

1687-1694

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IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1687. <i>Jan.</i>: Tyrconnel appointed Viceroy of Ireland. <i>Apr. 2</i>: Declaration of Indulgence. <i>July 2</i>: Parliament dissolved. Dispute between Louis XIV and Pope (-1689). <i>Oct.</i>: Hungarian Diet renounces right of resistance.</p> <p>1688. <i>May 4</i>: Declaration of Indulgence reissued. <i>June 29-30</i>: Trial and acquittal of the Seven Bishops opposing Declaration. <i>June 30</i>: Seven Lords invite William of Orange to England.</p>	<p>1687. Newton: <i>Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica</i>.</p> <p>1688. Abraham Thevart first casts plate-glass.</p>	<p>1687. Dryden: <i>The Hind and the Panther</i>. Fénelon: <i>De l'éducation des filles</i>. Thomasiaus lectures for the first time in German, at Leipzig University.</p> <p>1688. Thomas Shadwell: <i>The Squire of Alsatia</i>. Boileau: <i>Les Héros de Roman</i>. Ziegler: <i>Asiatische Banise</i>. <i>Aug. 31</i>: John Bunyan d. La Bruyère: <i>Caractères</i>.</p> <p>1688-1703. Prime of Japanese art and science in the Genroku era.</p>
<p>1689. <i>Feb. 12</i>: Declaration of Rights. <i>Mar. 12</i>: James II arrives in Ireland. <i>Apr. 20-Aug. 1</i>: Siege of Londonderry. <i>May 24</i>: Toleration Act. <i>July 27</i>: Scottish Jacobites defeated at Killiecrankie. <i>Oct.</i>: Bill of Rights. Reich Law Court established at Wetzlar.</p> <p>1690. <i>July 11</i>: William defeats James II at the Boyne.</p>	<p>1689. Export duties on corn abolished in England.</p>	<p>1689. John Locke: <i>On Civil Government</i>. Casper von Lohenstein: <i>Arminius and Thusnelda</i>.</p>
<p>1691. <i>July</i>: Limerick capitulates; Protestant farmers settled in Ireland. <i>Dec. 4</i>: Diploma Leopoldinum confirms political and religious liberties of Transylvania.</p> <p>1692. <i>Feb. 13</i>: Massacre of Highlanders at Glencoe. <i>Dec. 19</i>: Duke Ernest Augustus of Hanover made ninth Elector.</p> <p>1693. <i>Mar. 14</i>: William vetoes bill for Triennial Parliaments. Charles XI of Sweden formally declares himself absolute monarch. Gallican Church reconciled with Papacy.</p>	<p>1691. Sir Wm. Petty: <i>Political Survey, or, Anatomy of Ireland; Essays in Political Arithmetic</i>.</p> <p>1692. Lloyd's coffee-house becomes office for marine insurance.</p> <p>1693. New Charter for Old East India Company. National Debt established. Halley composes first scientific astronomical tables.</p>	<p>1690. Locke: <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i>. Nath. Lee: <i>Massacre of St. Bartholomew</i>. Poetical circle of Arcadia formed in Rome.</p> <p>1691. Claude Fleury: <i>Histoire de l'église</i>; from the Gallican point of view. C. Stieler: <i>Treasure of German Language</i>; grammar and dictionary. Purcell: <i>King Arthur</i>.</p> <p>1692. Purcell: <i>Fairy Queen</i>.</p> <p>1693. Locke: <i>Ideas on Education</i>. Pufendorf: <i>The Achievements of the Great Elector</i>. W. Penn: <i>Essay on the Present and Future Peace of Europe</i>; suggests European federation.</p>
<p>1694. <i>Dec. 3</i>: Triennial Bill becomes law.</p>	<p>1694. <i>July 27</i>: Bank of England established.</p>	<p>1694. Halle University founded. Purcell: <i>Te Deum</i> and <i>Jubilate</i>.</p>