



Anne Boleyn Highlights

1501 (?)	Anne Boleyn born, likely at Blickling Hall in Norfolk, to Thomas and Elizabeth Boleyn.
1505	The Boleyn family (now with three children: Mary, Anne, George) moved to Hever Castle.
1509	Henry VII died, and Henry VIII became King. He married Katherine of Aragon and they were crowned together.
1513	Anne sent to the court of Archduchess Margaret of Austria in the Netherlands (Low Countries).
1514	Anne and her sister Mary were sent to France to serve Mary Tudor. Louis XII a few months later.
1515	Princess Mary married Charles Brandon and returned to England, as did Mary Boleyn. Anne remained in France to be in the court of Queen Claude, wife of Francis I.
1519	It's possible Mary's relationship with Henry VIII began.
1520	Mary Boleyn married William Carey.
1522	Anne Boleyn returned to the English court and participated in the Chateau Vert pageant. Anne was installed in the court of Katherine of Aragon. Negotiations for a marriage between Anne Boleyn and James Butler broke down. Anne began a relationship with Henry Percy, heir to the Earl of Northumberland.
1523	Cardinal Wolsey discovered the secret betrothal and broke it up. Percy married Mary Talbo. Anne was sent to Hever Castle.
1525	Anne attracted the attention of Thomas Wyatt, courtier and poet.
1526	Likely the beginning of the relationship between Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII. Henry asked Anne to become his mistress and she refused. Anne went to Hever Castle. Henry sent love letters to Anne. At some point, Anne sent him a gift that indicated she decided to marry him (either late 1526 or early 1527).
1527	In June, Henry told Katherine they must separate because they had broken God's law by marrying (as she was his brother's wife first). Katherine resisted all efforts to have the marriage annulled. Bishop John Bishop and Sir Thomas More resisted Henry's efforts to annul his marriage to Katherine.

	Henry traveled with Anne in the fall, their relationship now out in the open. Most of the population was against their marriage, especially women (who didn't like the idea of a man setting aside his wife to marry a younger woman).
1528	<p>The Pope sent Cardinal Campeggio to try the case in England.</p> <p>Anne Boleyn became ill with the sweating sickness and stayed at Hever. Her brother-in-law, William Carey, died of the disease. The King granted Mary a pension.</p> <p>Campeggio arrived in September and insisted on attempting to reconcile Henry and Katherine. Henry absolutely refused. Campeggio then tried to convince Katherine to retire to a nunnery. Katherine absolutely refused. Katherine went on to say she would not accept the findings of the court.</p>
1529	<p>Thomas Boleyn created Earl of Ormond.</p> <p>In May, Wolsey and Campeggio opened the legatine court at Blackfriars. Katherine delivered an impassioned speech and maintained she was a virgin when she married Henry. She asked the case to be referred to Rome. When she was denied, she walked out and did not return. Pope clement VII decided to revoke the case to Rome.</p> <p>In the fall, Eustace Chapuys came to court as the Spanish ambassador.</p> <p>Having failed to deliver the divorce, Wolsey was forced to surrender the Great Seal. Thomas More was appointed Chancellor with the understanding he would not be involved in the King's efforts to annul the marriage.</p> <p>Thomas Boleyn was created Earl of Wiltshire. George Boleyn became Viscount Rochford and Anne became Lady Rochford.</p>
1530	<p>Thomas Boleyn was created Keeper of the Privy Seal. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal petitioned the Pope to annul the King's marriage.</p> <p>In November, Wolsey was arrested and summoned to London. He died on the way.</p>
1531	<p>The Pope ordered Henry to separate from Anne Boleyn.</p> <p>For the first time, Henry did not allow Katherine of Aragon to come to court for the Christmas and 12th Night celebrations. When she sent him a gift, he sent it back. Henry and Anne publicly exchanged gifts.</p>
1532	<p>In May, the clergy agreed to three things: they would not make any laws without the King's consent, they would allow their laws to be reviewed by the King's team, and they would obtain the King's permission for the Convocation to meet.</p> <p>Thomas More resigned as Chancellor in May. Thomas Cranmer was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.</p>

