

# An Illustrated Timeline

## Within its Religious and Secular Landscape

### Dawn of Britain through the Roman Occupation

Prehistoric flints have been found in Boxgrove Quarry, West Sussex, Pakefield, Surrey, and elsewhere. When they were made Britain was warm and forested. Boxgrove claims possession of the oldest human remains in Britain. Anthropologists believe that modern man appeared in Britain around 25,000 years ago. When water receded at the end of the ice age there was a stretch of dry land between Britain and Europe that made migration of people and their cultures relatively easy. The Bronze Age Bell beaker culture appears to have reached Britain from Europe ca. 2,500-ca.1700 BC. During the Iron Age, the population was “insular Celtic”. They used the Brythonic and Goidelic languages, sub-groups of the Celtic language. [The Natural History Museum in London will hold an exhibit. *Britain: One Million Years of the Human Story* from 13 February-28 September 2014]



Collection of flints from Boxgrove

**Earliest written references to Britain:** 4<sup>th</sup> Century BC Pytheas of Massalia (Marseilles), whose works have not survived) is referred by the Roman geographer Strabo who tells us that Pytheas "travelled over the whole of Britain that was accessible." 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC Avienus, a Roman, writes in a poem *Massaliote Periplus* of a visit to the “sacred isle” (Ireland, Ierne) located across from Albion (Britain)

### The Roman Presence (BC to AD)



Wall was 80 Roman miles (117.5 km (73.0 mi). It took approximately six years to complete and separated northern and southern Britain. Roman soldiers were stationed along its length. The defensive structure is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

55 and 54 BC Romans invade Britain in two phases.

There appear to have been Christians among the conquered people. Some of the existing cities founded by the Romans: Bath (*Aquae Sulis*), Colchester (*Camulodunum*), Doncaster (*Danum*), Chester (*Diva*), Dover (*Dubris*), Cambridge (*Duroloponis*), York (*Eboracum*), Gloucester (*Gevum Colonia*), Exeter (*Isca Dumnoniorum*), London (*Londinium*), Manchester (*Mamucium*), Chichester (*Noviomagus Reginorum*), and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*)

43AD Aulus Plautius leads a force of 40,000 troops into Britain

60 AD Boudica leads a revolt of the Iceni

122 Construction of Hadrian's Wall begins

209? Execution of St. Alban, allegedly the first English martyr. Emperor Claudius declares Britain a part of the Roman Empire

214 Britain divided into two provinces, *Britannia Superior* and *Britannia Inferior* with capitals respectively at London and York

4<sup>th</sup> Century Mildenhall Treasure (discovered 1942, reported 1946) includes three pear-shaped bowls inscribed with the Christian Chi-Rho monogram, flanked by the letters alpha and omega

314 Council of Arles. Three bishops, a priest, and a deacon represent Britain

325 First Ecumenical Council: Council of Nicaea. Tradition tells us a British bishop was among the 325 attendees

368 Hadrian's Wall abandoned as a result of a year of series raids by Picts and Saxons

363 Roman withdrawal begins. Legions are needed at home to fend off the Barbarians

400 St. Ninian (350-432) bishop of Galway evangelizes the Picts while St. Mungo is evangelizing in Scotland

407 Latest date on Roman coins found in excavations suggests this was when Rome recalls its legions to defend the borders at home. Imported Roman culture and order break down. Beginning of Old English

### After the Romans

449 Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians occupy the land

431 Palladius sent as a bishop to the Irish (Scotti)

432 St. Patrick returns to Ireland as a missionary bishop.

550 Plague

562 St. Columba begins mission to the Picts in Scotland

590 St. Columbanus leaves Britain for mission work in Gaul. He eventually founds a monastery in Italy



St. Augustine converting King Æthelberht. (CHI Archives)

597 Augustine, first archbishop of Canterbury arrives in Kent and converts King

625 St. Paulinus, first bishop of York, converts King Edwin of Northumbria

632 Aidan, bishop of Lindisfarne, serves as missionary to Northumbria

634 St. Birinus founds a see at Dorchester in Oxfordshire that is the nucleus of the sees of Winchester, Sherborne, Ramsbury and Salisbury.

651 St. Cuthbert becomes prior of Melrose Abbey, (later, bishop of Lindisfarne)

654 St. Cedd, brother of St. Chad becomes bishop of the East Saxons.

664 Synod of Whitby (Streanæshalch) held at the double monastery of St. Hild. It was agreed by all but the Celtic contingent that England would adhere to Roman practices.

668 Theodore of Tarsus becomes archbishop of Canterbury

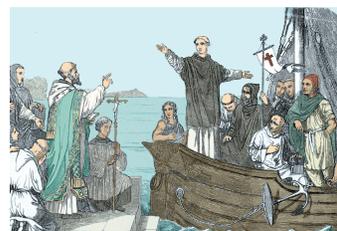
672 Death of St. Chad (Ceadda), bishop of Lichfield and brother of St. Cedd.

