

Stone Age	Pre-Celtic Beaker people and Tumulus people live in Britain	Stone Age	Neolithic tumuli (barrow tombs) built at Craighead and Blair Drummond
		Bronze Age	Several cairns built in the Thornhill / Doune / Frew area
c 500 BC	The Celts arrive in Britain		
122-127	Romans build Hadrians Wall to keep out the Picts of Caledonia	140-142	Romans build Antonine Wall from the Forth to the Clyde
367	Picts overrun Hadrians Wall, the Romans rebuilt it in 369		
500	Scots from Ireland settle in Argyllshire and form the kingdom of Dál Riata under Fergus mac Ercc	early-mid 6th C	The Welsh (Briton) Saint Cadoc travels to Scotland, preaches to the unconverted Picts, and founds monasteries in the Forth-Menteith area in association with Caw of Strathclyde. One of the early churches associated with and named after Cadoc is at Kilmadock.
563	St Columba crosses from Ireland to Iona to convert the Picts		
685	The Picts defeat King Ecgfrith of Northumbria	7th-8th C	The four main parts of Scotland – Anglian Lothian, British Strathclyde, Scottish Dál Riata, and the Celtic kingdom of the Picts – all border on to each other in the Stirling area. Strathclyde later pushes into Menteith.
717	The church at Iona converts from Celtic to Roman usage		
c 843	Kenneth mac Alpin unites the Scottish and Pictish thrones	860s-870s	Scotland ravaged by Viking attacks
904	Danish Vikings expelled from Scotland	937	King Athelstan of England defeats the Scots, Danes and Strathclyde Britons
954	Edinburgh, an Anglian (English) settlement, becomes part of Scotland	970s-990s	Kenneth II fortifies the Fords of Frew on the River Forth, which (along with Stirling) is one of only two safe places to cross between northern and southern Scotland. The fords lie on an ancient thoroughfare between Strathclyde and Doune.
1018	Malcolm II defeats the English and annexes Lothian		
1040	Macbeth kills Duncan I		
1057	Malcolm III defeats Macbeth	1069	Malcolm III marries Margaret (canonised in 1250), sister of the displaced Saxon claimant to the English throne
1102	The Norwegian king Magnus Barefoot conquers the Western Isles	1124	David I brings many Norman companions from England, who become the ancestors of most noble Scottish families

1192	Pope Celestine III declares the Scottish church to be independent from England	1238	Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, founds an Augustinian priory at Inchmahome, an island in the Lake of Menteith
1261	Walter Stewart, younger brother of Alexander the Steward, becomes Earl of Menteith through his wife	1263	The Norse invade Scotland, and are defeated at the Battle of Largs by Alexander the Steward leading a mix of feudal and conscripted troops
1292	Edward I of England chooses John Balliol as king	1296	Edward I invades Scotland, defeats Balliol, and removes the Stone of Scone to London
1297	William Wallace defeats the English at Stirling Bridge	1298	Wallace is defeated by the English at Falkirk
1305	Wallace is betrayed and executed	1306	Robert Bruce is crowned king but is defeated by the English and forced to flee
1307	Robert Bruce returns and launches a seven year guerilla campaign with a victory over the English	1314	Robert Bruce defeats the English comprehensively at Bannockburn
1320	The Scottish nobles send the Declaration of Arbroath to Rome, seeking Papal recognition of their independence	1328	Scottish independence is recognised by the English in the Treaty of Northampton
1332	Edward Balliol defeats David II but is later forced to flee	c 1350	The Black Death strikes Scotland
1371	Robert Stewart becomes the first Stewart monarch as Robert II	1390	Annabella Drummond is crowned Queen of Scots
1406	James I is captured by the English and not released until 1424	1437	James I is assassinated
1460	James II is killed at the siege of Roxburgh	1488	Many of the barons rebel against James III under the nominal leadership of his eldest son, who becomes James IV when his father is killed at the Battle of Sauchieburn
1503	James IV marries Margaret Tudor , 13 year old daughter of the English king Henry VII	1513	James IV is killed along with many of his nobles in battle with the English at Flodden, Margaret Tudor becomes Regent for her young son James V
1514	Margaret Tudor marries Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus	1524	Protestantism is banned in Scotland
1542	Mary becomes Queen of Scots at six days old, under the Regency of the Earl of Arran	1544-47	'The Rough Wooing' – Henry VIII of England invades and Edinburgh is burned
1547	Mary Queen of Scots is sent to Inchmahome Priory for safety	1548	Mary Queen of Scots sent to France

1561	Mary Queen of Scots returns to Scotland	1565	Mary marries her half-cousin Henry, Lord Darnley ; Mary's illegitimate half-brother the Earl of Moray flees to England
1567	Darnley is murdered and Mary marries the Earl of Bothwell; they are captured and she is compelled to abdicate in favour of her baby son James VI under the regency of the Earl of Moray	1568	Mary escapes, is defeated by Moray, and flees to England, where she is imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth
1584	James VI establishes the Church of Scotland as an episcopal church	1587	Mary Queen of Scots is executed in England
1592	Presbyterianism is fully established	1603	James VI of Scotland becomes king of England on the death of Elizabeth I
1612	James VI reintroduces episcopalianism	1638	The Scots reintroduce Presbyterianism and the National Covenant is drawn up
1644-45	The English Civil War spills into religious fighting in Scotland	1646	Charles I surrenders to the Scottish army
1649	Charles I is executed in London and the Scots proclaim his son Charles II as king	1651	Charles II is crowned at Scone but his supporters are defeated by Oliver Cromwell; he returns to England in 1660
1661	Anglican episcopacy is once again established in Scotland	1666	A Covenanters' uprising is defeated
1679-80	Another Covenanters' uprising is defeated	1689	The first Jacobite rebellion in Scotland is put down, indecisively at first
1689	The Scottish parliament chooses William and Mary as monarchs after the Catholic James VII is forced to flee England after the birth of a son James to his Catholic wife	1690	The Scottish parliament reintroduces Presbyterianism
1707	The Scottish Parliament passes the Act of Union, bringing parliamentary union with England	1714	Queen Anne , the last Stuart monarch, dies and is succeeded by her Protestant Hanoverian cousin George I
1715	A Jacobite rebellion in support of James 'the Old Pretender' is defeated at the Battle of Sheriffmuir	1745	Another Jacobite rebellion led by Bonnie Prince Charlie , 'the Young Pretender'; the rebels invade England
1746	Bonnie Prince Charlie is defeated at Culloden by English forces led by the Duke of Cumberland ; he escapes to France	1766	James Francis Edward Stuart, 'the Old Pretender', dies in Rome
1788	Charles Edward Stuart, 'the Young Pretender', dies in Rome	1807	Henry , Cardinal York, the last royal Stuart male, dies in Italy

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| 1832 | The first Reform Act greatly increases the electoral franchise | 1843 | The Free Church of Scotland breaks away from the (Presbyterian) Church of Scotland |
| 1855 | Compulsory civil registration of births, deaths and marriages begins | 1867 | The second Reform Act extends the franchise further |
| 1996 | The Stone of Scone is returned to Scotland | 1999 | Following another referendum on devolution, a Scottish parliament sits for the first time since 1707 |