

The table below provides a comprehensive list of historically nicknamed or specifically named **Parliaments of England** (prior to the 1707 Act of Union) along with the precise dates they sat.

Parliament Name	Dates Sat	Historical Context / Significance
The Mad Parliament	June 11, 1258	Convened at Oxford; forced King Henry III to accept the Provisions of Oxford, creating a representative baronial council.
Montfort's Parliament	January 20 – March 20, 1265	Summoned by Simon de Montfort; notable as the first assembly where elected knights and town burgesses sat together.
The Model Parliament	November 13, 1295	Called by Edward I; established a standardized, highly representative two-chamber layout for future parliaments.
The Good Parliament	April 28 – July 10, 1376	Longest assembly up to that time; aggressively targeted court corruption and introduced the process of impeachment.
The Bad Parliament	January 27 – March 2, 1377	Overturned all the anti-corruption reforms implemented by the preceding Good Parliament.
The Wonderful Parliament	October 1 – November 28, 1386	Confronted Richard II; forced the appointment of a reformist Commission of Government.
The Merciless Parliament	February 3 – June 4, 1388	Dominated by the Lords Appellant, who convicted the King's closest advisors of treason.
The Unlearned Parliament	October 6 – November 14, 1404	Also called the "Lawless Parliament" because Henry IV banned lawyers from election to prevent legal delays on tax bills.
The Parliament of Bats	February 18 – June 1, 1426	Members were banned from carrying traditional weapons, so they armed themselves with clubs, bats, and bludgeons.
The Parliament of Devils	November 20 – December 20, 1459	Held during the Wars of the Roses; systematically passed harsh acts of attainder against Yorkist leaders.

The Reformation Parliament	November 3, 1529 – April 14, 1536	Passed the foundational legislation that orchestrated the English Reformation and established Royal Supremacy under Henry VIII.
The Addled Parliament	April 5 – June 7, 1614	Dissolved by James I after just two months without passing a single piece of legislation or granting taxes.
The Happy Parliament	February 19 – May 29, 1624	Named for the uncharacteristic, brief alignment of political goals between James I and the House of Commons.
The Useless Parliament	June 18 – August 12, 1625	Charles I's first assembly; quickly dissolved when it refused to grant tonnage and poundage for life.
The Short Parliament	April 13 – May 5, 1640	Dissolved by Charles I after only three weeks because it prioritized airing domestic grievances over funding his war.
The Long Parliament	November 3, 1640 – March 16, 1660	Sat continuously in various forms through the English Civil War until its legal dissolution by George Monck.
The Rump Parliament	December 6, 1648 – April 20, 1653	The radical remnant left after Pride's Purge; executed Charles I and declared England a republic.
Barebone's Parliament	July 4 – December 12, 1653	Named after member Praise-God Barebone; an assembly entirely nominated by Oliver Cromwell and Army leaders.
The Cavalier Parliament	May 8, 1661 – January 24, 1679	The longest single parliament in English history (17 years); overwhelmingly royalist following the Restoration of Charles II.