.
1135.	The rebellion repels the Norman-French from much of south-western Wales, thereafter the border between the Welsh Marches and Welsh Wales (<i>Pura Wallia</i>) remains relatively constant until the final conquest of 1282.
1157–65.	Henry II leads four military expeditions to cow the independent Welsh.
1165–97.	Rhys ab Gruffudd of Deheubarth rules most of southern Wales.
1167.	Marcher lords of south-west kept busy with the conquest of Ireland.
1216.	Partition of Deheubarth at Aberdyfi.
1197–1240.	Llywelyn ab Iorwerth of Gwynedd rules most of Welsh Wales.
1246–82.	Llywelyn ab Gruffudd of Gwynedd rules most of Welsh Wales.
1276–77.	First war of Welsh independence.
1282–83.	Second war of Welsh independence. Welsh Wales conquered by Edward I.
1294.	Revolt of Madog ab Llywelyn.
1400–12.	Owain Glyndŵr's great revolt. Penal laws enacted against the Welsh.
1471.	Council of the Welsh Marches established at Ludlow.
1485.	Battle of Bosworth sees the anglicised Welshman Henry Tudor become Henry VII. Penal laws against the Welsh relaxed.
1536–43.	Act of Union.
1563.	Bill to authorise the publication of a Welsh Bible (completed in 1588).
1571.	Jesus College, Oxford, became the favourite college of Welsh scholars.
1689.	Council of Wales and the Marches, Ludlow, dissolved.

(continue with MODERN WELSH TIMELINE)

EARLIER IRISH TIMELINE

?5C early.	Irish colonies in Wales and Scotland.
430s.	Christianity attested in Ireland (Palladius and Patrick).
590s.	Columbanus founds Irish monasteries in eastern France.
664.	Synod of Whitby (Yorkshire) sees end of Irish influence in northern England.
795.	First Norse (Viking) raids in Ireland.
837–42.	Large Norse fleets overwinter in Ireland.
910s.	Norse towns established in Waterford, Dublin, Limerick.
999.	Brian Boru, king of Munster, defeats Sitric Silkenbeard, king of Dublin.
1002–14.	Brian Boru high-king of Ireland.
1152.	Synod of Kells-Mellifont reforms Irish Church under primacy of Armagh, ending Canterbury's claims of authority over some Irish dioceses.
1167–69.	First Anglo-French (Norman) meddling in Irish politics.
1170–71.	Richard de Clare ('Strongbow') becomes king of Leinster.
1171–72.	Henry II's expedition to Ireland to cow both independent Irish and his acquisitive barons.
1240s.	Many English lordships are divided thus weakening the settlement.
1258–60.	Irish unite and recognise Brian Ó Néill as high-king of Ireland (the last). Aed Ó Conchobhair of Connacht brings first galloglass mercenaries from Scotland.
1261.	Battle of Callan, beginning of retreat of English before Irish.
1270s.	Attacks on Dublin by the Mac Murchadas of the Wicklow Mountains become common.
1315–18.	Invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce, brother of Scottish King Robert Bruce.
1333.	Following death of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, Ulster Irish become resurgent.
1348–50.	Black Death weakens the colony.
1366.	Statutes of Kilkenny edicts against English settlers becoming Irish.
15C.	Direct English rule confined to an area around Dublin called the Pale and to a few towns such as Wexford, Waterford and Cork. Elsewhere the countryside was ruled by quasi-independent lords of Irish or English origin.

(continue with LATER IRISH TIMELINE)

