Where were the key events of Henry VIII’s reign?

1530-40:

1531: Thomas Cromwell became Henry’s chief minister. He masterminded setting up the church of England and ending English ties with the Roman Catholic Church.

1532: The clergy (priests, bishop, archbishops in the English church) accepted the king and not the pope as their lawmaker.

1532: Anne Boleyn became pregnant. For her child to be heir to the throne. Henry had to divorce Catherine and marry Anne before the birth.

1533: Henry married Anne Boleyn, who was crowned queen of England. Their daughter Elizabeth was born.

1534: The act of supremacy said Henry was head of the church of England. All monks and nuns were required to take an oath accepting Henry as head of the church. The break with Roman Catholic church as complete.

1535: John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas More, Henry’s former lord chancellor, were executed for refusing to recognize Henry as the head of the church of England.

1536: Parliament passed an act for the dissolution (destruction) of the lesser monasteries. Many monasteries had given help to poor and the sick.

1536: Anne Boleyn was executed for treason. Henry married Jane Seymour.

1536: A widespread rebellion broke out in the north—the pilgrimage of grace. The rebels were protesting against the dissolution of the monasteries. After seeming to make concessions, Henry had the leaders executed.

1537: Birth of Edward, Henry’s male heir to the throne. Death of Jane Seymour after childbirth.

1538-9: Fear of invasion of England by Charles V and the king of France in order to restore Catholicism.

1539: Dissolution of larger monasteries.

1540: January: Henry married Anne of Cleves