

date	REFORMATION IN GERMANY	ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE	THE CATHOLIC RESPONSE
1515	Luther's «Tower Experience»		
-	Oct 31: Luther's Theses on Indulgences		
-	October: Hearing at Reichstag in Augsburg		
-	Leipzig Disputation	Zwingli appointed preacher in Zürich	
1520	Luther's spends a year writing	Oct 23: Charles V crowned in Aachen	
-	May 8: Edict of Worms; Luther at Wartburg	Charles V leaves Germany and stays away from 1521 to 1530	
-	Luther in Wittenberg		
-	Peasant Revolt begins		Ignatius Loyola wounded during siege of Pamplona
1525	Reichstag in Speyer		Ignatius on pilgrimage in Holy Land
-	Sacco di Roma	Henry VIII seeks to divorce Catharine of Aragon	
-	Reichstag in Speyer	Religious Discussions at Marburg	
1530	Jun 25: Confession of Augsburg		
-		Zwingli's death	
-		Calvin's conversion experience	
-	Anabaptists in control at Münster	Henry VIII's <i>Act of Supremacy</i>	
1535			
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-		<i>Six Articles</i> of Henry VIII	
1540		Calvin's <i>Ordonnances Ecclésiastiques</i>	Jesuit order formally approved by Pope Paul III
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1545	Death of Luther		First Period of Council of Trent (1545 - 1548) [1547 transferred to Bologna]
-		Death of Henry VIII and Francis I	
-	May: Reichstag: Augsburg Interim	<i>Book of Common Prayer; Consensus Tigurinus</i> signed by Calvin	
1550			Second Period of Council of Trent (1551-1552)
-		[1553] <i>Thirty-Nine Articles</i>	
-		Queen Mary tries to restore Catholic faith in England (until 1558)	
1555	Peace of Augsburg	Calvin in total control in Geneva	
-		Elizabethan Settlement	
-		Conversions of some of French nobility to Calvinism; religious wars last until 1598	Borromeo bishop in Milan until 1584
1560		Death of Calvin	
-			Third Period of Council of Trent: (1563-1564)
1565			
-			English college founded at Douai
1570	two thirds of Germany is Protestant	Elizabeth excommunicated victory over Turks at Lepanto St. Bartholomew's Day massacre	
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1575			