673 Council (Synod) of Hertford. Archbishop Theodore calls the first important synod of the English Church at Hertford.

680 Council (Synod) Synod at Hatfield repudiated the heresy of Monothelism, and accepts the teaching of a double procession of the Holy Spirit, the Filioque (Father and Son), a tenet that fuels contention between the Eastern and Western Churches.



St. John from the Book of Mulling (Moling), an Irish Pocket Gospel of the 6<sup>th</sup> century/



Boniface embarks for Germany (CHI archives)

**690** Willibrord “Apostle to the Frisians” begins his mission to the Netherland

**695** Willibrord becomes bishop of Utrecht

**716** St. Boniface (Wynfrid) leaves England to convert the Germans

### **Settling In**

**Ca. 731** The Venerable Bede completes his “Ecclesiastical History of the English People”

**741** Boniface authorized to carry out the reform of the Frankish Church through a series of synods

**793** King Offa of Mercia founds St. Alban’s Abbey (Now the Cathedral and Abbey Church of St. Alban)

**793** The Vikings sack Lindisfarne

**796** Alcuin of York, founder of the school of Charlemagne, becomes abbot of St. Martin’s at Tours

**842** Vikings invade London

**871** Alfred the Great becomes king of the West Saxons and embarks upon a unification program

**878** Alfred is godfather to Guthrum the Danish Viking General. Vikings are allowed to settle in England

**862** Death of St. Swithin/Swithun, bishop of Winchester and trust advisor of Egbert king of Wessex

**960** St. Dunstan becomes archbishop of Canterbury

**973** St. Dunstan crowns Edgar “king of all England” at Bath

**1012** St. Alphege/Aelfheahm Archbishop of Canterbury, (b.954) murdered by Danes

**1066** Edward the Confessor (1003-1066) dies and his tomb in St. Peter’s Abbey, Westminster, becomes a shrine

### **Norman Times**



Edward the Confessor, 13<sup>th</sup> century MS.

**1066** William of Normandy conquers of England.

**1070** Lanfranc becomes archbishop of Canterbury

**1093** St. Anselm, author of “Cur Deus Homo”, named archbishop of Canterbury

**1135** “The Anarchy” a civil war lasts until 1153, a breakdown of law and order following the death of Henry I’s only legitimate son and the dispute between the Empress Matilda and Stephen of Blois for the English Crown. It ended with the Treaty of Wallingford, a.k.a. Treaty of Winchester or Westminster.

**1154** Englishman Nicholas Breakspeare becomes Pope Adrian IV.

**1161** Thomas Beckett, (c. 1118 (or 1120) –1170), chancellor of England, becomes archbishop of Canterbury

**1161** Canonization of St. Edward the Confessor

**1164** The Constitutions of Clarendon proposed by Henry II asserted the king's jurisdiction in criminal cases both lay and clerical. Archbishop Becket gave his assent but refused to affix his seal

**1171** Assassination of Thomas Becket. His tomb becomes a shrine

**1186** St. Hugh (1135/1140-1200) becomes bishop of Lincoln. Also known as Hugh of Avalon or Hugh of Burgundy, he is canonized in 1220

**1205** Rome appoints Stephen Langton archbishop of Canterbury, but King John will not let him enter England

**1208** England placed under interdict for four years because of the action against Archbishop Langton

**1209** An association of scholars who left Oxford after a dispute with the townsfolk is believed to be the nucleus of Cambridge University. The official founding dates from a charter of King Henry III issued 1231.

**1215** King John signs the Magna Carta (*Magna Carta Libertatum*), The Great Charter of the Liberties of England.

**1220** Construction of Salisbury Cathedral begins.

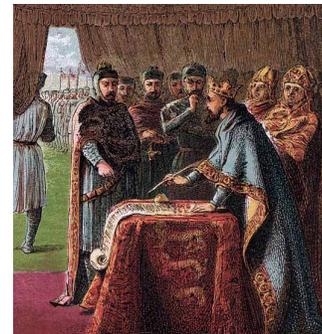
**1221** Dominicans (Order of Preachers), to be known as the Black Friars, arrive in England.

**1224** The Franciscans (Order of Friars Minor) arrive in England

**1235** Robert Grosseteste (c.1175-1253), an Oxonian, appointed bishop of Lincoln

**1269** Henry III begins building the present Westminster Abbey (Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster)

**1279** and **1290** Statutes of Mortmain. The Statutes of Mortmain provided that no estate should be granted to a corporation (the Church) without royal assent.



