

Date	Event	Significance to the Reformation in England
1496	Catherine of Aragon's hand secured for Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII	Brought Catherine of Aragon to England and kept her in the consciousness of the Tudor dynasty.
1501, October	Arthur marries Catherine	
1502, April	Arthur dies of tuberculosis	
1503	Henry VII's wife dies; considers taking Catherine, but decides to pass her to his son Henry VIII	
1504	Pope Julius II confirms the marriage between Catherine and Henry	
11 June 1509	Henry VIII marries Catherine	
1514, December	A boy born to Catherine; dies 6 weeks later	
18 February 1516	Princess Mary born	
31 October 1517	Martin Luther posts his 95 Theses on the door of a church in Wittenberg, Germany, formally beginning the Protestant Reformation	
1521	Pope Leo X rewards Henry VIII for his written attack on Luther by granting him	Henry remains allied with Rome

	the title "Defender of the Faith"	
1524, May	William Tyndale expelled from the Catholic Church	
1525	Thomas Cromwell helps to suppress 29 monasteries	
1525	The New Testament of the <i>Tyndale Bible</i> (in English) is published in Worms, Germany.	Although banned in England, Tyndale's work heavily influenced subsequent approved Bible translations.
1527	Henry VIII sure of intentions to divorce Catherine	
1527, May	Catherine appeals to Rome	
1529, June	Court opens in England for divorce case	
1529, August	Peace of Cambrai	
9 August 1529	Writs for new parliament; Thomas Wolsey removed as Lord Chancellor	
9 October 1529	Wolsey charged on Praemunire	
1530, April	Wolsey returns to his see at York	
1530, Summer	Writs of Praemunire against 15 clergy	
1530, November	Wolsey dies on his journey back to London and the Tower	

1530	Cromwell part of the King's council's <b>inner ring</b>	
1531	Henry makes claims to imperial title	
1531	Henry extends protection to clergymen denying papal supremacy	
1532	Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Suffolk, Earl of Wiltshire fall out of favour	
1532, March	Supplication Against the Ordinaries	
1532, March	Act in Conditional Restraint of Appeals	
1532, May	Submission of the Clergy	
16 May 1532	Thomas More <b>resigns as</b> Lord Chancellor of England	
1532, December	Anne Boleyn <b>becomes pregnant</b>	
1533, January	Thomas Cranmer <b>appointed</b> Archbishop of Canterbury	
1533, 25 January	Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn at <b>Whitehall</b> [1]	
1533, March	Statute in Restraint of Appeals	
1533, May	Cranmer declares Henry's marriage null	

	and void	
1533, 4 July	John Frith burned at the stake	
1533, September	Princess Elizabeth born	
1534	Henry begins negotiations with Paul III	
1534, January to March	Act Concerning Ecclesiastical Appointments and Absolute Restraint of Annates, Act Concerning Peter's Pence and Dispensations, Act of Succession	
1534, March	Clement VII pronounces marriage valid	
1534, April	Elizabeth Barton ('Nun of Kent') executed	
1534, November	Act of Supremacy, Treason Act, Act of First Fruits and Tithes	
1535	Henry adds "of the Church of England in Earth, under Jesus Christ, Supreme Head" to his royal style. Henry proclaims himself, not the Pope, to be the head of the Church of England	
1535	Bishop Gardiner's <i>De Vera Obedientia</i> published	
1535	The Coverdale Bible, compiled by Myles Coverdale published in Antwerp.	The first complete Modern English translation of the Bible (not just the Old Testament or New Testament), and the first complete printed translation into English. Coverdale's translation of the Psalms was adopted by Cranmer for the

		1549 Book of Common Prayer and remained for centuries the translation of the psalter prescribed for liturgical use in the Anglican church.
1535	Cranmer appoints Hugh Latimer, Edward Foxe, Nicholas Shaxton to episcopacy	
1535, May	Middlemore, Exmere, Newdigate locked up for seventeen days. Ten more starve	
1535, 22 June	John Fisher executed	
1535, 6 July	Thomas More executed	
1536	Ten Articles; Act Extinguishing the Authority of the Bishop of Rome; Campeggio visits England	
1536, January	Anne miscarries again	
1536, March	First Act of Dissolution	
19 May 1536	Anne Boleyn is executed	
1536, April	'Reformation parliament' dissolved	
1536, 1 October	Pilgrimage of Grace, Phase One	
1536, 4	Pilgrimage of Grace led by 18 members	

October	of the gentry	
1536, 13 October	York taken by 10,000 'pilgrims'	
1536, 8 December	Duke of Norfolk offers pardon to rebels	
1537	<i>Bishops' Book</i> published, John Rogers produces the <i>Matthew Bible</i>	
1537, January	Bigod's Rebellion, a further phase of the Pilgrimage of Grace, led by Sir Francis Bigod	
1537, 12 October	Jane Seymour gives birth to Prince Edward at Hampton Court Palace.	
1538	'Exeter Conspiracy'	
1539	Publication of the <i>Great Bible</i> compiled by Miles Coverdale	This is the first English translation of the Bible to be authorised for use in parish churches.
1539	Second Act of Dissolution; Henry VIII intervenes to halt the doctrinal reformation	
1540, 6 January	Henry marries Anne of Cleves	
1540, 9 July	Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves is annulled	
1540, 28 July	Thomas Cromwell is beheaded	

