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### **The Reformation in Germany**

- 1511 Erasmus publishes *Praise of Folly*.
- 1516 Erasmus publishes Greek text of the New Testament in Basel.  
Ulrich Zwingli meets Erasmus in Basel and adopts many of his Reform ideas.
- 1519 Ulrich Zwingli is named preaching minister of the Zurich Cathedral.
- 1522 Zwingli marries, embraces the Reformation, and leads Zurich into Reformed family.
- 1524 Erasmus and Luther contest the issue of free will.
- 1529 Basel adopts the Reformation and Oecolampadius becomes pastor of the Munster.  
Erasmus leaves Basel for Frieburg im Breisgau.
- 1531 Zwingli is killed in a military clash between Protestant and Catholic forces at Kappel and Heinrich Bullinger assumes leadership of the churches in Zurich.
- 1534 Henry VIII declares himself head of the English Church.
- 1535 Erasmus returns to Basel.
- 1536 Erasmus dies.  
John Calvin publishes the first edition of *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* in Basel.
- 1547 Edward VI becomes King of England and begins reform activities.
- 1549 John Knox begins ministry in Berwick Upon Tweed, England.
- 1553 Edward VI dies and his sister, Mary I, becomes Queen of England.  
Mary restores Catholicism in England and persecutes Protestants.

Approximately 800 English Protestant exiles, including John Knox, begin emigrating to France, Germany, and Switzerland.

- 1555 John Knox is pastor to English exiles in Frankfurt.
- 1556 John Calvin visits Frankfurt.  
John Knox is pastor to English exiles in Geneva.  
Archbishop Cranmer is burned at the stake in Oxford, England.
- 1558 Elizabeth I becomes English Queen and the Marian exiles begin to return to England as Protestantism is reinstated.
- 1559 Erasmus' books are placed on the "Index of Forbidden Books" by the Catholic Council of Trent in 1559.
- 1560 Frederick III, Elector of the Palatinate, begins implementing Reformed worship.
- 1563 The Heidelberg Catechism is completed under Frederick III, written by Olevianus and Ursinus.
- 1566 The Second Helvetic Confession is produced by Bullinger in Zurich and becomes the creedal basis for the Reformed churches of Switzerland.  
Frederick III successfully defends his Reformed faith before Emperor Maximilian II at the Diet of Augsburg.
- 1577 Representatives of Elizabeth I, Henry of Navarre, the German Palatinate, the Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, and Swiss cities meet in a Reformed conclave at Frankfurt.
- 1622 Destruction of Heidelberg in the Thirty Years War results in the persecution of Calvinist churches in this region of Germany.