King John signs the Magna Carta  
(Painting from 1868)

of

## Faith Held and Questioned

**1324** William of Ockham, English Franciscan, defends his philosophy (early nominalism) to the papal court at Avignon



Left: Wycliffe commissions his "Poor Preachers"

**1348** Black Plague

**1372** Dame Julian of Norwich writes of her mystical visions in "Revelations of Divine Love."

**1381** John Wycliffe (c. 1320-1384, "the Morning Star of the Reformation") published at Oxford his "Confession" which denied the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. He formed a group of unlicensed itinerant preachers (the Poor Preachers) to preach the Gospel. They and Wycliffe's followers were given the opprobrious epithet of Lollards (babblers) by Pope Gregory XI

**1381** Peasants Revolt a.k.a. Wat Tyler's Rebellion or the Great Rising was a widespread uprising possibly due to tensions following the Plague years of the 1340's. It was sparked by an attempt to collect unpaid taxes. The rebels removed the archbishop of Canterbury, forcing him to support their cause

**1382** First portion of John Wycliffe's translation of the Bible from the Vulgate into English appeared. These segments were issued periodically up to 1395. It is believed that he translated the entire New Testament, while his associates translated the Old Testament.

1386 Geoffrey Chaucer begins his "Canterbury Tales"

1390 William Langland publishes "Piers Plowman."

1392 Statute of Praemunire. An act of Parliament under Richard II to limit the powers of the papacy in England

**1401** Persecution of Lollards. Their principles placed them in revolt against the clergy

**1414** Sir John Oldcastle (c.1378-1417) leads an unsuccessful rebellion of Lollards in their attempt to capture London.

**1417** Burning of Sir John Oldcastle

1440 King Henry VI founds Eton College as "The King's College of Our Lady of Eton besides Wyndesor"

1455-1487 The Civil War known as the War of the Roses between the House of Lancaster (red) and the House of York (white). Henry VII, the first Tudor king, comes to the throne

**1483** Birth of Martin Luther in Eisleben, Germany

**C.1488** Birth of Miles (Myles) Coverdale (d. 1569), later bishop of Exeter. In 1535 his translations are included in the Matthew Bible. The following year he publishes the first complete English Bible known as the Coverdale Bible. Henry VIII orders the Coverdale Bible to be placed in every church

1499 The Renaissance scholar Erasmus visits England for the first time

## Reformation and Persecution

**1509** Birth of John Calvin~Erasmus completes *In Praise of Folly (Stultitiae Laus)* during a week spent at Thomas More's estate at Bucklersbury. It was first printed in 1511



"The Forbidden Book"  
CHI Archives

**1514** Birth of John Knox (d.1572), considered founder of the Presbyterian denomination in Scotland

**1521** Luther's writings reach England. Cambridge students form a (Calvinist) study-group at the White Horse Tavern, among them Thomas Cranmer, future Archbishop of Canterbury and Hugh Latimer, future bishop of Worcester. The tavern was demolished in 1870

1521 Henry VIII writes *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum* (Defense of the Seven Sacraments). This became known as the Henrician Affirmation. This earned Henry the title of *Fidei Defensor* (Defender of the Faith) conferred by Pope Leo X

1522 Luther completes his German translation of the New Testament. He and his collaborators will complete the Old Testament two years later.

**1527** Burning of Thomas Bilney of Cambridge



Burning of Sir John Oldcastle  
for "insurrection and heresy".

**1529** Fall of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey

**1532** Thomas Cranmer made archbishop of Canterbury

**1533** Excommunication of Henry VIII by Clement VII

**1534** Mandatory swearing of allegiance to Henry VIII as head of the English church by order of the “Act of Succession.”



Thomas Bilney escorted to the stake.

**1535** Cardinal Fisher and Thomas More are beheaded

**1536** Abolition of monasteries in England. William Tyndale is executed in Belgium

**1539** Bishop Hugh Latimer protests the Six Articles against Lutheranism.

**1540** Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster becomes a collegiate church

**1547** Henry VIII dies

**1548** First use of “Prayer of Humble Access” (English) used during Latin Mass. Prohibition of all images, vestments and symbols suppressed

**1549** Archbishop Cranmer’s Book of Common Prayer in English introduced. *First Act of Uniformity* imposes use of the prayer book of Edward VI ~ Birth of John Rainolds/Reynolds (d. 1607). He will be an important representation of the Puritans at the Hampton Court Conference.



Burning of Bishops Latimer and Ridley

**1550** A survey finds parish priests poorly educated

**1552** Second Act of Uniformity. Book of Common prayer is revised

**1553** Queen Mary becomes queen on the death of Edward VI. Persecutions begin. In Geneva, John Calvin burns Michael Servetus. Forty-two articles drafted that show strong Calvinist influence

**1555** Bishops Hugh Latimer and Nicholas Ridley are burned at the stake ~ Birth of Lancelot Andrewes

**1556** Archbishop Thomas Cranmer burned at the stake

**1558** Death of Queen Mary. Elizabeth ascends the throne

**1558** Third Act of Uniformity re-imposes worship forms used under Henry VIII and use of 1552 prayer book. Absence from church is punishable by a fine of 12 pence. Matthew Parker ordained archbishop of Canterbury

**1560** John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, publishes “An Apology for the Church of England. Saints days are now being observed

**1563** First draft of the Thirty-Nine Articles written. John Foxe ((1516-1587) publishes his Book of Martyrs

**1568** Archbishop Matthew Parker (1504-1575) publishes his translation of the Bible to become known as “The Bishop’s Bible”

**1572** Puritans John Field and Thomas Wilcox issue an *Admonition to Parliament* urging haste in making radical reforms.

