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| **Timeline of Key Dates** | **Timeline of King Richard the LionheartKey events** |
| **r.1189 - 1199** | **Reigned as King of England: 1189 – 1199. He ruled for 10 years but only spent a recorded 6 months in England.** |
| **1157** | **King Richard the Lionheart is born on September 8, 1157 at Beaumont Palace, Oxford, England. He is the son of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. He has three brothers - Henry the Young King (1155–1183), Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany (1158–1186) and John (1167–1216) and three sisters Matilda, Duchess of Saxony (1156–1189), Leonora of England (1161–1214) and Joan Plantagenet (1165–1199)** |
| **1168** | **Richard is invested with the duchy of Aquitaine** |
| **1172** | **Richard is invested with the duchy of Poitiers** |
| **1179** | **Richard takes mighty fortress town of Taillebourg in just two weeks due to his skills in siege warfare** |
| **1179** | **Richard argues with his brothers and joins his father King Henry II to subdue Henry the Young King, Geoffrey and the barons** |
| **1183** | **June: Henry the Young King dies of dysentery and Richard becames heir to the throne of England** |
| **1186** | **July: Geoffrey, son of Henry II dies in a tournament**  |
| **1187** | **The capture of Jerusalem by Saladin, the sultan of Egypt** |
| **1187** | **November: The Third Crusade is ordered (1187-1192) after the Muslim capture of Jerusalem. Richard I, future King of England, takes the Cross. Richard I, German Emperor Frederick I and French King Philip Augustus lead the crusade.** |
| **1189** | **King Henry II dies on 6 July 1189 at the Chateau Chinon. King Henry II was buried in Fontevraud Abbey. Richard visits the tomb. He is crowned Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou.** |
| **1189** | **Queen Eleanor is freed from prison and reigns in England until Richard arrives from France** |
| **1189** | **3rd of September: Richard is crowned in Westminster Abbey.**  |
| **1189** | **11th of December Richard begins planning his Crusade by selling mansions and castles - he reputedly said "If I could have found a buyer I would have sold London itself."** |
| **1189-90** | **Massacre of Jews in London and York** |
| **1190** | **Richard appoints Hugh, Bishop of Durham, and William de Mandeville, 3rd Earl of Essex, as regents. William de Mandeville dies and is replaced by Richard's chancellor William Longchamp.** |
| **1190** | **4th of July: Richard embarks on the Third Crusade first stopping at Sicily** |
| **1190** | **Richard's brother John, furious at his brother's choice of regents starts to plot against Richard** |
| **1191** | **May 6: Richard sails to Cyprus**  |
| **1191** | **May 12: Richard marries Queen Berengaria of Navarre (1170 – 1230) first-born daughter of King Sancho VI of Navarre at Limassol. They go on to have no children** |
| **1191** | **June 1: Richard gains control of Cypress** |
| **1191** | **Jun 6 Richard arrives at Tyre and attacks Acre**  |
| **1191** | **July 11: Richard gains control of Tyre** |
| **1191** | **July: Richard recovers the city of Acre from the Saracens** |
| **1191** | **William Longchamp falls from power and Richard’s brother, John, takes over the government** |
| **1191 - 1192** | **King Richard remains for longer in the Holy Land than the other leaders. His campaigns against Saladin during this time gains for him the title of "Lion-hearted". But could not capture Jerusalem** |
| **1192** | **September 2: King Richard and Saladin finally conclude a truce by the terms of which Christians were permitted to visit Jerusalem without paying tribute, that they should have free access to the holy places** |
| **1192** | **King Richard on his return from the Holy Land is shipwrecked off the coast of the Adriatic** |
| **1192** | **December - The Ransom of King Richard: Travelling through Austria in disguise, he was captured by the duke of Austria, whom he had offended at the siege of Acre. The king regained his liberty only by paying a ransom equivalent to more than twice the annual revenues of England.** |
| **1194** | **February 4, 1194 The ransom was paid and Richard was finally released** |
| **1194** | **During his absence, John has come close to seizing the throne but Richard forgives him, and even names him as his heir** |
| **1194** | **Ordinances of the Jews** |
| **1195** | **Richard returns to England for a brief period, before leaving to fight in France, never to return to his homeland** |
| **1196** | **Richard orders the building of Chateau Gaillard in Normandy to protect his domain from Philip Augustus, King of France.** |
