

# Nottingham Castle Timeline

1068	William the Conqueror commands the building of Nottingham Castle. A wooden Norman motte-and-bailey castle, it defends the Trent crossing on the road from London to York.
1141	Nottingham Castle besieged by the forces of Empress Matilda. It is later captured by Matilda after the Battle of Lincoln.
1153	Henry of Anjou, later King Henry II, besieges Nottingham Castle. When he becomes King, Henry halves Nottingham's taxes and rebuilds the Castle, adding stone walls and defences.
1173	Nottingham Castle captured by rebels during the revolt against Henry II.
1188	Henry II calls a parliament at Nottingham.
1194	Richard I besieges Nottingham Castle with his army and trebuchet after his brother, John, had attempted to take his throne. When Richard retakes the Castle, he holds a parliament there.
1263-4	Henry III departs Nottingham for the Battle of Lewes where he is defeated by rebel Simon de Montfort, which leads to reform of royal powers. Henry III adds defensive towers to the Castle.
1318	Queen Isabella of France, wife of Edward II and mother of Edward III, is sent to Nottingham Castle for her safety after an attempted kidnap by Scottish rebels.
1330	Supporters of Edward III lead a daring raid through the Castle's caves to capture usurpers Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer, who is taken to London and executed.
1337	Edward III holds parliament at Nottingham Castle. During Edward's reign more towers are added.
1346	King David II of Scotland held in the Castle's dungeon caves.
1397	Richard II gains his revenge on the Lords Appellant in a trial for High Treason at Nottingham Castle; events that led to Henry Bolingbroke's rebellion – seizing the crown to become Henry IV.
1411	The son of Welsh rebel prince Owen Glyndwyr is held prisoner in the dungeons.
1422-37	Joan of Navarre – wife of Henry IV, who was accused of witchcraft – lives in Nottingham Castle.
1461	Edward IV proclaims himself king at Nottingham Castle. As king he oversees the building of new royal apartments and the tower that becomes known as Richard's tower.
1485	Richard III departs Nottingham Castle for the Battle of Bosworth. He is killed in the fight and is the last English monarch to die in battle... so far.
1487	Henry VII stays at Nottingham before the last battle in the Wars of the Roses: The Battle of Stoke Field.
1642	Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham Castle, starting the English Civil War. The Castle is held by Parliament for the duration of the war by John and Lucy Hutchinson, despite repeated Royalist raids and attempts to bribe the Hutchinsons.
1651	John Hutchinson demolishes Nottingham Castle so it cannot be used in war ever again.
1661	The Duke of Newcastle purchases the site and the old Castle's ruined buildings are cleared. The Outer Gate and some sections of the outer wall survive.
1679	The building of the new Italianate Ducal Palace is completed.
1766-1865	Nottingham is rocked for 100 years by repeated riots including the Great Cheese Riot of 1766!
1793	The Ducal Palace divided into private apartments as the Newcastles depart an increasingly squalid and smog filled industrial Nottingham.
1811-17	Luddites break textile production machinery across Nottinghamshire as a response to low wages.
1817	"Nottinghamshire Captain" Jerimiah Brandreth leads a rebellious march on Nottingham but is betrayed, captured and beheaded.
1831	The Nottingham Reform Riots lead to the torching of the Ducal Palace by the rioters, angered by the Duke of Newcastle voting against the Reform Bill in the House of Lords.
1838-48	Chartists active in Nottingham, returning the Chartist movement's only MP, Feargus O'Connor, and fighting the Battle of Mapperley Hills in 1842.
1878	Nottingham Castle is restored and reopens as the first municipal art gallery outside of London.
1913	Suffragettes in Nottingham plan arson attacks on post-boxes and are caught with explosives. One possible target is Nottingham Castle.