**1564** First use of the word “Puritan”



Geneva Bible showing marginal notes.

**1574** The Geneva Bible with extensive Calvinist notes published

**1576** Archbishop Edmund Grindal is deprived of powers for refusing to suppress Puritan “prophesyings” (preaching)

**1578** (Arctic) Robert Wolfall (“one Maister Wolfall,”) as chaplain for Martin Frobisher’s expedition to the Arctic conducts a Communion service

**1579:** (Continent of North America) Francis Drake spends six weeks in California where his chaplain the Rev. Francis (Martin) Fletcher conducts the Communion service

**1583** Archbishop John Whitgift ((c.1530-1604) begins campaign against the Puritans

1585 Defeat of the first Spanish Armada

**1586** Archbishop John Whitgift requires ecclesiastical approval for all publications

**1588 and 1599** The Marprelate Tracts were a series of violent articles against the bishops published under the pseudonym of Martin Marprelate. They may have been a reaction to Archbishop Whitgift’s 1586 strictures

**1593** Puritans under strictures; some Separatists hanged.

**1594** Richard Hooker (1554-1600) publishes *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*

## A New Bible and A New Colony

1603 James I succeeds Queen Elizabeth I

**1604** Hampton Court Conference held. King James wants a new translation of the Bible without the Calvinist notes of the Geneva Bible. A Revised Book of Common Prayer is published. It includes a statement that in the Eucharist “The Body and Blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful”.



Conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot

**1605** Gunpowder Plot devised by Guy Fawkes is foiled, but sparks fresh animosity against Roman Catholics. They planned to blow up the House of Lord during the state opening of Parliament.

**1607** (America) Jamestown Colony founded in Virginia— first permanent English-speaking settlement in the New World, On June 21<sup>st</sup> Chaplain Robert Hunt celebrates the first Holy Communion for the colony ~ **1607-**

**1785:** The Church of England in New World is subject to the Bishop of London. Clergy are paid from taxes. Both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson serve on parish vestries.

**1611** Authorized (King James) Version of the Bible published. ~ Patriarch Cyril Lucaris of Constantinople begins correspondence with Archbishop George Abbot of Canterbury through 1633, and after his death, corresponds with Archbishop William Laud



Patriarch Cyril Lucaris

**1616** Patriarch Cyril sends Metrophanes Critopoulos to study at Oxford

**1620** Ship *Mayflower* sails taking Pilgrims to Massachusetts in the New World

**1622** Fourth Act of Uniformity London. All ministers not ordained by bishops were to be deprived. The priest-poet John Donne becomes Dean of St. Paul's.

**1624** (America) State of Virginia established as a royal colony submissive to the Church of England

1628 The Petition of Right sets out specific liberties of the subject that the monarch is prohibited from infringing

**1630** (America) Massachusetts Bay Colony founded along strict Puritan lines using Calvin's model

**1633** William Laud (1573 –1645) consecrated archbishop of Canterbury

**1637** Jenny Geddes (c.1600-1660) throws a stool at James Hannay, Dean of Edinburgh, as he begins to read the Collect in St. Giles Cathedral. She objects to use of the Scots version of Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Her action sparks a riot



Riot in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh

**1639** Bishops' Wars (*Bellum Episcopale*) between the Church of Scotland that desired a Presbyterian form of government and the Crown

1640 Long Parliament sits for eight years. One of its concerns is paying the bills for the Bishops' Wars

1642 English Civil War begins

**1643** The Westminster Assembly meets in the Jerusalem Room of Westminster Abbey and formulates the Westminster Confession basic to Presbyterian beliefs

**1645** Puritans behead Archbishop William Laud. The Book of Common Prayer is outlawed by The Puritan-controlled Parliament proscribes The Book of Common Prayer

1649 Execution of King Charles I



**1650** George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends is brought before judges for blasphemy. It is the first time he is called a "Quaker." ~ 1656 Richard Baxter (1615-1691), Puritan theologian, writes *The Saints' Everlasting Rest*. ~ James Ussher/Usher (1581-1656), Church of Ireland Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland publishes *world* that presents his famous chronology

Left: Quaker Meeting, London, ca. 1723. The speaker is a woman.

