

History of France

Of Ancient Gaul.

The Romans established  
in Gaul.

The Romans leave  
Gaul after having  
been master of it  
about five hundred  
years.

Invasion of some  
of the Northern  
Nations.

Some of them call  
themselves Franks.

A.D.  
420

Their first King was  
Pharamond.

He dies and leaves  
two Sons, Clennus & Clodion  
<sup>the Hairy</sup>  
Clodion the Hairy  
succeeded him.

431

Attila a Roman  
General drove  
the Franks out of  
Gaul; but they retu



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when he went to quell  
some Insurrections.

He again drove them  
out and forced them  
to pass the Rhine.

The Britons come into  
Gaul.

Gaul is divide d between  
the Romans, the  
Visigoths, the Burgun-  
dians, and the Britons.  
Clodion reenters  
Gaul.

The Huns come  
to assist the Romans.  
Clodion dies.

491

Meroving succeeds  
him.

5

Attila the Hun  
burns Cologne.

Battle of Orleans

451

Meroving dies  
is succeeded by  
his son Childeric



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Gilon the Roman  
Governor chosen  
King.

Gilon deposed  
and Childerich  
recalled.

He defeats the  
Saxons.

The Alans subdued.

Childerich dies.

He was succeeded  
by his Brother  
Clovis afterwards  
~~called Lewis~~

He defeats the Romans  
and takes Siagrus  
their General  
and puts him to  
death.

The Origin of the  
name of France.

Gaul invaded by the Germans.

181



He defeats them  
and forces them  
to submit.

496 Clovis embraces  
Christianity.

499 Gondobaud becomes  
Master of all Burgundy.

~~Clovis defeats~~

Clovis routs Gondobaud's  
army and the latter <sup>flies</sup> to  
Arvergne.

501 Salique law reformed.

503 War with Burgundy.

War with the Goths.  
The Catholic King is under Clovis's protection.  
He is killed. Many  
Petty Princes.

511 Clovis dies.



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He left ~~four~~ <sup>children</sup> by his ~~will~~ <sup>children</sup>  
 Clodomir, Childbert,  
 Clothair, & Clotilda  
 called after her <sup>children</sup>  
 Mother. & two daughters  
 Thierri, and Thendigilde  
 by a ~~Mistress~~ <sup>ref.</sup>

His four sons divided  
 their Dominions  
 between themselves  
 Civil wars and ~~assassination~~  
 they were all united <sup>the Reign of</sup> into ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup>

614

Clothair III

628

He <sup>divided</sup> his ~~kingdom~~ <sup>kingdom</sup> again  
~~divided~~ between his two sons  
 Dagobert and his  
 Brother Arigbert.

Their <sup>successors</sup> continued  
 the custom of  
 dividing their  
 dominions. <sup>and by their indolence</sup> that

the Government  
 came into the hands



of an Officer  
called the Mayor  
of the Palace,  
Pepin Mayor  
of the Palace  
Governor.

714 Charles Martel  
succeeds him

732 He repulses the  
Moors.

741 He dies.

751 Pepin the Younger  
has Childerick III  
deposed and himself  
proclaimed King.

End of the Merovingian race.  
He signifies himself  
against the Saxons  
and Lombards.



He dies and leaves  
two Sons Charles,  
and Carloman, the  
latter soon died.

768

Charlemain

~~He defeats the~~

He conquers Lombardy.

788

Huns and Grecians  
defeated.

He conquers the Greatest  
part of Spain and  
Germany. <sup>Conquers the Saxons</sup>

He is proclaimed

800 Emperor.

806 He leaves His Dominions  
by Will.

814

He dies.



Lewis the Pious.

his Children

814

~~He divides his Kingdom between~~  
He is very Unhappy  
with his Children.

840

He dies  
Civil War  
between his Sons.

Battle of Lutterelle.

Charles the Bald

The Normans  
settle in France.

877

He dies

Lewis II

He was surnamed  
the Hammer and  
after a short  
reign left his Kingdom  
to his two Sons.



882

Lewis III and Carloman

the first died  
~~very~~ soon after  
he was crowned  
the <sup>second</sup> died soon  
after him.

884

Charles the Simple

The ~~king~~ Deposal of the  
Crown throw of their  
~~successors~~ <sup>sons</sup> ~~names~~ <sup>sons</sup>

The Governors of the  
Provinces shake off  
their dependency on

of them called Rodolph

took Charles Prisoner  
and kept him till  
his death.

