

教會歷史大事年表

- 596 教皇貴勾利差遣奧古斯丁等人向當時化外之英國人傳道，福音乃在肯特郡坎特伯瑞一帶登陸。
- 601 奧古斯丁在肯特郡的國王埃特伯信主之後，乃就任史上首任坎特伯瑞大主教。
- 605 坎特伯瑞奧古斯丁辭世。
- 1066 諾曼地威廉公爵揮著羅馬教皇的旗幟入侵英國，在哈斯汀之戰擊敗了英王哈洛德。
- 1507 馬丁路德受任為爾弗特的神父。
- 1509 約翰加爾文出生；亨利八世繼承英國王位。
- 1510 馬丁路德因公訪問羅馬，見識了教會的腐敗。
- 1514 約翰諾克斯出生。
- 1515 當講解羅馬書時，馬丁路德明白了因信稱義是神自己的工作。
- 1517 馬丁路德將他的 95 條論綱釘在威登堡教堂的大門，正式開啓了宗教改革。
- 1521 馬丁路德被羅馬教開除。
- 1532 或 1533 加爾文得救重生。
- 1534 亨利八世宣告 he 自己是「英國教會在地球上唯一的最高元首」。
- 1535 威廉丁道爾殉道，他是將聖經從原文翻譯成英文之第一人。
加爾文神學理論第一次發表。
- 1543 約翰諾克斯得救重生。
- 1545 約翰諾克斯成為改革家喬治衛夏特的保鏢。
- 1546 衛夏特殉道；主教畢頓被殺；聖安得烈城堡的更正教徒被圍困；馬丁路德辭世。
- 1547 約翰諾克斯逃至聖安得烈城堡，講他參加改革運動之後的第一篇道；城堡陷落後作法 國船奴 19 個月。
德華六世繼英國王位，由薩姆瑟郡公爵扶佐。
- 1549 約翰諾克斯在英國伯衛克開始傳道，聲名漸噪。
- 1552 諾克斯遷到倫敦，反對領聖餐時下跪；拒絕受任為羅徹斯特主教。
- 1553 血腥瑪利繼位後。許多新教徒逃往歐陸，諾克斯也是其中之一。
- 1554 諾克斯逃至法國，輾轉到了日內瓦。
- 1555 諾克斯在日內瓦英語教會牧會 後又秘密返回蘇格蘭傳道。
- 1556 在蘇格蘭被判為異端，諾克斯重返日內瓦。
- 1558 伊利沙白女王登基；血腥瑪利時期的流亡信徒紛紛返國。
- 1559 聖公會頒佈『公禱書』，成為安立甘會的標準禮拜手冊。
諾克斯返回蘇格蘭傳道斥責『拜偶像』，乃引起群眾革命。
- 1560 蘇格蘭國會接受改革運動的主張。
- 1561 篤信羅馬教的瑪利皇后返回蘇格蘭；諾克斯在愛丁堡的
聖蓋爾教堂牧會並初次與瑪利會面。
- 1564 約翰加爾文辭世。
- 1571 聖公會 39 條教義定案。
- 1572 約翰諾克斯辭世。
- 1603 詹姆士一世繼王位。
- 1611 最具影響力的英文欽定本聖經問世。
- 1616 清教徒約翰歐文出生 被譽為英國的加爾文。
- 1625 查理一世登王位，反對清教徒。
- 1628 清教徒的本仁約翰出生，他是《天路歷程》的作者。
- 1629 查理一世解散國會。
- 1636 美國哈佛大學由清教徒創建。
- 1637 查理一世要在蘇格蘭推行採用聖公會的『公禱書』教會。
- 1638 二月 28 日有幾千人湧入愛丁堡的 Grayfriars 教堂簽訂公約，誓言維護教會的長老制，幾個月內有 30 萬人簽名。
- 1640 查理一世召聚國會，但權限反被掣肘。
- 1646 克倫威爾軍隊在拿西庇戰役擊敗英王。
- 1647 喬治福斯創立貴格會。

