

Queen Elizabeth's arranged for James I to become king after her death in 1603.

James II took away all rights of Parliament to make/pass laws after they objected to Catholics being appointed to positions in Parliament, and allowed them a different oath.

The nobles of England wanted a new king so invited William of Orange and his wife Mary to take the thrown of England.

King William and Queen Mary created a system closer to a constitutional monarchy and followed the English Bill of Rights.

American colonies became a colonial possession of Britain, but they pretty much took care of themselves.

The American colonies fought alongside Britain in the French and Indian War and they won as a team.

Britain was in debt and created new taxes in America, like the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act.

Thomas Jefferson and other delegates wrote and signed The Declaration of Independence, which was delivered to King George III.

France declares war against Great Britain in support of the American colonies. The subsequent war worsens the debt situation further.

The Treaty of Paris ends the war. The success of the American colonists against an European power increases the ambitions of those wishing for reform in France.

The first form of government in the US followed the Articles of the Confederation. This form of government was unsuccessful because there was no central authority. People wanted a more moderate form of government.

The United States of America creates a new document for running their country known as the Constitution. It also included the Bill of Rights, which lists the rights of all American citizens.

France gained control of Saint-Domingue.

Many peasants in France start dying due to food shortages and high taxes.

The Estates-General meets for the first time since 1614.

Upset members of the Estates-General members create the National Assembly and take the Tennis Court Oath.

The Storming of the Bastille.

National Assembly abolishes all feudalism and unjust taxes.

The Assembly adopts The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen which gave all men rights related to liberty, property, and security.

The members of the three estates work together to create a new constitution.

King Louis and his family try to escape France.

Slave revolts in Saint Domingue (Haiti) burned down plantations and kill white masters.

Louis XVI brought to trial and appears before the National Convention while Robespierre argues that "Louis must die, so that the country may live".

King Louis XVI guillotined.

Committee of Public Safety was created.

Reign of Terror occurs.

Robespierre arrested, guillotined without trial, along with other members of the Committee of Public Safety.

Touissant Louverture leads San Domingue while keeping it under the control of France as a free-slave state

Leadership of Napoleon established under the Consulate.

Napoleon reinstates slavery in France, as well as captures and kills Touissant Louverture.

Former slaves create the Republic of Haiti.