934

Lewis IV succeeded

Rodolf

954

He dies



954 Lothairius

Reigns <sup>31<sup>year</sup></sup> ~~thirty~~

985

He was succeeded  
by his son called  
The Flockfulke  
was clapped into  
Prison and Hugh  
Capet was made  
King.

987

The Grandes expect  
to be confirmed  
by him in the  
Authority which  
they had usurped.  
He enlarged his  
Dominions.

996

He dies.



Robert.

He is excommunicated.

1033. He dies.

Henry I

1060. He dies.

Philip I

Conquest of  
England

Crossades very  
profitable to the  
Popes.

1100. Lewis VI.

1137. Lewis VII.

He makes an unfortunate  
expedition into  
the Holy Land.



He had a great  
many disputes with  
Henry II of England  
and the Barons.

1180

He dies

Philip II.

He conquers some  
of the Dominions  
of the English.

Battle of Lisle.

Invasion of the  
English upon

1223

He dies

Lewis VIII

He took Flanders from the English

1226

Lewis IX.

He goes into the  
Holy Land.

Charles  
The Duke of Aquitaine



1228 succeeds to Naples  
 Prisoner near the  
 Lake Celano.

1229 He was beheaded at Naples  
 The Popes answer  
 to Charles;  
 Vita Conradini  
 Mors Caroli;  
 Mors Conradini  
 Vita Caroli

1270 Expedition of  
 St. Lewis against  
 Tunis; where he  
 died

Philip III or le Hardi

1282 The Sicilian  
 Massacre.

The Pope  
 The endeavour  
 to give Arragon to Charles second  
 son of Philip.



Philip IV or le Bel

He makes war against <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ English

He makes war against  
the English and  
takes Guyenne.

He attacks the Count  
of Flanders.

1302 Battle of Courtray.

He suppresses the Templars.

1314 He dies.

Louis X or Hutin

1316 He dies

Philip V or le Long

1322 He dies

Charles IV or le Bel

The Lombards and  
Italians expelled  
the King from  
the Kingdom.

1328 He dies



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Philip VI of France

Edward III of England  
claims the Crown.

War with the English.

1328

Defeat of the Flemings.

1347

Battle of Cressy.

1349

Dauphiny annexed  
to the Crown of

France.

France.

1350

The Gabels imposed

Philip dies  
John

1356

Battle of Poitiers.

John & his youngest  
son taken Prisoner  
by the English.

Great confusions  
in France.

1360

Treaty of Breigny.

He gave his Daughter  
in Marriage to Galace



Vicount of Milan  
for 600000 Crowns.  
1364 John dies in England

Charles V of the

Dise

tear with English.  
renewed.

The Affairs of  
the English in  
France decline  
greatly

Thirty thousand  
English land  
at Calais.

Instead of conquering  
they loose most  
all they have  
in France.

1380

Charles VI.  
endeavours to support  
the Duke of Anjou's title to the  
crown of Sicily.



The Duke of Orleans  
 Unfortunate Expe-  
 dition into Naples.  
 Inauguration  
 in France.