LATER IRISH TIMELINE

- 1534. Forfeiture of the Earl of Kildare signals a renewed interest in direct government by Henry VIII.
- 1534. Henry VIII breaks with the Pope's authority over the Church.
- 1541. Henry VIII changes his title from 'Lord of Ireland' to 'King of Ireland'.
- 1543. 'Surrender and regrant' aimed at subduing semi-independent Irish rulers.
- 1543–1606. Creation of an Ireland-wide network of new counties.
- 1556. Plantation (or colonisation) of Offaly and Laois.
- 1568–73. The First Desmond Rebellion (FitzMaurice). Religion becomes politicised.
- 1570. Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth I, Queen of England.
- 1579–83. The Second Desmond Rebellion (FitzGerald).
- 1585. The Composition of Connacht subdues the western Irish rulers.
- 1588. The Spanish Armada.
- 1594–1603. The Nine Years' War (Aodh Ó Néill).
- 1601. The Battle of Kinsale.
- 1603. The Treaty of Mellifont.
- 1607. The Flight of the Earls.
- 1608–30. The Plantation of Ulster.
- 1641–42. The Ulster Rising.
- 1642–49. The (Catholic) Confederacy of Kilkenny rules much of Ireland.
- 1649–50. Cromwell suppresses Irish independence.
- 1649–60. The Interregnum follows King Charles I's execution.
- 1650s. Cromwellian land confiscations.
- 1660. King Charles II recalled.
- 1685. King James II, a Catholic. Subsequent replacement of Protestant officials by Catholics.
- 1688. The 'Glorious Revolution' sees James II, last Stewart king, replaced by William of Orange, a Dutch Protestant as king of England.
- 1690–91. The 'War of Two Kings' between James II and William II.
- 1691. Battle of the Boyne sees James II defeated. His adherents – active for a generation or two afterwards – called Jacobites.
- 1691. Treaty of Limerick confirms defeat of Irish Jacobites and the 'Protestant Ascendancy'.

(continue with MODERN IRISH TIMELINE)

EARLIER SCOTTISH TIMELINE

- ?5C. Irish colonies in south-west Scotland.
- 563. Iona monastery established by Colum Cille (Columba) from Ireland.
- 603. Aethelfrith of Bernicia defeats Aedán mac Gabráin at 'Degsastan'.
- 638. English of Northumbria conquer Edinburgh.
- 630s.** English domination of southern Pictland.
- 660s. English begin conquering Cumberland. Strathclyde only remaining independent British kingdom.
- 664. Synod of Whitby (Yorkshire) sees end of Irish influence in northern England.
- 685. Battle of Dunnichen where Picts defeat Northumbrian English. Forth is the limit between English and Pictish lands.
- 716. Iona accepts Roman Easter.
- 720s. Irish monks visit Faroes, later reach Iceland.
- 750–52. Kyle conquered for a short while by Northumbrians.
- 790s. First Norse (Viking) raids on Scottish islands.
- 807. Iona community moves to Kells, Ireland, to avoid Norse raids.
- 9C early. Norse settlement in Orkney, northern Scotland and Western Isles.
- 810s. Pictish king, Constantine mac Fergus, rules Picts and Scots.
- c.847. Scottish king, Kenneth mac Alpin, rules Picts and Scots.
- 858–62. Domnall I establishes Scotland as a kingdom (north of the Forth).
- 870s. Norse attacks on Strathclyde weakens the Britons.
- 9C late. Irish-Norse settlement in Galloway.
- 890. Strathclyde annexed to Scotland as a client kingdom.
- 934. Athelstan of England invades Scotland.
- 954. Stainmore. After the death of Eirík Bloodaxe, Norse king of York, English kingdom abuts Scottish kingdom.
- 1018. Battle of Carham, Edinburgh and Lothian permanently conquered by Scots.

(continue with LATER SCOTTISH TIMELINE)

LATER SCOTTISH TIMELINE

1070. Mael Coluim III, the Scottish king, marries Margaret an English princess.
- 1097–1153. Each in turn, Margaret's sons Edgar, Alexander I, David I, bring in French and English influences to Scotland a process which in the following centuries sees the anglicisation of much of the Lowlands.
- 1130–1230s. Region of Moray and Ross conquered by Scottish Crown.
1156. Somerled established a separate Kingdom of the Isles based on Islay which which included the Hebrides but not Mann.
1234. Lordship of Galloway conquered by Scottish Crown.
- 1235–39. Sutherland conquered by Scottish Crown, only Caithness retained by Earl of Orkney.
1266. Norwegians cede Western Isles and Mann to Scottish Crown.
- 1295–1328. Scottish Wars of Independence against Edward I (Battle of Stirling Bridge 1297, Battle of Bannockburn 1314).
1329. Kingdom of the Isles becomes Lordship of the Isles.
1472. Orkney and Shetland become part of Scotland.
1493. Forfeiture of Lordship of the Isles, divided into smaller lordships.
- 1544–51. Last war between England and Scotland. Henry VIII's 'rough wooing' .
1560. Scottish government adopts Calvinism (Presbyterianism).
- 1596–1625. Sporadic pacification campaigns of the Highlands
1603. James VI becomes James I of England. Scotland united with England (and Ireland)
- 1610s. Highland chiefs' yearly convocation to Edinburgh. (Statutes of Iona 1609; Privy Council orders 1616, 1633).
- 1639–52. Covenanters (Lowland Scots) rise against Charles I.
- 1644–47. Montrose's royalist rising.
- 1652–60. Cromwell conquers Scotland and establishes the English Commonwealth regime.
- 1653–54. Royalist rising in Highlands.
- 1689–92. 1st Jacobite rising. (Battle of Killiecrankie 1689; Glencoe massacre 1692)
1707. Union of Scotland with England.
- 1715–16. 2nd Jacobite rising.
1719. 3rd Jacobite rising.
- 1745–46. 4th Jacobite rising. The final defeat of the Highland clans.