1653 Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) installed as Lord Protector of England

**1656** (America) Arrival of the first known Quakers in North America

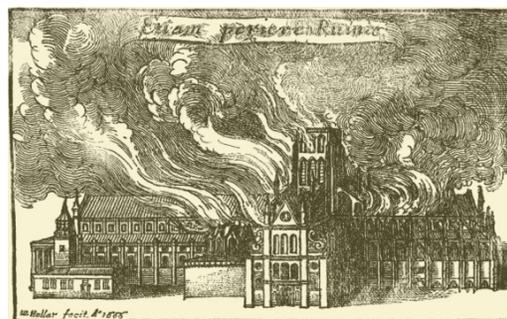
**1656** Richard Baxter (1615-1691), Puritan, theologian and hymnwriter, publishes *The Reformed Pastor*

**1660** Charles II issues *First Declaration of Indulgence*, He issues two more in 1662 and 1672. James II issues the fourth in 1687 proclaiming full liberty of worship ~ King Charles grants a royal charter to Royal Society, a.k.a. the Royal Society for Improving Natural Knowledge

**1661** First Test Act is an attempt to assure that all who hold public office be professing members of the Established Church ~ Other Test Acts follow: 1673 besides the Oath or Supremacy a declaration against transubstantiation is required. 1678 extends the Act to include all peers and members of the House of Commons to declare against invocation of the saints and the Mass.

**1662** Fourth Act of Uniformity requires ordination of all ministers

1666 Great Fire of London swept through the central part of the city from Sunday, September 2 to Wednesday September 5. Although it destroys the medieval city within the Roman walls it does not reach Westminster of King Charles II's Whitehall Palace. St. Paul's Cathedral is burned along with the homes of 70,000 of the city's 80,000 residents.



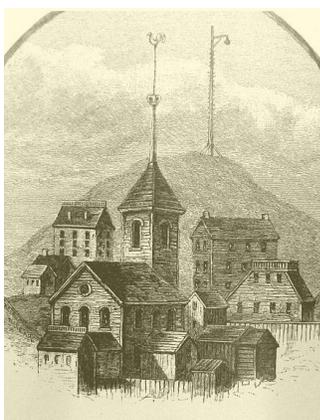
Burning of Old St. Paul's in the Great Fire of London

1681 (America) William Penn (1644-1718) receives charter for land including what is now Pennsylvania and Delaware from King Charles II to satisfy a debt owed to his father, Sir William Penn

**1684** England revokes Massachusetts Bay colony's charter as a Puritan state

**1687** Anglican liturgy is introduced at South Church, Boston, on Good Friday angering Puritans

**1688** "Trial of the Seven Bishops", for publishing a grievance against the king, leads to the Glorious (and bloodless) Revolution replacing James II with William III (of Orange). The Church of Scotland is now officially Presbyterian as part of the settlement. Thomas Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, refuses to swear allegiance



1689 Act of Toleration, an act of Parliament under William and Mary allowing freedom of worship to Nonconformists, Baptists and Congregationalists

**1691** King's Chapel in Boston is the center of Anglican worship, but it is some time before other churches are founded

**1699** Thomas Bray (1658-1730), and Anglican clergyman assigned to Maryland lays the foundation for parish libraries. His efforts develop into the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK)

First King's Chapel, Boston. Demolished 1880.

## Old World, New World

**1700** Thomas Ken, (1637-1711) bishop of Bath and Wells writes "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." He was one of seven bishops who refused to acknowledge the accession of William and Mary and was deprived of his see.

**1703** Birth of John Wesley (d. 1791) founder of Methodism

**1707** Birth of Charles Wesley (d.1788) From 1735to 1736 he serves as secretary to Governor Oglethorpe in Georgia. Returned to England he experiences a conversion and becomes an itinerant preacher. Finally settled in London, he becomes a prolific hymn writer. He remained loyal to the Church of England and disapproved of John's defection

**1714** The Schism Act stipulates that persons wishing to establish a public or private school, or to act as a tutor must have a license from a bishop. It was aimed at Dissenter's school and will be repealed by the Religious Worship Act of 1718 ~ Birth of George Whitfield/Whitefield an Anglican clergyman and evangelist who becomes one of the founders of Methodism.

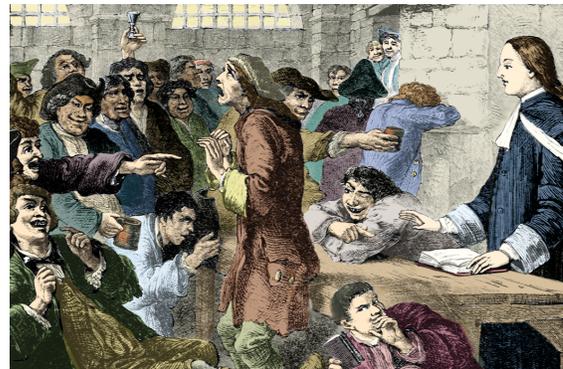
**1725** Archbishop William Wake (1657-1737) writes to Patriarch Chrysanthos of Jerusalem expressing the desire "at least in spirit and effect to hold communion with you"

**1728** Rev. William Law (1686-1761) publishes *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life*. He loses his position at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for not swearing allegiance to George I. He is greatly admired by Evangelicals and some Enlightenment figures such as Dr. Samuel Johnson.