| **1199** | **King Richard I is killed by an arrow at the siege of the castle of Chaluz in France. Richard leaves the throne to his younger brother John, in preference over Arthur of Brittany, the son of his elder brother, Geoffrey. Richard was buried in Fontevrault Abbey in Anjou.** |

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| **Timeline of Key Dates** | **Timeline of King JohnKey events** |
| **r1199-1216** | **Reigned as King of England: 1199 – 1216** |
| **1167** | **King John is born on December 24, 1167 at Beaumont Palace, Oxford  England. He is the son of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. He has three brothers - Henry the Young King (1155–1183), Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany (1158–1186) and Richard the Lionheart and three sisters Matilda, Duchess of Saxony (1156–1189), Leonora of England (1161–1214) and Joan Plantagenet (1165–1199)** |
| **1183** | **June: Henry the Young King dies of dysentery and Richard becames heir to the throne of England** |
| **1186** | **July: Geoffrey, son of Henry II dies in a tournament**  |
| **1187** | **The capture of Jerusalem by Saladin, the sultan of Egypt** |
| **1189** | **John is married to Avisa, daughter and heiress of William Fitz Robert, 2nd Earl of Gloucester in 1189 but the marriage is later annulled** |
| **1189** | **King Henry II dies on 6 July 1189 at the Chateau Chinon and Richard is crowned King** |
| **1189** | **King Richard gives John the titles of Count of Mortain and Lord of Ireland and orders John to stay away from England for the next three years.**  |
| **1189** | **Richard names Arthur of Brittany ( the eldest son of his brother Geoffrey) as heir to the English throne** |
| **1190** | **4th of July: Richard embarks on the Third Crusade** |
| **1192** | **King Richard on his return from the Holy Land is shipwrecked off the coast of the Adriatic, imprisoned by the duke of Austria and held to ransom** |
| **1190 - 1194** | **John attempts to overthrow William Longchamp, the Bishop of Ely and take the throne of England. During this period the legend of Robin Hood is started** |
| **1194** | **February 4, 1194 The ransom is paid and Richard is finally released** |
| **1199** | **April 6: King Richard the Lionheart dies and John succeeds him to the throne of England** |
| **1199** | **May 27, 1199: The coronation of King John**  |
| **1200** | **King John marries Isabelle of Angouleme on August 24, 1200. They have five children: Henry ( who became King Henry III ), Richard, Earl of Cornwall, Joan of England, Isabella of England and Eleanor of England** |
| **1202** | **The Fourth Crusade** |
| **1202** | **April 28: John is declared a rebel and forfeits the lands of Aquitaine, Poitou and Anjou to King Philippe of France** |
| **1203** | **April 3: John is involved in the murder of Arthur** |
| **1204** | **John loses most of his European territory** |
| **1205** | **John becomes involved in a dispute with Pope Innocent III** |
| **1209** | **John is excommunicated due to his opposition to Stephen Langton who is chosen as Archbishop of Canterbury by Pope Innocent III.**  |
| **1210** | **John begins imprisoning Jews** |
| **1211** | **John quashes a Welsh rebellion** |
| **1212** | **King John imposes taxes on the Barons in his attempts to regain the lost lands of Aquitaine, Poitou and Anjou**  |
| **1212** | **Innocent III declares that John is no longer the rightful King** |
| **1213** | **John submits to the Pope’s demands and accepts the authority of the Pope** |
| **1214** | **July 27, 1214 Defeat at the Battle of Bouvines: King John is forced to accept an unfavourable peace with France**  |
| **1215** | **June 1215 John meets the English barons at Runnymede, agrees to their demands, and seals the Magna Carta which set limits on the powers of the monarch, lays out the feudal obligations of the barons, confirms the liberties of the Church, and grants rights to all freemen of the realm and their heirs for ever. It is thought to be the first written constitution.** |
| **1215** | **The Pope decrees that John need not adhere to the Magna Carta, and civil war breaks out** |
| **1215 - 1217** | **First Barons War: The rebel barons support  the son of the king of France, Prince Louis** |
| **1216** | **May 21, 1216: Louis invades England and marches to London where he receives support and is was proclaimed and accepted as King of England (although not actually crowned) John escapes to Winchester** |
| **1216** | **June 14 Louis captures Winchester and then conquers over half the kingdom** |
| **1216** | **Siege of Dover Castle on July 25: Louis fails to capture the castle** |
| **1216** | **October 19, 1216 King John dies at Newark and is was buried in Worcester Cathedral**  |
| **1216** | **October 28, 1216: The barons turn against Louis and give their support to the nine year old son of John who then became King Henry III of England** |