(continue with MODERN SCOTTISH TIMELINE)

EARLIER BRETON TIMELINE

460s	Britons attested in northern Gaul as ecclesiastics and war leaders.
c.500.	A British (Brittonic) dominion is established in western Armorica, recognised by the Germanic Franks who have recently conquered Roman Gaul. Brittany has been established as have the Bretons.
570s.	Bretons conquer the Vannes area all the way to the Loire estuary. The original Brittany has been formed between the Mont-Saint-Michel and the mouth of the Loire.
8C.	Frankish king recaptures the county of Vannes.
799.	Charlemagne subjugated all of Brittany.
841–53.	Nominoe, a Breton administrator for the Frankish king, revolts and frees Brittany. (Battle of Ballon 845). His successors establish an independent kingdom which administers large tracts of adjoining France.
913–36.	Norse incursions send Breton leaders in exile for a generation to England and to France.
10C–11C.	Brittany, unable to unify, is largely reduced to its present borders with the counties of Rennes and Nantes being French speaking.
1066.	The north-eastern parts of Brittany, dominated by the adjoining Duchy of Normandy, takes part in the conquest of England.
1166.	Henry II of England conquers Brittany. End of native rule.
1213.	French king in ascendant imposes a French ducal dynasty on Brittany.
1341–64.	Bitter war of succession between the Blois and Monfort factions (latter win).
1488.	Defeat of Breton army by French army. Brittany becomes a protectorate.
1491.	Anne, heiress of the Duchy, is forced into marriage with the French king. (In 1499 she has to marry the next French king).
1532.	Union of Brittany to French Kingdom, agreed to by Breton estates, with preservation of some autonomy.
1554.	Breton Parlement (high court) established at Rennes.
1675.	Peasant revolt of the Red Bonnets in Cornouaille, savagely repressed.
1718.	Noble plot by Pontcallec to reestablish Breton autonomy.
1764–74.	Breton Parlement contests royal power.
1789.	French Revolution sees the dissolution of the Parlement de Bretagne.
1804.	Noble plot by Cadoudal.

(continue with MODERN BRETON TIMELINE)

EARLIER CORNISH TIMELINE

- 682. Britons 'driven to the sea' by Centwine (? English reach Bristol Channel further detaching Cornish Britons from the Welsh Britons).
- 710. Exeter taken by English under king Ine.
- 807–38. Cornish in alliance with Norse, finally defeated by English at Hingston Down, near Callington, Cornwall.
- 878. Death of Doniarth. last known Cornish king.
- 931–1042. Diocese of Cornwall at Saint Germans. Established under Athelstan. Subsumed into Exeter diocese.
- 944. Tamar set as boundary between Cornish and English.
- 1068–75. William the Conqueror initially bestows Cornwall to Breton follower Briant.
- 1135–41. Stephen bestows Cornwall to Alan, count of Brittany.
- 1141. Earldom of Cornwall established.
- 1201. Cornish stannaries separated from those of Devon.
- 1264. Glasney College established by Bishop of Exeter.
- 1337. Duchy of Cornwall established.
- 1497. An Gof rebellion.
- 1549. Prayer book rebellion.
- 1642–46. Cornwall staunchly royalist during English Civil wars (last royalist stronghold in Scilly isles held out till 1651).
- 1688. Bishop Trelawny imprisoned by James II for questioning the rehabilitation of Catholics.
- 1710s. Last generation of Cornish speakers raised.
- 1743. First of John Wesley's forty visits to Cornwall (last in 1798).
- 1752. Stannary Parliament is suspended.
- 1790s. Last fluent Cornish speakers (survive reputed last speaker Dolly Pentreath who died in 1777).