**1729** Charles and John Wesley form "The Holy Club" at Oxford a group of young men seeking to deepen their religious experience. They also undertook pastoral work such as visiting the Oxford prison, the Bocardo, (demolished 1771)

**1730's and 1740's** The First Great Awakening begins a revival outreach to persons already churched in Protestant Europe and America. It is sparked by Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

**1736** Joseph Butler (1692-1752), bishop of Bristol, famous for his *Fifteen Sermons Preached at the Rolls Chapel* (1726), publishes *The Analogy of Religion* ~ Birth of Robert Raikes (d.1811) promoter of Sunday Schools that are seen as the origin of the English state school system



Wesley preaching at Newgate Prison

**1738** A Moravian leader, Peter Boehler established the Fetter Lane Church in London. He was a strong influence on John Wesley.

**1779** "Olney Hymns" published, includes John Newton's "Amazing Grace"

**1784** (America) Samuel Seabury (1729-1796) of Connecticut consecrated bishop in Scotland to avoid swearing allegiance to the English King. Methodist Episcopal Church founded in Baltimore establishing final break with the Church of England. ~ John Wesley tired of waiting for the Bishop of London to act takes it upon himself to ordain ministers for the Methodists in America who are without spiritual oversight. The group included Francis Asbury (1745-1816) and Thomas Coke (1747-1814) appointed co-supervisors over all Methodists in America

**1785** (America) Anglican Church in America calls itself The Protestant Episcopal Church

**1787** (America) William White (1748-1836), 1<sup>st</sup> bishop of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Provost/Provoost (1742-1815), 1<sup>st</sup> bishop of New York, are consecrated. ~ Methodists Superintendents are now called bishops



**1789** (USA) First General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in Philadelphia with Bishop William White presiding. Book of Common Prayer revised. Bishop White prepares a revised Book of Common Prayer based on the 1662 version

Left: The Clapham Cameo made by Josiah Wedgwood and used by the Claphamites in their abolitionist efforts. CHI Archives

**1790-1830** The Clapham Sect (a.k.a. Clapham Saints) is a group of social reformers who are members of the Church of England. William Wilberforce (1759-1833), philanthropist and politician who works tirelessly for the abolition of the slave trade is the most prominent member

**1792** Birth of John Keble (d. 1866), Tractarian. At age nineteen he was elected to one of the most coveted fellowships at Oriel College, Oxford. He published his immensely popular book of poems, *The Christian Year*, in 1827

**1799** Founding of the Religious Tract Society. In 1935 it merges with the Christian Literature Society for India and Africa to become the United Society for Christian Literature (USCL). I

## Exploring and Reviving the Past

**1800** Birth of Edward Bouverie Pusey (d.1882), Regius Professor of Hebrew at Christ Church College, Oxford, and a leader in the Oxford Movement

**1804** Absalom Jones (1746-1818) becomes the first African American ordained priest in the Episcopal Church.

**1809** Birth of Samuel Ajaiy Crowther (d.1891), first bishop of Niger, Africa, and first black bishop in the Anglican Church

**1810** Beginning of the Primitive Methodists

**1811** Deacon William Palmer (d.1879), is encouraged by the Russian theologian Alexis Khomiakov, to start a movement in England toward Orthodoxy, Metropolitan Philaret (Drozdov) of Moscow, says that "every rite not implying a direct negation of dogma would be allowed"

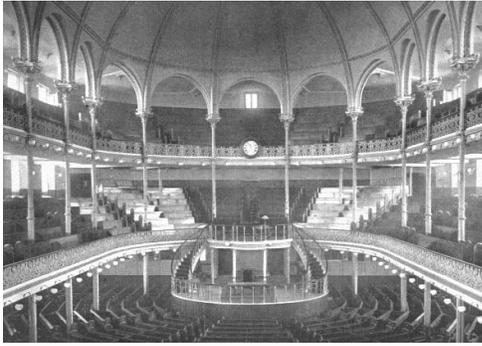
**1813** Doctrine of the Trinity Act removes penalties against Unitarians

**1818** Birth of John Mason Neale (d.1866) priest, scholar and hymn writer

**1833** John Keble preaches his sermon, *National Apostasy*, against the government plan to reduce the number of Irish bishops. This sparked the Oxford Movement. Edward Bouvier Pusey and John Henry Newman begin "Tracts for the Times"

**1834** Birth of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Baptist preacher believed to have preached to 10 million people during his lifetime

**1842** (USA) James Lloyd Breck, William Adams and John Henry Hobart, Jr. open Nashotah House seminary in Nashotah, Wisconsin (USA)



Original Metropolitan Tabernacle becomes home for Spurgeon's congregation in 1861

**1845** John Mason Neale founds the Ecclesiological Society ~ John Henry Newman converts to Rome

**1848** Public Worship Regulations Act is sponsored by Archbishop Campbell Tait to limit the growing ritualism associated with the Oxford Movement. Several priests were imprisoned

**1851** (USA) Birth of Isabel Florence Hapgood (d.1928), an Episcopalian, who compiles, translates and publishes (1906) the *Service Book of the Holy Orthodox-Catholic (Greco-Russian) Church* with the cooperation of Bishop Nicholas of Alaska.

