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### **The Emergence of the English Reformation**

- 1509 Henry VIII becomes King of England.
- 1526 William Tyndale's English translation of the New Testament is printed in Antwerp and smuggled into England.
- 1534 Henry VIII declares himself head of the English Church.
- 1536 Tyndale is arrested and killed.
- 1539 English abbeys are surrendered to Henry VIII.
- 1547 Edward VI becomes King of England.  
The English Reformation begins in earnest.
- 1549 John Knox begins ministry in Berwick Upon Tweed in Northern England.
- 1550 Reginald Pole, Catholic reformer and cousin of Henry VIII, falls one vote short of being elected Pope.
- 1553 Mary I becomes Queen of England and persecutes Protestants.  
Approximately 800 English exiles begin emigrating to France, Germany, and Switzerland.
- 1554 Cardinal Reginald Pole arrives in London to reestablish Catholicism in England and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.  
A church is founded for French Huguenot refugees in London.
- 1555 John Knox is pastor to English exiles in Frankfurt.
- 1556 Archbishop Cranmer is burned at the stake in Oxford.  
John Knox is pastor to English exiles in Geneva.
- 1558 Elizabeth I becomes the English Queen and Protestantism is restored.

- 1572 Peter Wentworth introduces a bill in Parliament to reform the Church of England along Presbyterian lines.
- 1576 Peter Wentworth delivers oration in Parliament claiming the right of free debate in that body and is sent to the Tower of London.
- 1588 The Spanish Armada is defeated off the coast of England.
- 1593 Peter Wentworth is sent to the Tower for the third time after asking Parliament to address the question of royal succession. His wife, Elizabeth Walsingham joins him in the Tower and dies in 1596. Peter is released after her death and dies in 1597.
- 1602 James VI of Scotland becomes James I, King of England.