(continue with MODERN CORNISH TIMELINE)

EARLIER MANX TIMELINE

- 5C–9C. Mann ruled by a British (Welsh) dynasty.
- 9C. Norse raid, settle and conquer Mann which came to be ruled by the Norse kings of Dublin.
990. The Norse Earl of Orkney conquered Mann establishing rule from Orkney.
1079. Godred Crovan of Dublin reconquered Mann and the Hebrides and established a long-lasting dynasty of the Kingdom of the Isles. Nominally under Norwegian suzerainty. Godred was remembered in Manx folklore as king Orry.
- 1156–58. Somerled established a separate Kingdom of the Isles based on Islay which included the Hebrides but not Mann.
1265. Alexander III of Scotland conquered Mann after the death of Magnus III.
1275. Godred VI, Magnus III's son, recaptures Mann from the Scots but is only briefly king.
- 1290–1313. During his conquest of Scotland Edward I of England conquered Mann.
- 1313–46. Mann recaptured by Scottish king Robert the Bruce, but the following years saw the island change sides.
1405. John Stanley, granted Mann by the English king, establishes a long-lasting dynasty which through governors ruled the island. The Stanley's were also to become Earls of Derby after 1486.
- 1651–60. In 1651 the 7th Earl of Derby was killed fighting on the royalist side, resistance by his wife, the Countess of Derby, was broken through the revolt of the Manx militia under William Christian (Illiam Dhone) which helped secure Commonwealth rule over the island.
1704. Act of Settlement fixed the rents due to the Stanley lords. In time the value decreased and by 1916 it was extinguished.
1736. Last Stanley lord dies.

(continue with MODERN MANX TIMELINE)

MODERN WELSH TIMELINE

- 1649–60. The Commonwealth introduced evangelical Protestantism to Wales, which began flourishing despite being penalised after the restoration of the monarchy.
1699. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK) was founded by Sir John Phillips of Pembrokeshire. In the early 18C, under its auspices, the indefatigable Griffith Jones of Llanddowror established schools that made the Welsh very literate.
- 1730s. The Welsh Methodist revival strengthened Protestant evangelicalism among the Welsh.
1792. Druid associations revived by Iolo Morganwg of Glamorganshire.
1811. Calvinistic Methodists split from the Church of England, Protestant nonconformity began dominating Welsh Wales.
1831. Merthyr workers' revolt (the result of their terrible working conditions at following the breakneck industrial growth in south-eastern Wales).
1839. The Rebecca Riots in south-west Wales against tolls on roads. Chartist riots in the industrial centres of Llanidloes and Newport.
1861. The first National Eisteddfod.
1865. Welsh colony of Patagonia established.
1881. The Sunday Closing Act.
1886. *Cymru Fydd*, Welsh nationalist pressure group in Liberal Party established.
1887. Tithe War in Llangwm, Denbighshire.
1904. The mystical/evangelical religious revival.
- 1907–22. One-time Welsh nationalist Welsh-speaking Lloyd George becomes cabinet minister, later Prime Minister between 1916–22. Welsh
1920. Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales which becomes the Church in Wales.
1922. *Urdd Gobaith Cymru* Welsh-speaking youth movement established.
1925. *Welsh Nationalist Party* (later renamed *Plaid Cymru*) established.
1935. First Welsh radio broadcasts.
1936. The burning of the Penyberth airfield by Saunders Lewis, the Welsh nationalist leader. First non-violent protest for a Welsh cause.
1947. First Welsh-medium primary school at Llanelli. In 1956 the first Welsh-medium secondary school established at Glanclwyd.
1955. Cardiff acknowledged capital of Wales.
- 1960–65. Tryweryn dam completed on behalf of the city of Liverpool. The Welsh-speaking village of Capel Celyn was evacuated despite almost unanimous protests in Wales.
1962. *Welsh Language Society* established. It championed non-violent protest and became an influential catalyst for making Welsh an officially recognised language.
1964. Labour's James Griffiths becomes the first Secretary of State for Wales. The Welsh Office established in Cardiff.