	<p>On 1 September, Anne was created Marquess of Pembroke, the first time such a title was given to a woman. The letters patent included Anne's falcon badge, and it was crowned.</p> <p>In October, Henry took Anne to France with him in the role of consort. At some point during this trip or shortly thereafter, Henry and Anne may have had a secret marriage ceremony performed. They also began sleeping together.</p>
1533	<p>Anne Boleyn realized she was pregnant in January. She had Henry were married at Whitehall. Dr. Rowland Lee performed the ceremony.</p> <p>In April, Henry told the council that he and Anne were married, and she was pregnant. He also arranged for Katherine to be told he and Anne were married. Katherine learned she would be known as Dowager Princess of Wales. Cranmer formally declared the marriage of Henry and Katherine invalid and the marriage of Henry and Anne valid.</p> <p>On June 1, Anne was crowned Queen of England in an elaborate ceremony in Westminster Abbey.</p> <p>In mid-August, Henry and Anne went to Windsor to await the birth of their first child. On 7 September, Anne gave birth to a daughter who was named. Elizabeth was christened at Greenwich by the Bishop of London. the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk and Thomas Cranmer were the godparents.</p> <p>In December, Elizabeth received her own household at Hatfield with Lady Margaret Bryan as governess and the head of servants. Now-Lady Mary, daughter of Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon, was appointed as a maid of honor to Elizabeth.</p>
1534	<p>The Pope issued a statement that the original dispensation allowing Henry to marry Katherine of Aragon was valid and their marriage was legal. He directed Henry to leave Anne and return to Katherine.</p> <p>At the end of March, Parliament passed the Act of Succession which officially declared Mary was illegitimate and excluded from the succession and identified Princess Elizabeth as Henry's heir. There was also an Oath of Succession through which Henry could demand that any subject aged 14 and older take an oath to uphold the Act of Succession or be accused of committing treason.</p> <p>Katherine refused to swear the Oath of Succession, as did John Fisher and Thomas More. Fisher and More were taken to the Tower, tried, and found guilty.</p> <p>The "Moost Happi" medal of Anne Boleyn was created this year, probably marking a pregnancy. The pregnancy ended in stillbirth or miscarriage.</p> <p>In November, Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, which declared Henry VIII absolute head of the country and the church with all power over the clergy and ecclesiastical courts. Parliament also passed the Treasons Act which declared that denying any of the King's titles was considered treason.</p>

1535	<p>John Fisher was found guilty of treason and executed in June. He was the first bishop to be executed since Thomas Becket. Thomas More was beheaded, saying that he was the King's good servant, but God's first.</p> <p>Henry and Anne returned to Windsor in October. Later that month, the Coverdale Bible was published—the first Bible to be published in English. It was dedicated to Henry and Anne. Anne became pregnant around November.</p>
1536	<p>Katherine of Aragon died 7 January. On 24 January, Henry had a serious jousting accident that opened the sore on his leg. A few days later, Anne miscarried a baby boy. There were reports that Henry blamed Anne publicly.</p> <p>Toward the end of April, Anne was overheard telling Henry Norris he “looked for dead men’s shoes” by not marrying Madge Shelton. It was a case of courtly love gone very wrong.</p> <p>Mark Smeaton was arrested and possibly tortured into confessing a sexual relationship with Anne.</p> <p>On 1 May, Anne sat with the King at the May Day Jousts. Henry received a message and left, taking Henry Norris with him. Norris was arrested but swore Anne was innocent. Anne was arrested 2 May and taken to the Tower of London. William Brereton and Francis Weston were also arrested, as was George Boleyn. Thomas Wyatt and Richard Page were also arrested, but they were later released.</p> <p>Anne was indicted for treason and charged with having committed adultery with Norris, Weston, Brereton, and Smeaton. She was accused of incest with her brother George. She was also accused of making fun of the King. Most importantly, she was accused of speaking of and plotting the King's death.</p> <p>On 12 May, Norris, Weston, Brereton, and Smeaton were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. On 15 May, Anne was tried and found guilty. She was sentenced to be burned or beheaded at the King's pleasure. George Boleyn was tried after his sister, found guilty, and sentenced to death.</p> <p>On 17 May, George Boleyn, Henry Norris, Francis Weston, William Brereton, and Mark Smeaton were executed.</p> <p>On 19 May, Anne Boleyn became the first Queen of England to be executed. She was beheaded within the Tower of London and buried in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.</p> <p>On 20 May, Henry became officially engaged to Jane Seymour. They were married on 30 May.</p>
1558	<p>On 17 November 1558, Anne's daughter Elizabeth became Queen of England.</p>