

Historical Setting of the Translation.

449--- A.D. Germanic Tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jukes crossed over and settled in Kent . Found Kelts there. Kelts had ~~been~~ ~~converted~~ ~~to~~ ~~Christianity~~ ~~in~~ ~~596~~ come in contact with Romans under the Caesars.

596--- Gregory sent St . Augustine to convert the Anglo-Saxojs to Christianity. So that we really have two forces contending in Britton for supremacy, the wild Barbarian, and the Romanizes Christian. The one is represented by the Empire and the Papacy, and the other by the Kings and the people, the Anglo Saxons of Britton.

The papacy was allied with the Franks, which has an important bearing on this whole history. The Papacy was at the height of its power under Innocent III, Gregory IX, and Innocent I4 , 1198 -1254. During this time the inquisition developed. England felt the supremacy of the Papy in the submission of King John in 1213 , and England's becoming a papal Fief, and its king the Pope's 'Man'.

But the evidence of the development of the popular opposition to this centralizing power is not lagging far in the rear. Those Anglo Franks , wild barbarians that they were , were assimilating some knowledge and experience. They became Christans, but not saints. In 675 Caedmon a poor peasant who had been taught the stories of the Bible was reciting them in Anglo Saxon verse. The old inherent race characteristics were working underneath.

in 1215 the Mgana Charta was became a fact of history. In 1265 the first Parliament was set up in England, witness to the strong Anglo-Saxon people.

Meanwhile the alliance between the Papacy and the French, and the Papacy and self-indulgence had becme so strong, that there was a division in the ranks. The long and disgraceful residence of teh Papacy at Avigannn , 1305 -- to 1377, and the hundred years war between France and England, 1338-- to 1453 indicate that there was

strong movements in England against the papacy.

The conflict between these two forces is at its height in the Hundred Year's war. Says the historian Green, - "Whether in its national or in its European bearings it is difficult to over estimate the importance of the contest that was now to open between these two nations. To England it brought a social, a ~~religious~~ religious, and a ~~political~~ in the end a political revolution. The Peasant Revolt, Lollardry and the New Monarchy were the direct issues of the Hundred Year's war."

1338

~~At the opening of the Hundred year's war the Popes were at Avignon
nonxxWycliffexte~~

With this sketch as a background we will turn to the history of the first man who rendered into English, into the common tongue of the Anglo Saxon the Bible. This was Wycliffe(John).

449 A.D. Germanic Tribes, known later as Anglo-Saxons arrived in England on the shores of Kent. They were a far wilder race than the Germans who had over-run and sacked Rome. They were heathen both in fact and name. They drove the Kelts whom they found in Britton to the Eastward.

596 A.D. Pope Gregory sent Saint Augustine to convert these Anglo Saxons to Christianity. The Kelts were already Christian. So great was the feeling of opposition on the part of the Christian Kelts to the purpose of the Missionaries that it was a long time before the Kelts would help them to convert the Anglo Saxons. ~~This difference~~
~~between the Kelts and the Anglo Saxons was not the result of a~~
~~long and bitter struggle, but the result of a long and bitter~~
~~struggle between the Kelts and the Anglo Saxons.~~ In time these race differences were lost, but many people still see the survivals of them in modern English political struggles.

887 A.D. Appearance of the Northmen, conquerers of the English.

800 A.D. Coronation of Charles the Great (Frank) as Emperor.

828 A.D. Egbert becomes king of all the English.

1198-1254 Innocent III, Gregory IX, Innocent IV. Culmination of the Papal Power, and development of the Inquisition.

1213-- Submission of King John. England a papal Fief, and its king the Pope's man.

1215 -- Magna Charta.

1265 First Parliament in England.

1294--1313 Pope Boniface VIII.

1305--- 1377X Popes at Avignon.

1338--1453 The hundred year's war. Green, - Vol.I, Page 402.

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1324) Wycliffe's ~~Death~~ Birth.

1328 Chaucer's Birth.

1348-9 The ~~black~~ Plague, Black Death. about half of the population died.

1350--- Clement VI. "Jubilee pilgrimage to Rome enforced , in spite of plague/ to raise money through sale of indulgences.

1352--- Statute of Laborers, to keep down the rate of wages.

1360)++)- John Ball/ Mad Priest of Kent

1361--- Wycliffe elected Master of Balliol.

1362--- Langland's Vision of Piers the Ploughman.

Black Death reappears.

1377-- Papal Court returns to Rome; May five Papal Bulls against Wycliffe. Wycliffe sets on foot his order of poor priests, Lollards. Wycliffe consulted by Parliament as to payment of Peter's Pence.

1378-- Beginning of the Great Schism.

1379-- Wycliffe on "Truth of Scripture"

1381-- Outbreak of Peasants War.

1382-- English Bible Complete. in MS.

1384-- Death of Wycliffe.

1401-- Statute enacting the burning of Heretics.

1453 Capture of Constantinople by Turks.

1516-- First Edition of Erasmus New T in Greek.

More's Utopia.

1517 Luther's Theses published.

1525 Tyndale's N.T. Published. Printed.

1526 The primate and Bishop of London Order Tyndales N.T. to be burnt.

1530 Royal proclamation against heretical books, Great burning of Tyndale's N.T.

1537 Matthew's Bible licensed.