**1856** William Booth (1829-1912) starts The Christian Revival Society, later renamed The Christian Mission, and from 1878 known as the Salvation Army

**1860** The Oxford Evolution Debate takes place at Oxford University Museum between Thomas Henry Huxley and Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, the brother of abolitionist William Wilberforce. Also, Rev. Benjamin Jowett encourages literary criticism of the Bible

**1861-1865** (USA) During the Civil War Southern Episcopal Diocese joined the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. This lasted only for the duration of the war

**1862** Elizabeth Catherine Ferard receives Deaconess Licence No.1 from the Bishop of London and becomes the first deaconess of the Church of England

**1864** Royal College of Organists founded. Received royal charter in 1893

**1869** In response to a letter from Archbishop Archibald C. Tait, Patriarch Gregory VI declared that Orthodox priests would bury Anglicans who died abroad. This year and the next Archbishop Alexander (Lycurgos) of Syros and Tenos visited England, discouraged proselytism among Anglicans ("a sound Catholic Church, very like our own.")

**1873** The Patriarchate of Constantinople forbid proselytizing among Anglicans

**1873** (USA) The Evangelical (low church) Reformed Episcopal Church is formed

**1874** Public Worship Regulation Act sponsored by Archbishop Tait to stifle what he perceived as growing ritualism stemming from the Oxford movement. A number of priests were arrested and imprisoned

**1885:** (USA) The House of Bishops adopted the Chicago Quadrilateral. General Convention approves the Quadrilateral in 1886. AKA Chicago-Lambert-Quadrilateral. These are four essential points of agreement



Father Richard Enright entering Warwick Prison in chains, handing a bag entitled, "Paraphernalia of Ritualism" to his curate Reverend Warwick Elwin. From *The Daily Post* Newspaper (Birmingham) 26th November 1880

**1888** The Eastern Churches Committee of the third Lambeth Conference stresses that proselytizing of Eastern Orthodox Christians must stop



Holy Trinity Church, West Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, where O Little Town of Bethlehem was first sung

**1891** (USA) Phillips Brooks (1868-1893), elected bishop of Massachusetts. While rector of Holy Trinity Church, Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, he writes the lyrics and Louis Redner, the church organist, writes the music for “O Little Town of Bethlehem

**1893** (USA) The Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation erects The Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in the City and Diocese of Washington (The National Cathedral) under a charter passed by the United States Congress. Construction begins in 1907.

**1896** Pope Leo XIII issues a papal bull, *Apostolicae Curae*, declaring all Anglican ordinations to be “null and void”

**1906** The English Hymnal is published. Editors are Percy Dearmer and Ralph Vaughan Williams. A new edition was issued in 1933

1914 United Kingdom enters WWI

**1925** the Church of England organized jubilee solemnities in Westminster Abbey to commemorate the 1600th anniversary of the Council of Nicaea (AD 325). Representatives of the Patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem attended, as did Metropolitan Antony (Khrapovitsky), primate of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia (ROCOR)

**1927** Bishop Charles Henry Brent (1862-1929), American Episcopal missionary bishop, served in the Philippines and as a senior chaplain to the American Armed forces in Europe during WWI. He helped to organize the first World Conference on Faith and Order, which met this year in Lausanne, Switzerland

**1927** A series of student conferences leads to the foundation of the Fellowship of St. Sergius and St. Albans for understanding between the two churches. They publish a journal, *Sobornost*

**1928** (USA) New Prayer Book published

1928 The Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius formed for students.

**1931** Birth of John Shelby "Jack" Spong retired Episcopal bishop of Newark. N. J. (1979-2000). A popular writer he has denied almost every doctrine of the Christian church

**1935** At a conference in Bucharest of the Orthodox and Anglican Churches, the delegates stated, "A solid basis has been prepared whereby full dogmatic agreement may be affirmed between the Orthodox and Anglican Communion

1939 Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa declare war on Germany

1940 and 1941, the London Blitz Thanks to the extraordinary and heroic attempts of a special group of firefighters St. Paul's Cathedral was saved to become a symbol of survival.



St. Paul's Cathedral rising above the bombed City of London the morning after the Blitz, December 30, 1940. Photo by Herbert Mason

1941 Archimandrite Nicholas (Gibbes), who as Charles Sidney Gibbes, English tutor to the Tsarevich Alexis, son of the last Russian Tsar, Nicholas II, established the first Orthodox chapel at Oxford.

## The Current Era of Transition, Revision and Separation

1944 (China) First Anglican woman (Li Tim Oi) ordained priest, in China. Henry St. George Tucker becomes the Episcopal Church's first full-time Presiding Bishop.

1952 (USA) Revised Standard Version of the Bible is published through the Episcopal Church, with the National Council of Churches

1960 Pope John XXIII receives Archbishop Geoffrey Fisher, First meeting between a pope and an archbishop of Canterbury since the Reformation.

