

360. British Bishops present at the Council of Ariminum.
- 450-500. Invasion of Saxons, by which the Church was driven from the East of England to the West.
597. Augustine brought to Kent by the Christian Queen Bertha, followed by the Baptism of the Heathen King, which is said to have taken place in a Church built long before this date and still standing.
603. Conference of Augustine and British Bishops.
678. A British Bishop, Wilfrid, appeals to Rome, being the first attempt to impose Roman authority in Britain.
827. Anglo-Saxon Settlements first called "England."
890. The Anglican Church corresponds on equal terms with Churches of Jerusalem, Rome, and India.
1055. Great Schism between Eastern and Western parts of Christendom.
1070. Effort by the Pope to impose his authority over England upon William the Conqueror becoming King, who refuses to do homage because it "has never been done by his predecessors"; and also forbids papal letters to come into the kingdom without his permission.
1095. Contest between William Rufus and the Pope with regard to the investiture of Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury.
1102. The same contest continued by Henry I., who refused to alter the "ancient law of England," or to permit foreign authority to be exercised in his kingdom.
1119. Thurstan, Bishop of York, consecrated by the Pope, which was protested against by the king and the prelates of England as a breach of the rights of the Church of England.
1125. The Pope succeeds in obtaining supremacy over the Archbishop of Canterbury, notwithstanding the protests of the King, Church, and People.
1139. The Pope's legate succeeds in imposing his authority upon King Stephen.
1213. King John becomes the Pope's vassal.
1215. The Barons and Prelates led by the Archbishop of Canterbury compel King John to grant Magna Charta, in which the freedom of the Church of England is twice declared.
1226. Honorius III. demands patronage of English benefices.
1229. Gregory IX. demands a tenth of English property.
1247. Papal demands resisted by English Bishops, led by Grossetête, Bishop of Lincoln.
1256. Papal efforts to exercise control over the English Church provoke resistance, and largely contribute to cause the rebellion headed by Simon de Montfort.
1296. Boniface VIII. endeavours to prevent the Clergy from paying taxes without his permission, which Edward I. refuses to submit to and successfully resists.
1307. Parliament refuses to permit the Popes to take money from the English Church.
1317. Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury, suffers the Pope to obtain further authority over the English Church.
1328. Edward III. resists the papal demands, and restores the freedom of the English Church.

The above dates are extracted from "Illustrated Notes on Church History,"\* and show the continuity of the Anglican Church, and the persistent endeavours of the Popes to usurp jurisdiction over it. The history of the Church displays a succession of encroachments by Rome whenever the Throne or the Archiepiscopate had a weak occupant, followed in the next reign or under another Archbishop by resistance more or less successful. This in fact continued long after the above dates, until the English Church at last finally threw off all the authority which Rome claimed and completely reassumed its original independence.

\* By Rev. C. A. Lane, London S. P. C. K. 1886.