

The Reformation, while linked to Oct 31, 1517, didn't start and stop on one day.

1173	Peter Waldo and his followers (France), ~ Holding the Scriptures as the highest authority, they rejected papal infallibility, transubstantiation, the church's teaching on purgatory and indulgences.
c. 1370	John Wycliffe (1330-1384) (England). Wycliffe was a theologian and Oxford professor. ~ Around 1370 John Wycliffe began exposing the false teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. He taught that the Scripture is the ultimate standard.
1385	Wycliffe provided the leadership of translating the Scriptures from Latin into Middle English in 1380. The Wycliffe New Testament became available in 1385. All the copies were handwritten.
c. 1369-1415	Jan Hus (c. 1369-1415) (Bohemia - which is now Czech Republic). Hus was a philosopher, a theologian, and a preacher. ~ He condemned the sale of indulgences, refused to acknowledge the pope as head of the Church because the Scripture made it clear that such role belonged to Christ alone. ~ He was burned at the stake on 6 July, 1415.
1395	~ The Lollards, who were influenced by John Wycliffe, spelled out their beliefs in 1395 in a document called Twelve Conclusions, which was presented to Parliament.
c.1440	Johannes Gutenberg (c.1400-1468) (Germany) invented the printing press – a method of printing using moveable type.
1517	~ Martin Luther (1483-1546) (Germany) – was a Roman Catholic priest and taught theology in Wittenberg. ~ Oct 31
1516	Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531) (Switzerland) was a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. He began to teach himself Greek and started memorizing long passages of the Greek NT. ~ Following the Scriptures alone, Zwingli began to preach the gospel of Christ in 1516. He was not influence by Luther. ~ He rejected transubstantiation.
1519	Leipzig Debate: Johann Eck (1486-1543), who was a professor of theology at the University of Ingolstadt and was critical of Luther's 95 Theses, invited Luther to a debate concerning the doctrines of free will and grace, the existence of purgatory and the sale of indulgences.
1521	The Diet of Worms – Luther appears at the Diet before Charles V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, to answer charges of heresy.
1522	Martin Luther, was instrumental in translating the NT from Latin to German.
1526	William Tyndale (c. 1494–1536)(England) publishes a translation of the NT into English at a time when it was illegal to do so. It was condemned by Catholic officials. He was burned at the stake.
1534	Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) founds the Society of Jesus (Jesuit) order as part of the Catholic counter-reformation. Parts of Poland, Hungary and Germany are reconverted from Protestantism to Catholicism.
1534	Luther, at the Wartburg Castle, completes the translation of the OT from Latin to German.
1536	William Tyndale burnt at the stake for heresy.
1536	John Calvin (1509-1564) of France (and later Geneva, Switzerland) – published his work of systematic theology: Institutes of the Christian Religion.
1545-1563	The Council of Trent, part of the Catholic reformation, met to reform and clarify Catholic doctrine. ~ They ultimately anathematized, condemned, the biblical doctrine of justification and officially added the Apocrypha to their Bible.
c. 1546	John Knox (1513 or 1514–1572) (Scotland) - He preached strongly against the Roman Catholic Church criticizing the selling of indulgences, and blasphemous practices in conflict with the doctrine of justification by faith alone.
1546	Death of Martin Luther.
1560	Publication of Geneva Bible, the first English translation with chapter and verse divisions.
1564	Death of John Calvin.
1572	Death of John Knox, leader of the Reformation in Scotland.
1611	Publication of the King James Version of the Bible.
1618-	The Synod of Dort (also called the Synod of Dordt or the Synod of Dordrecht) was a church council that convened in 1618-1619 in the Netherlands, to settle a dispute between two theological factions in the Dutch Reformed Church.

(Credit: [Timeline – Introduction to Protestantism](#))

~ What Marked the Reformation?

~ The Reformation was marked by:

1. a return to the authority of the _____.
2. men who _____ rather than fellow man.
3. an emphasis on salvation as a gift of _____ and justification by faith _____. Romans 1:17
4. putting the Scripture into the hands of the _____ in a language they could read.
5. the belief in the perspicuity of Scripture.
6. adopting a _____ interpretation to Scripture.