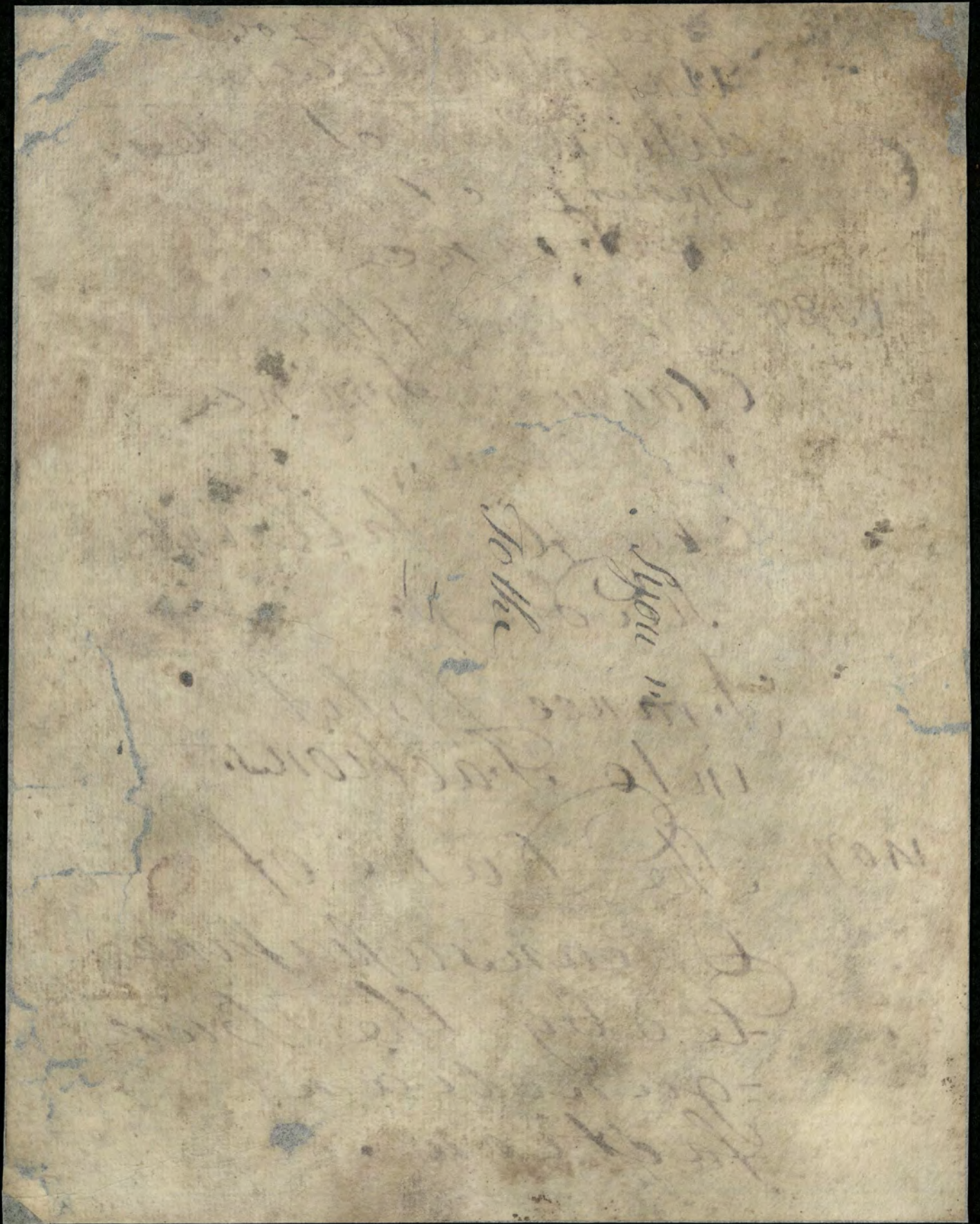
1389 Origin of the  
 Claim of France  
 to Milan.

Charles falls into  
 Madness.

France split  
 into Factions.

1407 The Duke of  
 Orleans captured  
 by the Bur-  
 gundian  
 faction.







2198

The English land in France  
1115 and take Harfleur:  
Battle of Arincourt.

The Queen is banished.

The Duke of Burgundy is  
assassinated.

The Dauphin is excluded.

Charles dies  
Henry King of England dies  
Charles VII

Henry of England is also proclaimed.

Misunderstanding between  
the English and Burgundians  
Battle of the Herrings.  
Exploits of Joan of Arc.

She is burnt at Rouen.  
He is crowned at Paris.



Death of the Duke of  
Bedford.

Famine and Plague  
in France.

Truce with the English. ~~1449~~

The English drove out  
of France. 1449

Charles dies

1461

Lewis VI.

Battle of Mont-Creien.  
La Ligue du Bien Public.  
Intrigues of Lewis

to make himself arbi-  
trary.

The Duke of Burgundy 1468

cl. Surrounds Lewis

at Peronne.

Burgundy annexed 1477  
to the French Crown.



Edward of England lands  
in France.

Provence, Anjou and Maine,  
annexed to the Crown of France.

Charles dies.

Charles VIII

1484 He marries Ann Heiress  
of the Family of Brittany  
and thereby annexes it  
to the Crown of France.

Siege of Boulogne.

The Fronsillon and Cerdagne  
ceded to Spain.

Charles attacks Naples.

Alliance against Charles.

Naples reconquered.

Charles dies

Louis XII.



Milan Conquered.

Naples attacked, in concert  
with the Spaniards.

The French driven from  
Naples

Revolt of Genoa.

War with Venice.

Alliance against France.

Lewis obtains a victory over  
the Venetians in the Bresan  
and cuts to pieces above  
8000 of them.

