

Pre-Reformation Period (1215 – 1515)

1215 Signing of the Magna Carta, considered the founding document of English (and later American) liberties; English barons force King John to agree to a statement of their rights, including a fair trial decided by a jury.

1302 Pope Boniface VIII, in his bull *Unam Sanctam*, claims that the pope has supremacy over every human being.

1370-1371 John Wycliffe, English priest and diplomat, proposes limiting papal taxation and civil powers. Wycliffe challenges some church doctrines and believes Scripture should be available to the people in their own language.

1408 In England, it becomes illegal to translate or read the Bible in English without permission of a bishop.

1413 John Hus of Bohemia writes *De Ecclesia*, which supports ideas popularized by Wycliffe.

1144-1155 Council of Constance, Germany, condemns Wycliffe on 267 counts of heresy; John Hus refuses to recant and is burned at the stake.

1456 Johann Gutenberg prints the Bible (Latin Vulgate), the first book printed in Europe using movable metal type, making the Bible accessible to people who could not afford handmade copies.

1502 Papal bull (sealed declaration by the pope) orders the burning of any books questioning Church's authority.

Reformation Period 1516-1563

1517 Martin Luther posts his 95 theses on the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany; the Protestant Reformation begins.

1518 At a meeting in Heidelberg, Germany, Luther defends his theology; later he appears before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg, Germany, but refuses to recant.

1520 The Pope publishes a bull giving Martin Luther 60 days to recant or be excommunicated; Luther burns the document.

1521 Martin Luther is excommunicated by the Pope; at Diet of Worms (Worms is a city in Germany, pronounced "vormps.") Luther refuses to recant writings; an edict condemns him as heretic and outlaw. He begins translating the Bible into German.

1526 William Tyndale completes the first English printing of New Testament in Worms, Germany; smuggled copies of his New Testaments soon spread throughout England.

1529 At the Diet of Speyer (Germany) Luther's followers are first called Protestants; the term Protestantism becomes associated with Lutheranism, Zwinglianism, and Calvinism.

1530 Diet of Augsburg, Germany, attempts to calm rising tension between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. Luther, being an outlaw, cannot attend; Philipp Melanchthon—Luther's friend and collaborator on German Bible translation—presents Augsburg Confession, a statement of Lutheran beliefs.

1532 English clergy submits to Henry VIII, beginning process of declaring the King, rather than the Pope, supreme authority over spiritual matters.

1532 John Calvin starts Protestant movement in France.

1533 The Church of England declared the official church in England.

1534 Luther completes a translation of the Bible into German, 13 years after he began.

1534 Beginning of the Counter-Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church's reaction to the Protestant Reformation and attempt to reform itself.

1536 After fifteen months in prison, William Tyndale was strangled and burned at the stake for heresy.

1536 John Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion explain Protestant beliefs.

1537 John Rogers publishes the second complete English Bible under the pseudonym "Thomas Matthew." The "Matthew's Bible" is the first English Bible published with the king's permission.

1539 King Henry VIII requests publication of a large pulpit Bible. Called the "Great Bible," it was "sent abroad among the people" to be read by all and "set forth with the king's most gracious license." In addition, the king decreed that every church should have a reader so that even illiterate people could hear the Word of God.

1541 John Calvin establishes theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland, in which government leaders are also the religious leaders.

1545-1563 Council of Trent (Italy) Roman Catholic Counter-Reformation condemns the selling of indulgences, immorality of clergy, nepotism (appointing family members to church offices), and Protestantism.

1554 Queen Mary Tudor restores Roman Catholicism to England, bans Protestant translations of the Bible, and persecutes Protestants.

1555 Peace of Augsburg (Germany) allows each ruler to determine religion of his region.

1560 John Knox establishes Reformed church in Scotland; Scottish Protestants become known as Presbyterians because elders ("presbyters") make decisions for churches, not one person.

1562 Heidelberg Catechism is formed; it is the most widely held Protestant doctrinal statement for centuries.

Post-Reformation Period (1564-1689)

1564 The term "Puritan" is first used for Protestants who wanted to "purify" the Church of England of ceremony and ritual not found in the Bible.

