EARLY ANGLICAN CHRISTIANITY: CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT 9-4-03

1. Foundations of Anglican Christianity = 2nd-4th centuries.
2. Celtic Christianity = 5th-7th centuries.
3. The Anglo-Saxon Church = 7th-9th centuries.
4. Tenth Century English Monastic Reformation = 10th century.
5. Venerable Bede = Re-cap, 3rd century to 735 AD.
6. AS Monasticism and Liturgy (Regularis Concordia) = late 10th cent.
7. AS Priesthood and Pastoral Care (Wulfstan, Aelfric, Law of Northumbrian Priests) = first half of 11th century.
8. Norman Conquest and the Church in England = mid-11th century.
9. Anselm and the Gregorian Reforms = late 11th-early 12th century.
   = First Post-Conquest struggle between Church and Crown, over lay investiture.
10. Becket, Henry II, and Constitutions of Clarendon = later 12th cent.
    = Second Post-Conquest struggle between Church and Crown, over criminous clerks and the independence of church courts
11. King John, Innocent III, and Magna Carta = early 13th century.
    = Third Post-Conquest struggle between Church and Crown, over episcopal appointments and papal provisions.
12. Edward I, Boniface VIII, and Archbp. Robert Winchelsey = later 13th and early 14th cents.
    = Fourth Post-Conquest struggle between Church and Crown, over ecclesiastical taxation.

Henceforth, right up to the Reformation, both Crown and Church continue to struggle over the last two issues (Provisions, or the right to appoint to church office, and Taxation, or the control of ecclesiastical finance).