

# A TOTALLY TUDOR TIMELINE

The following timeline tracks the six wives of King Henry VIII and his marriages.

1501

Catherine of Aragon marries Arthur Tudor (Henry's older brother). Anne Boleyn is born.

1502

Arthur Tudor dies.



1509

Henry VII dies and Henry VIII is crowned king. Catherine of Aragon and Henry are married.

1516

Mary (later Queen Mary I) is born to Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.

1522

Anne Boleyn moves into Henry's court.

1525

Henry VIII blamed Catherine for "not giving him a son" and as a result, he was determined to end his marriage and find a new wife who could give him what he wanted. Catherine refused to agree to divorce and Pope Clement VII denied Henry's requests to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

1533

**January:**  
Anne Boleyn and Henry are married.



1527

Jane Seymour moves into Henry VIII's court.



1535

**January:**  
Catherine of Aragon dies.

1537

Edward (later King Edward VI) is born to Henry and Jane Seymour. Jane dies soon after from complications related to childbirth.

**May:**  
Henry finally broke with Rome in 1533 and declared himself the head of a new church, the Church of England. Henry and Catherine of Aragon's marriage is finally annulled. Five days later, Henry and Anne's marriage is declared valid.

**September:**  
Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth I) is born to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

**May:**  
Anne Boleyn is beheaded on charges of incest, witchcraft, adultery and conspiracy against the King (the first English Queen to be publicly executed); Jane Seymour and Henry are married.



1547

Henry dies and Edward is crowned King Edward VI, at the age of nine.



1543

**February:**  
Catherine Parr becomes a part of the Tudor household.

**July:** Catherine Parr and Henry are married.



1542

**February:**  
Katherine Howard is beheaded.



1540

**January:**  
Anna of Cleves and Henry are married; Katherine Howard moves into Henry's court.

**July:**  
Anna of Cleves and Henry are divorced; Katherine Howard and Henry are married.



## Even more context

Henry's driving desire for a male heir led him to divorce two wives and have two wives beheaded: it led to religious revolution and the creation of the Church of England, the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Reformation. The decisions that Henry made during his reign were to shape modern Britain.

All three of Henry VIII's legitimate children – Mary, Elizabeth and Edward – became Queens or Kings of England. They played an important role in both British history and the history of the royal palaces. However, none of them had children themselves, and on Elizabeth's death, the Tudor dynasty ended.