Milan recovered and lost  
again.

Battle of the Spurs.

Peace with England  
Charles dies.



Francis I.  
He becomes Master of Genoa.  
Battle of Marignano.

Maximilian surrenders himself and his Dutchy upto France.  
The English deliver up Tournay for a sum of money.

Francis is a candidate for the <sup>Imperial</sup> crown of France  
War with Spain.

The French abandon Milan  
Charles Duke of Bourbon goes into the Emperor's service.  
Francis taken prisoner at Pavia.

He joins a Confederacy against Charles.  
Duke of Naples.



Brave and disinterested  
Conduct of Doria.

Peace of Cambrai.

Renewal of the War with  
Spain.

He took Guise, <sup>afterwards</sup> St. Pol and  
Montreuil, and was defeated.

Truce concluded at Nice.

Hostilities recommenced.

Battle of Cerisoles.

Treaty of Crespy.

Francis dies.

Henry II

Boulogne taken by Henry VIII.

War with Charles V.

The Elector of Saxon

surprises Metz, Soissons, and Verdun.



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Battle of Marignano.

Suspension of Arms.

Hostilities renewed.

Battle of St. Quintin.

The Duke Guise takes  
Thionville, and Calais.

Project for a Marriage  
between the Dauphin  
and Mary Queen of  
Scots.

Battle of Gravelines.

Treaty of Chateau  
= Crevis.

The Duke with the

Duke.

He dies.



Francis II.

Origin of the intestine troubles.  
The Guises direct everything  
in France.

The Queen Mother obtains  
the Regency.  
The Prince of Conde joins  
with the Huguenots.

Francis dies.

Charles IX.

Conference at Poissy.

First Civil war on account  
of Religion.

Peace  
Second Civil war

Peace

Third Civil war.

An advantageous peace  
for the Huguenots.



Treaty of Paris.

Fourth Civil War.

Peace concluded.

Fifth Civil War.  
a third faction the Monarchy at the  
other side.

Kerry III.

The League of Holy Union.

Sixth Civil War.

Peace concluded.

Spain comes into the League.

Seventh Civil War.

Peace concluded.

Intrigues of the Duke of Guise.

Eighth Civil War.

Duke of Guise a sassinete.

Kerry. Labeled.



# Henry IV.

The Duke of Mayenne has the  
Cardinal of Bourbon pro-  
claimed King.

Duke of Mayenne is repulsed  
at Dieppe.

Battle of Ivry.

Intrigues of the Spanish Court. 1590

Henry embraces the Catholic Religion. 1593

Many cities submit to him.

War declared against Spain. 1594

Attempt of John Castel.

Henry receives absolution  
from the Pope.

War with Spain unsuccessful. 1595

Edict of Nantz. 1598



Peace of Dervins.

War with Savoy.

1600 Treaty made with Savoy by  
the Mediation of the Pope.  
Marshal Biron's conspiracy.  
Silken Manufactures esta-  
-blished.

Alliance against the House  
of Austria.

1610 Henry stabbed in his Coach  
Lewis XIII.

The Queen made Regent.  
Disturbances in the Minis-  
-try.

Assassination<sup>a</sup> of Marshal  
D'Ancre.

The Queen confine d at  
Blois.



First appearance of  
Cardinal Richelieu.

Hostilities with the Huguenots 1625  
not recommenced.

Rochelle surrenders.

Ravages during the Civil  
Wars.

War in Italy.

Grisons supported.

Treaty of subsidy with Sweden

Trigues of the Queen Mother:

War with the Emperor 1633

War now commenced, in Italy,

Germany, Flanders,  
and the Roussillon.

Picolomini enters Picardy 1636

The French raise the  
siege of Leucate.



1638

The French fail in their attempts upon St Omer and Fontenoy.

1639

Birth of Lewis XIV.  
Battle of Thionville.

1641

Rebellion in France.

1642

Conspiracy of Eng-Nant.

Death of Richelieu.

1643

Lewis dies.

Lewis XIV.

War with the Emperor continued.

1648

Treaty of Westphalia.

Parties formed against Mazarine.

Faction of the Singers.

The Prince of Conde, the Prince of Conti, and the Duke of Longueville confined.



The Spaniards take at  
this <sup>same</sup> time, from France, Piom-  
bino, & Porto Longone, in  
Italy.

They are released — 1651

Mazarine banished.