- 1966. Gwynfor Evans wins the first *Plaid Cymru* parliamentary seat. Slowly, in subsequent years, *Plaid Cymru* strengthened its grip over the Welsh-speaking areas of West and North Wales.
- 1963–69. Appearance of direct action groups, the secretive Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru (MAC) responsible for a desultory bombing campaign and the more open paramilitary Free Wales Army (FWA). Both were neutered by arrests in 1969.
- 1969. Prince Charles' investiture ceremony at Caernarfon held during an upsurge in Welsh nationalist sentiment.
- 1977. *Radio Cymru* established.
- 1979. Devolution referendum saw nationalist agenda roundly refused by the voters of Wales.
- 1979–94. Holiday home burning campaign by shadowy group Meibion Glyndŵr.
- 1982. *Sianel Pedwar Cymru* (S4C) Welsh-medium television channel established.
- 1988. All schools in Wales enjoined to teach Welsh as a mandatory subject.
- 1997. Devolution referendum wins Welsh voters' approval by a hair's breadth.
- 1999. Welsh Assembly established in Cardiff. Elections see *Plaid Cymru* win Labour strongholds in southern industrial valleys.

MODERN IRISH TIMELINE

1775. Henry Grattan becomes leader of Patriot Party in the Irish (Protestant) Parliament in Dublin.
- 1782–97. Under the leadership of Grattan, the Dublin Parliament gained devolutionary power from London Parliament.
1798. Rebellion of United Irishmen.
1801. Union of Ireland with Britain sees the dissolution of Irish Parliament.
1803. Robert Emmett's uprising.
- 1823–29. Daniel O'Connell's Catholic Association wins political equality for Irish Catholics.
- 1831–36. Tithe war against the established Anglican Church.
- 1845–49. The Great Famine. Irish population decimated thereafter and the Irish diaspora was greatly strengthened in Britain and in America.
- 1842–44. *The Nation* newspaper under Thomas Davis, fans Irish nationalist sentiment.
1848. Young Ireland rebellion.
1858. Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) established in America. Its adherents were popularly known as Fenians and advocated violence to secure their aims.
- 1866–67. Fenian attacks from the USA on British Canada.
1869. Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland which becomes the Church in Ireland.
1870. Irish Home Rule Association established in Dublin.
1874. Home Rule League (founded the previous year) wins majority of Irish parliamentary seats.
1882. Under Charles Parnell, the Home Rule League is transformed into the effective Irish Parliamentary Party.
1886. First Irish Home Rule Bill presented by Liberal leader Gladstone (under pressure from Parnell's party) defeated.
1893. *Gaelic League* established to campaign for rights Irish language.
1916. Easter Rising by IRB fails but becomes a catalyst for an Irish population impatient for devolution and independence.
1918. Newly-radicalised Sinn Féin party wins general election and demands outright independence from Britain.
- 1919–21. Irish War of Independence.
1921. 'Northern Ireland' secedes and establishes its own devolved parliament under British sovereignty. Protestant domination is ensured and the Partition of Ireland becomes a continuing issue for Irish nationalists.
- 1922–23. Irish Civil War allows the establishment of an Irish Free State with a nominal association with Britain. Compulsory Irish lessons established.
1937. De Valera establishes a new constitution and renames the state Éire.
1949. De Valera establishes renames the state the Republic of Ireland.

- 1956. Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking regions) redefined by state.
- 1969–98. The Troubles dominate Northern Ireland politics.
- 1972. *Raidió na Gaeltachta* established.
- 1979. *Údáras na Gaeltachta* established to administer Gaeltacht.
- 1996. *TG4* established (initially named *Teilifís na Gaeilge*).