1962 Archbishop Michael Ramsey visits The Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras I in Constantinople.

1968 (USA) Founding of AEC American Episcopal Church “in response to the heretical teachings of Episcopal Bishop James Pike, the Social Gospel Movement in the mainline Protestant churches, and the liturgical movement spawned by the dramatic liturgical revisions of Vatican II.” In 1998 it becomes the Anglican Province of America

1970 (USA) Episcopal Church approves ordination of women to diaconate. The first authorized women members join the House of Deputies. A charismatic revival appears among Episcopalians in the USA. There is a “Deliverance Ministry” in England

1971 (China) Two women ordained priest in Hong Kong

1974 (USA) Eleven women ordained priest in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1976 (USA) General Convention approves ordination of women to all three orders: bishop, priest, and deacon, and begin to plan for a new prayer book. That same year almost 2000 Episcopalians and members of the Anglican Church of Canada launched the Continuing Anglican Movement

1978 Lambeth Conference's Resolution 21 on the ordination of women. As a result, Archbishop Athenagoras, sees the continuation of a theological dialogue possible, but no longer with a goal of reunion of the churches

1979 (USA) New Prayer Book approved. Its extensive revision is the fruit of the 1958 Lambeth conference

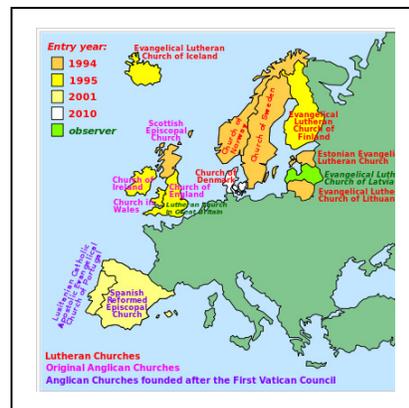
1982 (USA) New hymnal approved

1989 (USA) Barbara Harris consecrated first woman bishop in Episcopal Church (USA). Bishop John Shelby Spong ordains the first openly gay priest, Robert Williams

1990 (NZ) Penelope Jamieson consecrated diocesan of Dunedin, New Zealand, first woman diocesan bishop in the Anglican Communion

1991 Meissen Agreement was signed in London and in Berlin

1991 (USA) The Anglican Church in America (ACA) was formed in 1991. The traditional Anglican Communion (TAC) with member churches in Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania was formed the same year. The Anglican Province of America (APA) was formed from ACA.



Countries with churches of the Porvoo Communion of Anglicans and Lutherans

**1992** Church of England approves ordination of women to the priesthood.

**1992** Porvoo Agreement: Enacted 1994, establishes full communion between 13 mostly northern European Anglican and Lutheran churches.

**1994** The Anglican Global South represents 25 of the 38 provinces of the Anglican Communion

**1995** The Church of England and the Church of Ireland signed The Fetter Lane Agreement with the Moravian Church "to share a common life and mission" recognizing a "common confession of the apostolic faith."

**1998** (USA) Eleven women bishops participate in the Lambeth Conference in England

**1999** The Reuilly Common Statement is an agreement made between the British and Irish Anglican Churches and the French Lutheran and Reformed Churches toward the possible future exchange of ministers

**2000** (USA) General Convention establishes full communion between the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) and the Episcopal Church, effective January 1, 2001

**2002 to present** Anglican Realignment, Many American Churches separating from the Episcopal Church sought and received over sight from bishops in Africa.

**2003** (USA) General Convention approves the Diocese of New Hampshire's election as Bishop Coadjutor of the Rev. Canon Gene Robinson an openly gay priest in a long-term committed relationship

**2003** Archbishop Rowan Williams meets Pope John Paul II shortly after he is enthroned as archbishop of Canterbury

**2005** (USA) *Pushing at the Boundaries of Unity: Anglicans and Baptists in Conversation* published by a small group of Baptists and Anglicans encouraging conversations between the two churches

**2006** (USA) Katharine Jefferts Schori elected Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church

**2008** GAFCON, Global Anglican Futures Conference held in Jerusalem over concern for the rise of secularism HIV/AIDS and Poverty, Jerusalem Declaration issued, Fellowship of Confessing Anglicans and the Anglican Church of North America ACNA formed

**2009** (USA) Episcopal Church enter full-communion with Northern and Southern provinces of the Moravian Church of North America ~ Founding of ACNA, the Anglican Church of North America

**2011** Apostolic constitution *Anglicanorum coetibus*, issued by Pope Benedict XVI establishes an Ordinariate for England and Wales

**2012** (USA) General Convention of the Episcopal Church approves trial use of blessing for same-sex marriages. Pope Benedict XVI establishes the "Personal Ordinariate of the Chair of St. Peter" for those groups of Anglicans in the United States who seek to enter into full communion with the Catholic Church.

**2012** A *Service of Reconciliation, Healing of Memories and Mutual Commitment*, "painful memories of the Great Ejection of 1662" and the sufferings both of Anglican clergy during the Interregnum and of nonconforming ministers after 1662" is held at Westminster Abbey.