1598 Edict of Nantes, France, grants freedom of worship to French Protestants (Huguenots) after 30 years of persecution.

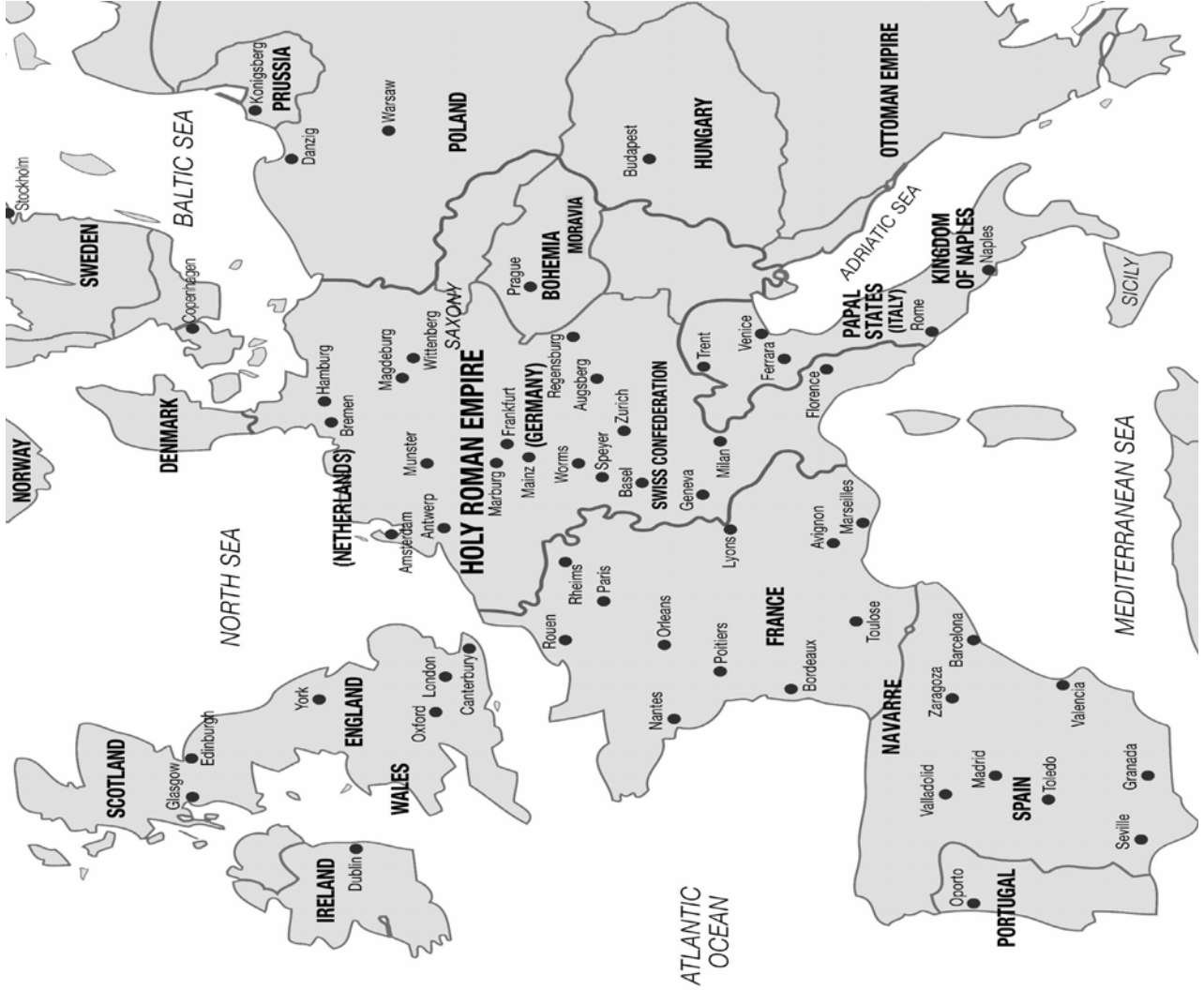
1611 King James Version Bible (KJV), also known as the Authorized Version (AV), is published.

1620 Separatists reject the Church of England and sail to America on the Mayflower. Later Puritans arrive in America and start colonies.

1642 Power struggles between Charles I and the English Parliament lead to civil war in England. Puritan Member of Parliament, Oliver Cromwell, defeats the king's troops. Later, as Lord Protector, Cromwell seeks tolerance for many Protestant groups.

1648 After the end of the Thirty Years' War, Catholics and Protestants are given equal rights in most of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Reformation Time Map



**To test your Reformation map knowledge,
chose the name of each correct location.**

1. Name the city where Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses.

- a. Orleans, France c. Wittenberg, Germany
- b. Augsburg, Germany d. Florence, Italy

2. Name one city in Germany where important Reformation decisions were not made.

- a. Worms d. Augsburg
- b. Heidelberg e. Frankfurt
- c. Speyer f. Constance

3. Name the city and country where John Calvin established a theocracy.

- a. Oxford, England c. Heidelberg, Germany
- b. Geneva, Switzerland d. Orleans, France

4. In what country was the Council of Trent held?

- a. Italy c. The Holy Roman Empire
- b. Bohemia d. Germany

5. In what country did John Knox establish the Reformed Church?

- a. Switzerland c. Scotland
- b. England d. France

6. In what city in France were the Huguenots granted freedom of worship after 30 years of persecution?

- a. Nantes c. Wittenberg
- b. Constantinople d. Marseilles

7. In which country did Queen Mary Tudor ban the Protestant Bible?

- a. France c. Scotland
- b. England d. Bohemia

8. Name the city and country in which Johann Gutenberg printed the first book using movable metal type.

- a. Dover, England c. Padua, Italy
- b. Speyer, Germany d. Mainz, Germany

9. Where did the Dominican friar Savonarola preach reform?

- a. Pisa, Italy c. Rome, Italy
- b. Florence, Italy d. Venice, Italy

10. In which country did Ulrich Zwingli begin the Reformation process?

- a. Scotland
- b. Switzerland
- c. Swaziland
- d. Saudi Arabia

11. Name the city where Martin Luther was condemned as a heretic and an outlaw.

- a. Erfurt, Germany c. Worms, Germany
- b. Geneva, Switzerland d. Heidelberg, Germany

12. Name the city where Luther's followers were first called "Protestants."

- a. Speyer, Germany c. Basel, Switzerland
- b. Edinburgh, Scotland d. Genoa, Italy

13. In which country did John Calvin first establish Protestantism?

- a. The Netherlands
- b. France
- c. Switzerland
- d. Bohemia

14. Where was William Tyndale arrested?

- a. Antwerp, Belgium
- b. Avignon, France
- c. Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- d. Hamburg, Germany

15. In which country did the Synod of Dordt take place?

- a. Belgium
- b. France
- c. Scotland
- d. The Netherlands

Answer Key: 1. (c) Wittenberg, Germany; 2. (e) Frankfurt; 3. (b) Geneva, Switzerland; 4. (a) Italy; 5. (c) Scotland; 6. (a) Nantes; 7. (b) England; 8. (d) Mainz, Germany; 9. (b) Florence, Italy; 10. (b) Switzerland; 11. (c) Worms, Germany; 12. (a) Speyer, Germany; 13. (b) France; 14. (a) Antwerp, Belgium; 15. (d) The Netherlands