He is recalled by the Queen 1653

He prevails over all his  
Enemies.

War with Spain . . . 1654

Alliance concluded 1658  
with Cromwell.

Treaty of Pyrenees. 1658

Death of Mazarine 1660

Mismanagement in  
the Revenue, enquired  
into.



1661

(205)

Dispute betwixt the French  
and Spanish Ambassadors  
about Precedency.

Quarrel with the Pope.

1664

The Emperor succoured  
by France.

1665

The Netherlands attacked.

1666

Lewis takes Lille, Tournay,  
Charleroy, Douay, Oudenarde  
&c. from the Dutch.

1668

Peace of Aix la Chapelle.

Triple Alliance.

1672

War in concert with  
England against Holland.

England makes a separate  
Peace.

The Empire & Spain  
declare against  
France.



Philippsbourg taken from  
France, by Marshal Cregui  
defeated near Treves.  
Death of Turenne. 1675  
The French take, the  
Franche Comte, Limburg,  
Conde, Valenciennes,  
Cambrai, Tpres, St. Omer,  
ctire, &c.  
Peace of Nimeguen. 1678  
Hostilities recommenced  
in Alsace.  
Treaty of Morocco 1682  
War with Spain. 1683  
Bombardment of 1684  
Genoa.  
Embassy from Siam. 1685  
Edict of Nantz revoked. 1686  
Difference with 1687  
the Pope.



- 1688 War with the Allies.  
 1689 Mentz & other places  
 taken from the French.  
 1690 Battle Fleurus.  
 1691 Battle of Staffarde.  
 1692 Siege of Namure.  
 Battle la Hogue.  
 1693 Battle of Landen.  
~~1694~~ Battle Massaille  
 1694 Battle of the Tor.  
 1695 Namure taken by  
 King William.  
 1696 Separate peace with  
 Savoy.  
 1697 Peace of Ryswick  
 1698 A proposal for raising  
 the Electoral Prince  
 of Bavaria, to the Spanish  
 throne.  
 1699 Partition Treaty.  
 1700 The Duke of Anjou



is appointed Successor to 1700  
the Spanish Monarchy.  
War on account of the  
Spanish succession.  
England and Holland 1701  
declare against France.  
Battle of Friedlingen. 1702  
Battle of Ekeren. 1703  
Battle of Spire.  
Battle of Hockstedt. 1704  
Insurrection in the  
Cevennes  
The French overrun 1705  
Savoy.  
Battle of Casano. 1706  
Villars forces the  
King of the Imperia-  
lists at Ragenau.  
Siege of Barcelona.



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Battle of Ramillies.  
Siege of Turin.

1707 Battle of Almanza.  
Naples revolts to Charles.  
Siege of Toulon.

1708 An Embarkation in  
favour of the Chevalier.  
St. George.  
Battle of Oudenarde.

Siege of Lille.  
France reduced to great  
Distress, offer peace.

1709 The Imperialists defeated  
in Alsace.

1710 Battle of Malplaquet.  
Conferences of Gertrui-  
denberg.  
Doway and other places  
taken by the Allies.



Death of the Emperor 1711

Joseph.

Death of the Dauphin ~~1711~~

Death of the two ~~Other~~ 1712  
Dauphins.

The Intrenchments of the  
Allies at Denain forced.

Treaty with Holland 1713  
at Utrecht.

Peace of Prussia.

The war is continued  
with the Empire.

Treaty of Radstat and 1714  
Baden.

The natural sons of  
Lewis declared Princes.

of the Blood.

Disputes betwixt  
the Jesuits and Jansenists.



Death of Lewis.

1715

Lewis XV.

The Duke of Orleans is appointed Regent.

1715.

Lewis XIV's Edict by which it is natural children were declared capable of succeeding to the Crown, repealed.

Treaties of Cardinal Alberoni.

A match proposed between Lewis and the Infanta of Spain. The King declared Major.

1720

Congress of Cambray.



The Infanta of Spain  
sent home.

M<sup>r</sup> de Fleury is made  
a cardinal and prime  
Minister

France accedes  
to the treaty of  
Hanover.

Congress of Soissons 1728

Treaty of Seville 1729

Birth of the Dauphin.

War with the Emperor 1733  
1734

Treaty of Vienna  
by which France  
guaranties the  
pragmatick sanction  
Upon the Death



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of Charles VI France  
attacks the Queen  
of Hungary Notwithstand-  
ing the Guarantige

Finis