1540, 30 July	Robert Barnes is burned at the stake	
1540, 30 July	Thomas Abel is hanged, drawn and quartered.	
1543	Cranmer is arrested on grounds of heresy, <i>The King's Book</i> is published	
1544	Bishop Gardiner is targeted	
1546	'Creeping to the Cross' added to the list of forbidden practises	
1547, 28 January	Henry VIII dies, Edward VI accedes to the throne aged 9	Henry had appointed a Council of Regency dominated by Protestants, ensuring the continuation of the Reformation.
1547	The First Book of Homilies introduced by Thomas Cranmer	
1549	The First Book of Common Prayer is introduced by Thomas Cranmer and the Act of Uniformity 1549	This makes the Book of Common Prayer the only lawful form of public worship
1549	Putting away of Books and Images Act orders the removal of religious books and the destruction of images in churches	
1549, June–August	The Prayer Book Rebellion in the West Country against the imposition of the new liturgy, especially amongst Cornish speakers who knew no English	

1552	The Second Book of Common Prayer is introduced by Thomas Cranmer, the use of which is enforced by the Act of Uniformity 1552	
1553, 6 July	Edward VI dies aged 15, leaving the throne to his Protestant cousin, Lady Jane Grey and excluding both his half-sisters.	
1553, 19 July	Jane is deposed after the Catholic Princess Mary gathers military and popular support in Suffolk, arriving in London on 3 August	
1553, December	First Statute of Repeal nullifies all religious legislation passed under Edward VI	
1554, 26 January	Start of Wyatt's rebellion in protest at Mary's planned marriage to Prince Philip of Spain	
1554, 12 February	Lady Jane Grey is executed	
1554, 25 July	Mary marries her cousin Philip, who becomes King of England in a coregency with Mary	
1554, 30 November	Mary persuades Parliament to request that the Papal Legate, Cardinal Reginald Pole, obtain Papal absolution for England's separation from the Catholic Church.	This effectively returned the Church of England to Catholicism.
1554, November	Revival of the Heresy Acts restored the death penalty for those that denied the principles of Catholicism.	More than 300 people would be executed during Mary's reign, mostly by burning at the stake, earning her the title of Bloody Mary, even though Queen Elizabeth



		executed many more people during her reign
1555, January	Second Statute of Repeal removes all Protestant legislation passed since 1529	
1555, 16 October	Former bishops Hugh Latimer and Nicholas Ridley were burned at the stake in Oxford.	
1556, 21 March	Thomas Cranmer burned at the stake in Oxford.	
1558, 17 November	Mary dies and her half-sister Elizabeth I accedes. Philip's English title lapses with the death of his wife.	
1559, 15 January	Elizabeth is crowned. Because of her Protestant views, only the low-ranking Bishop of Carlisle is willing to officiate	The last Catholic coronation of a British monarch
1558-59	Elizabethan Religious Settlement, a compromise which secured Protestant reforms but allowed some Catholic traditions to continue.	
1559	Act of Supremacy 1558 confirmed Elizabeth as Head of the Church of England and abolished the authority of the Pope in England.	Final break with the Roman Church
1559	Act of Uniformity 1558 required attendances at services where a newly revised Book of Common Prayer was used.	
1560	<i>Geneva Bible</i> published in Switzerland	Although never authorised for use in England, it was the first English Bible to be divided into verses and became

		popular with Dissenters.
1568	<i>Bishops' Bible</i> published	A compromise between the vigorous but Calvinist Geneva Bible and the Great Bible, which it replaces in parish churches.
1570, 27 April	<i>Regnans in Excelsis</i> a papal bull declaring Elizabeth a heretic and threatening those who obeyed her laws with excommunication.	
1587, 8 February	Mary, Queen of Scots is executed	
1588, 8 August	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English fleet, aided by high winds	
1597	Irish Rebellion led by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone	
1603, 11 July	James VI of Scotland crowned King of England	
1605	Gunpowder Plot foiled, Guy Fawkes is executed(1606)	
1609	Plantation of Ulster	
1611	King James Bible first published and used throughout the English speaking world.	
1625, 27 March	Charles I crowned King of England, Scotland and Ireland.	
1642	English Civil War breaks out	Issues largely centered on the Church of

		England's being seen as too Catholic
1648	The end of the Thirty Years War	
1649, 30 January	Triumph of the Puritans, execution of King Charles I	
1660	Restoration of King Charles II	
1688	The Glorious Revolution	

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