Reformation Timeline

- **1054**: Great Schism - split between Roman Catholic church and the Eastern Byzantine church in Constantinople
- **1330-1384**: John Wycliffe - English priest, early church reformer, translator of the Bible into English; dissident within the Roman Catholic church; attacked luxury of local parishes and advocated that the scriptures were the only reliable guide to the truth about God; declared a heretic, writings banned and excommunicated in 1415. 43 years after his death, officials dug up his body, burned his remains and threw the ashes into the river Swift
- **1369-1415**: Jan Hus – Czech priest, first church reformer, key predecessor to Protestantism, embroiled in controversy of Western Schism (1378-1417), preached about moral failing of clergy and sale of indulgences, followed teachings of John Wycliffe; burned at stake for heresy; martyr in Orthodox church; 1999- Pope John Paul II expressed deep regret for the cruel death inflicted on Jan Hus
- **1440**: printing press invented
- **1453**: Turks capture Constantinople
- **1456**: Gutenberg prints the Bible (in Latin)
- **1458**: Spanish Inquisition begins
- **1494-1531**: Huldrych Zwingli – Swiss priest published 67 theses in support of reformation of the church; advocated supreme authority of scriptures; had disagreements with Luther died in a battle defending Zurich against Catholic forces
- **1494-1536**: William Tyndale – English priest; translated Bible into English, preached justification by faith; convicted of heresy, burned at the stake
- **1495**: Leonardo da Vinci paints The Last Supper
- **1483-1546**: Martin Luther – Augustinian monk, German professor of theology, composer of hymns, and leader of the Protestant Reformation
- **1505**: Martin Luther (1483-1546) becomes a monk, instead of a lawyer, after surviving a violent thunderstorm
- **1508**: Michelangelo begins painting the Sistine Chapel
- **1509-1564**: John Calvin – French priest, father of Reformed faith; published “Institutes of the Christian Religion” which articulated his Protestant views, leader of the second generation of Protestant Reformation; preached doctrine of predestination (God chooses those who will enter Heaven based on his omnipotence & grace); allowed no art, images or musical instruments in church
- **1516**: Erasmus issues the Greek New Testament - tries to reform the church from within
- **1517**: Sale of Indulgences - Albert of Mainz hires Johann Tetzel, a monk, to sell indulgences which offer to forgive sins of the populace; funds are used to build the basilica in Rome
- **October 31, 1517**: Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five theses on the door of the church in Wittenberg that detailed his concerns with the sale of Indulgences
- **1518**: Luther’s 95 theses are printed in German and widely distributed; Rome asks Luther to recant and Luther refuses
- **1519**: Charles I of Spain elected to be the Holy Roman Emperor
• **1519**-Herman Cortes enters the Aztec capital
• **1520**-Papal Bull gives Luther 60 days to recant or be excommunicated; pope burns Luther’s writings
• **1520**- Luther burns the Papal Bull
• **1520**-Suleiman I becomes sultan of the Ottoman(Turkish) Empire
• **1521**– **Diet of Worms excommunicates Luther** after he refuses to recant; he takes refuge (“kidnapped for safe keeping”) in Wartburg Castle
• **1522** Luther’s translation of the New Testament into German was printed
• **1522**- Spaniards complete the circumnavigation of the globe
• **1522**- St. Ignatius has a religious conversion, founds the Jesuits and is a force for the counter-reformation
• **1525**- Luther marries Katharina von Bora (formerly a nun); they had six children
• **1524**-1525- **German Peasant’s War** – political and social unrest resulted in war which may have been fostered by extreme interpretation of Luther’s writings; many people were killed on both sides
• **1526**-Luther writes the German mass
• **1529**- Luther writes a large and small catechism in German
• **1529**- Name Protestant is first used
• **1529**- Turks lay siege to Vienna
• **1534**-King Henry VIII declares himself head of the Church of England, separates from Rome
• **1534**-Luther publishes the entire Bible in German
• **1535**- Thomas More is beheaded for opposing King Henry VIII
• **1543**- Copernicus writes that the earth revolves around the sun
• **1545**- **Council of Trent convenes** to heal the confessional split of the church and worked on reform of the Catholic church
• **1555**- **Peace of Augsburg** – allows rulers to determine the religion of the people in their region
• **1555**- Thomas Cranmer, writer of the Book of Common Prayer in English, 1549, is burned at the stake
• **1557**- Geneva Bible is published
• **1560**- Catholicism is abolished in Scotland
• **1562**-Teresa of Avila establishes first convent
• **1563**- **39 articles are drafted, Council of Trent concludes**
FROM CONFLICT TO COMMUNION – CATHOLIC-LUTHERAN DIALOGUE
CLASS - REFORMATION HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Martin Luther’s 95 Theses
  • The 95 Theses in English
  • http://www.luther.de/en/95thesen.html
  • Martin Luther’s Ninety-five Theses – translated into modern English
  • http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-reformation/the-95-theses-a-modern-translation/

Augsburg Confession/Confutation of Augsburg Confession
  • Augsburg Confession
  • https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augsburg_Confession
  • Confutation of Augsburg Confession
  • https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confutatio_Augustana

Council of Trent
  • Council of Trent – List of Decrees

Reformation DVD – available for purchase – Father Thomas Baima is
  Prominently Featured - 2016
  • This Changed Everything – DVD
  • http://www.thischangedeverything.com/