- 1649 查理一世被處決，克倫威爾成為英國守護主。
- 1658 克倫威爾辭世。
- 1659 查理二世繼王位。
查理二世新決策迫使超過二千清教徒牧師辭職或自動離職。
- 596 Gregory sends Augustine of Canterbury to convert the pagans in England.
He imposed the Roman liturgy on the old British Christians
- 601 Augustine of Canterbury converts King Ethelbert of Kent and establishes
see of Canterbury.
- 605 Death of Augustine of Canterbury.
- 1066 Normans invade England flying banner of Pope of Rome, defeating King
Harold of England at Battle of Hastings.
- 1066-1171 Beginning reformation of English church and society to align with
Latin continental ecclesiology and politics.
- 1507 Luther is ordained as a priest at Erfurt
- 1509 b. John Calvin. Henry VIII becomes King of England.
- 1510 Luther sent to Rome on monastic business. He saw the corruption of the
church
- 1514 b. John Knox
- 1515 While teaching on Romans, Luther realizes faith and justification are the
work of God
- 1517 Luther nails his 95 Theses to the door of the church in Wittenburg. It is
the first public act of the Reformation
- 1521 Luther is excommunicated
- 1532 or 1533 Calvin's conversion
- 1534 Henry VIII declares himself "The only supreme head in earth of the
Church of England"
- 1536 William Tyndale strangled and burned at the stake. He was the first to
translate the Bible into English from the original languages
- 1536 First edition of Calvin's Institutes
- c. 1543 Knox converted
- 1545 Knox Becomes associate and bodyguard to George Wishart
- 1546 Wishart martyred; Cardinal Beaton murdered; Protestants at St.
Andrews Castle put under siege. d. Luther
- 1547 Knox flees to the Castle; preaches his first Protestant sermon; Castle
falls; imprisoned as galley slave in France for 19 months.
The young Edward VI becomes King of England. The Duke of
Somerset acts as regent, and many reforms take place
- 1549 Knox begins pastoring in Berwick, England; establishes his preaching
reputation
- 1552 Knox moves to London; disputes practice of kneeling at Communion;
refuses to become bishop of Rochester
- 1553 Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) begins her reign.
Many protestants who flee Mary's reign are deeply impacted by exposure
to a more true reformation on the continent. John Knox is among them
- 1554 Knox flees to France, then Zurich and Calvin's Geneva; pastors an
English congregation in Frankfurt
- 1555 Dispute over the liturgy forces Knox to Geneva; pastors an English
congregation there; returns to Scotland secretly and does missionary
work
- 1556 Condemned for heresy in Scotland; Knox returns to Geneva.
- 1558 Elizabeth is crowned, the Marian exiles return
- 1559 The Act of Uniformity makes the 1559 Book of Common Prayer the
standard in the Church of England and penalizes anyone who fails to use
it. It is not reformed enough for the Puritans.
Knox returns to Scotland; preaches sermon condemning "idolatry"; it
leads to a rebellion

1560 Reformation Parliament adopts Protestant "Scots Confession".

1561 Knox helps write *First Book of Discipline*; Catholic Mary Queen of Scots returns; Knox ministers at St. Giles's in Edinburgh; first interview with Mary

- 1564 d. John Calvin
- 1567-1568 The Vestments Controversy. Puritans did not want the ceremony and ritual symbolized by the robes of the Church of England
- 1571 Thirty Nine Articles are finalized
- 1572 d. John Knox
- 1603 Arminius takes the position that predestination is based on fore-knowledge
- 1603 James I becomes King
- 1604 The Puritans meet James at Hampton Court. Their hopes are dashed
- 1611 The King James Version, the most influential English translation of the Bible
- 1615 b. Puritan Richard Baxter, author of *The Reformed Pastor*
- 1616 b. Puritan John Owen, called the Calvin of England
- 1618-1619 The Synod of Dort is called in the Netherlands to answer the Arminians. The response forms 5 point Calvinism
- 1620 Plymouth, Massachusetts colony founded by Puritans
- 1625 Charles I becomes King. He too is against the Puritans
- 1628 William Laud becomes Bishop of London and steps up oppression of the Puritans
- 1628 b. Puritan John Bunyan, author of *Pilgrim's Progress* among many other works of poetry and prose
- 1629 Charles I dismisses Parliament
- 1636 Harvard founded by Puritans

1637 King Charles I attempted to introduce an episcopal "Book of Common Prayer" which was seen as an attempt to anglicise Scotland and the church. In St Giles Cathedral, Jenny Geddes famously hurled her folding-stool at the pulpit screeching "Daur ye say mass in my lug" (Dare you say mass in my ear).

1638 In February 28, with high emotion, a new National Covenant was drawn up and thousands crowded into Greyfriar's Churchyard in Edinburgh to sign it. In the document both the king and the people swore to maintain the Presbyterian system of church government. Within months, over 300,000 people had "covenanted" in what a writer of the day described it as "the glorious marriage day of the Kingdom [of Scotland] with God". The adherents were prepared to fight for their religious freedom - and soon were called upon to do so.

1640 Charles I summons Parliament. They curtail his power

- 1646 Cromwell's army defeats the King at the Battle of Naseby
- 1647 George Fox founds the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
- 1649 Charles I is executed. Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector
- 1658 d. Cromwell
- 1660 Charles II becomes King of England
- 1662 New Act of Uniformity, over two thousand Puritan pastors resign or are forced out
- 1675 Philip Jacob Spener's *Pia Desideria* helps begin the pietist movement
- Edict of Nantes is revoked, making Protestantism illegal again in France. Many huguenots emigrated, some stayed and met in secret