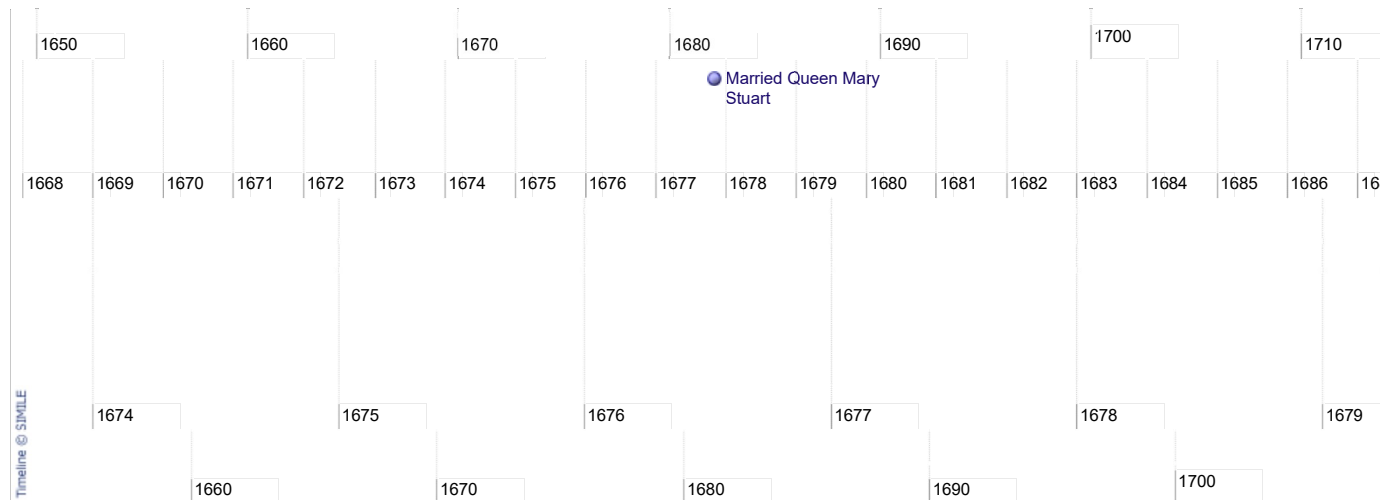




King Willem III von Nassau

♂ 1650 - 1702 (51 years)

Timeline



1641 Delete

1664

1687

1709

1732

1755

King Willem III von Nassau (1650 - 1702)

Baron Guillaume de Guion de Geis (1670 - 1740)

Captain Daniel Guion (1674 - 1733)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Toggle Lines Add People Refresh

	Date	Event(s)
1	1641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oct 1641—Apr 1653: Irish Confederate Wars Also called the Eleven Years' War The Irish Catholic gentry, tried to seize control of the English administration in Ireland to force concessions for Catholics. The coup failed and the rebellion developed into an ethnic conflict between native Irish Catholics on one side, and English and Scottish Protestant settlers on the other. The Irish Confederate Wars continued in Ireland until the 1650s, when Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army decisively defeated the Irish Catholics and Royalists, and re-conquered the country.
2	1685	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 Oct 1685: Revocation of the Edict of Nantes also known as Edict of Fontainebleau was an edict issued by Louis XIV of France
3	1688	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 Sep 1688—20 Sep 1697: Nine Years' War often called the War of the Grand Alliance or the War of the League of Augsburg a major conflict between Louis XIV of France and a European-wide coalition of Austria and the Holy Roman Empire, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Britain, and Savoy. It was fought on the European continent and the surrounding seas, Ireland, and in North America. It also encompassed a theatre in Ireland and in Scotland, where William III and James II struggled for control of Britain and Ireland, and a campaign in colonial North America between French and English settlers and their respective Indian allies, today called King William's War by Americans. The main fighting took place around France's borders: in the Spanish Netherlands; the Rhineland; Duchy of Savoy; and Catalonia William III continued to be absent from the realm for extended periods during his Nine Years' War with France, leaving each spring and returning to England each autumn Nov 1688: Glorious Revolution the overthrow of King James II of England (James VII of Scotland) by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch stadtholder William III of Orange. William's successful invasion of England with a Dutch fleet and army led to his ascension of the English throne as William III of England jointly with his wife Mary II of England, James's daughter, in conjunction with the documentation of the Bill of Rights 1689.
4	1689	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Apr 1689 —8 Mar 1702: William III of England William of Orange)[1] was sovereign Prince of Orange from birth, Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Overijssel in the Dutch Republic from 1672, and King of England, Ireland, and Scotland from 1689 until his death
5	1689	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aug 1689: Siege of Carrickfergus a force of Williamite troops under Marshal Schomberg landed and laid siege to the Jacobite garrison of Carrickfergus in Ireland. After a week the Jacobites surrendered, and were allowed to march out with the honours of war June 1690 William of Orange landed at Carrickfergus, shortly before beginning the campaign that would lead to his victory at the Battle of the Boyne the following month
6	1690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Jul 1690: Battle of the Boyne a battle in 1690 between the English King James II, and the Dutch Prince William of Orange, who, with his wife, Mary II (his cousin and James's daughter), had overthrown James in England in 1688. The battle took place across the River Boyne near the town of Drogheda on the east coast of Ireland, and resulted in a victory for William. This turned the tide in James's failed attempt to regain the British crown and ultimately aided in ensuring the continued Protestant ascendancy in Ireland.
7	1692	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 May 1692—4 Jun 1692: Battles of Barfleur and La Hogue The French fleet of 44 ships of the line under the command of Admiral Anne Hilarion de Costentin, Comte de Tourville (by virtue of his title, widely known in English sources as "Tourville"), was preparing to transport an invading army of Franco-Irish troops to restore James II to the English throne. Despite Tourville being in command of the fleet, strategic decisions were to be taken by James II, François d'Usson de Bonrepaus and Bernardin Gigault de Bellefonds. The French victory at the Battle of Beachy Head two years earlier, in June 1690, had opened up the possibility of destroying the allied fleet and landing an invading army. Tourville boldly engaged the 82-vessel Anglo-Dutch fleet at Barfleur. After a fierce but indecisive clash that left many ships on both sides damaged, Tourville disengaged. He slipped off into light fog and for several days tried to escape the superior forces. The French fleet was scattered, and fifteen were lost—three at Cherbourg and a further twelve at La Hougue. The threat of invasion of England was lifted.
8	1701	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1701: Act of Settlement to settle the succession to the English and Irish crowns and thrones on the person, and lawful descendants of the Electress Sophia of Hanover (a granddaughter of James VI of Scotland and I of England) and her non-Roman Catholic heirs. Under the Act of Settlement anyone who became a Roman Catholic, or who married one, became disqualified to inherit the throne

9	1729	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1729 —1755: Corsican Revolution for independence first led by Luigi Giafferi and Giacinto Paoli, and later by Paoli's son, Pasquale Paoli. After 26 years of struggle against the Republic of Genoa (plus an ephemeral attempt to proclaim in 1736 an independent Kingdom of Corsica under the German adventurer Theodor von Neuhoff), the independent Corsican Republic was proclaimed in 1755 under the leadership of Pasquale Paoli and remained sovereign until 1769
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