MODERN SCOTTISH TIMELINE

- 1853. The conservative National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights established. First particularist Scottish political association.
- 1872. Education Act of 1872 ignored Gaelic in schools (it was permitted only after 1918).
- 1882. Scottish Gaelic established as subject in Edinburgh University.
- 1885. Scottish Office established in Edinburgh with a Secretary of State.
- 1883. Highland Land League, inspired by the Irish Land League, led to the Crofter's Act of 1886.
- 1886. Scottish Home Rule Association set up as a devolutionary pressure group inspired by the Irish Home Rule bill presented by the Liberal Party in 1886.
- 1891. *An Comunn Gàidhealach* cultural organisation established in Oban. Mainly engaged in organisation the yearly peripatetic cultural festival the Mòd.
- 1920. Scots National League established, radical group of individuals who wanted independence and promoted Gaelic culture.
- 1934. Various nationalist groupings coalesce as the Scottish Nationalist Party.
- 1935. Gaelic accorded organisational footing in BBC radio broadcasts.
- 1945. SNP win the seat of Motherwell (Glasgow) for a few weeks.
- 1964. First Gaelic television programme *Se Ur Beatha*.
- 1967. Winnie Ewing for the SNP wins the seat of Hamilton (Glasgow).
- 1974. SNP breakthrough with 11 MPs elected.
- 1975. Local government reorganisation led to the setting up of the first county authority which coincided with a Gaelic-speaking district (Comhairle nan Eilean).
- 1979. Devolution referendum lost on a technicality, SNP lost all but 2 MPs in subsequent elections and only slowly regained its strength.
- 1983. Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Gaelic-medium college established on Skye.
- 1984. *Comunn nan Gàidheal* (CNAG) split from *An Comunn Gàidhealach* in order to campaign for political rights for Gaelic.
- 1992. *Comataibh Telebhisean Gàidhlig* (CTG) established. Increase in funding for Gaelic programmes.
- 1997. Devolution referendum won.
- 1999. Scottish parliament established in Edinburgh.
- 1999. *TeleG* established, a digital Gaelic TV channel.
- 2005. Gaelic Language Act.

MODERN BRETON TIMELINE

1839. *Barzaz Breiz* collection of Breton folksongs by De La Villemarqué initiates a vogue for Breton antiquities and literature.
1898. *Union Régionaliste Bretonne* (URB) established, first regionalist political party.
1919. Nationalist periodical *Breiz Atao* becomes platform for Breton nationalists.
1931. *Parti National Breton* (PNB) established, quickly becomes a fascistic.
1939. PNB leaders flee to Germany and return with the German occupying forces in 1940.
- 1940–44. German occupation of Brittany.
1940. Lack of support among the population and the continuing strength of the French Vichy government prompted Germans to replace the separatist leaders with more moderate nationalists (the extremists being safeguarded by them for future deployment).
- 1940–44. First regular radio broadcasts in Breton.
1941. ZH orthography adopted by the PNB proved to be very divisive for years.
- 1942–44. Breton allowed in the education system for the first time (as an optional subject in primary schools outside regular teaching hours).
- 1944–45. Having openly collaborated with the Germans, the PNB had, for most Bretons, discredited any pro-Breton political activity for a generation.
1951. The Deixonne Law allowed Breton (as well as other regional languages in France) as an optional subject in primary schools outside regular teaching hours.
1951. *Comité d'Études et de Liaison des Intérêts Bretons* (CELIB) regionalist pressure group, but with a cultural agenda.
1957. *Mouvement pour l'Organisation de la Bretagne* (MOB), first post-war nationalist party.
1964. *Union Démocratique Bretonne* (UDB), left-wing split from MOB.
1965. Breton allowed as subject for school-leaving certificate (baccalauréat).
1966. First bombings by the Breton terrorist organisation, *Front de Libération de la Bretagne* (FLB).
1971. Regular Breton lessons allowed in secondary schools.
1977. *Diwan* association, first independent Breton-medium school established.
1985. First official bilingual roadsigns.
2000. *TVBreizh* TV channel broadcasts some Breton (mostly in French).

MODERN CORNISH TIMELINE

1810. *The West Briton* newspaper established in Truro.
- 1855–58. Duchy of Cornwall argues that the sovereignty of Cornwall lies with the duchy and not the crown.
1859. Brunel's bridge over the Tamar at Saltash near Plymouth connects railway system in Cornwall to rest of Britain.
1877. Truro's church made cathedral. Purpose-built cathedral built 1880–1910.
1920. Old Cornwall Society established.
1928. Cornish Gorsedd established at Boscawen-un.
1951. *Mebyon Kernow* (MK) Cornish particularist pressure-group established. Became a political party in the early 1970s.
- 1975–2006. Cornish Nationalist Party split from MK, but did not prosper.
1999. Cornwall County Council argues and gets recognition for Cornish as an ethnic group in UK census.

MODERN MANX TIMELINE

- 1866. A measure of home rule allowed Mann.
- 1962. Mec Vannin nationalist party established, sought independence for Mann.
- 1974. Ned Maddrell, last native speaker died.