**1534**

* May - Anglo-Scottish peace treaty signed
* February - 9th Earl of Kildare Lord-Deputy of Ireland sent to the Tower (Lord-Deputy was the King's representative and head of the Irish executive during the Kingdom of Ireland
* July - Failed Irish rebellion under Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord Offaly (Kildare’s son)
* July-October - Sir William Skeffington made Lord-Deputy and sent to Ireland
* December - 9th Earl of Kildare dies in the Tower, ‘of grief’ at his sons failed rebellion

**1535**

* March - Lord Offaly (now 10th Earl of Kildare) defeated at Maynooth Castle
* October - 10th Earl of Kildare surrenders to Skeffington and is sent to the Tower

**1536**

* Royal approval was given for a bill uniting England and Wales (later referred to as the Act of Union)
* Italian War between Francis I of France and Charles V of Spain begins

**1537**

* February - Execution of 10th Earl of Kildare (and 5 of his uncles) at Tyburn in London

**1538**

* May - Marriage of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise
* June - Francis I (France) and Charles V (Spain & Holy Roman Empire) sign the Treaty of Nice, agreeing peace between them and ending the Italian War
* Cardinal Reginald Pole, the Pope’s representative in England is sent to raise support from France and Spain for a ‘crusade’ against Henry VIII
* December - Pope Paul III excommunicates Henry VIII

**1541**

* Dublin parliament passes an act declaring Henry VIII King of Ireland

**1542**

* Crown of Ireland Act is passed stating that King Henry VIII of England and his successors would also be Kings of Ireland
* November - English defeat the Scottish at the Battle of Solway Moss
* December - Mary (Queen of Scots) born to Mary of Guise and James
* December - Death of James V (6 days after the birth of Mary)

**1543**

* July - Anglo-Scottish ‘Treaty of Greenwich’ signed. This created a peace between England and Scotland and also arranged that Henry’s son Edward (VI) would marry James’s daughter Mary (Queen of Scots)
* December - Scottish parliament rejects the Treaty of Greenwich. This led to 8 years of Anglo-Scottish battles, known as the Rough Wooing
* December - Henry and Charles V signed a treaty pledging to invade France in person by 20th June 1544. Each was to provide an army of no less than 35,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry

**1544**

* Henry sends an army of some 40,000 men to Calais under the command of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk
* July - Henry himself travels to Calais to join his army and begins a siege of the town of Boulogne
* September - The English capture of Boulogne
* September - Charles V makes peace with French and signs the Treaty of Crépy, without informing Henry first

**1545**

* February - English defeated by Scottish at the Battle of Ancrum Moor
* May - The French assembled a large fleet in the estuary of the Seine with the intent to land troops on English soil. In addition to the fleet, 50,000 troops were assembled at Havre de Grâce (modern-day Le Havre)
* July - The French fleet set sail for England and entered the Solent unopposed with 128 ships on 16 July. The English had around 80 ships with which to oppose the French, including the flagship Mary Rose. The Mary Rose went into battle against the French on 19th July and was sunk whilst leading an attack on these French ships

**1546**

* June - Treaty of Camp was signed between England and France to reach a peace settlement

**1547**

* January – 28th of January Henry VIII dies at the Palace of Whitehall
* February – 20th of February Henry’s son Edward is crowned Edward VI at the age of 9

This timeline is intended for use by teachers/students with the Teaching Activity: [How real was the threat of invasion 1539 – 47?](https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/teaching-activities/how-real-was-the-threat-of-invasion-1538-47) It is not a complete history of Henry VIIIs foreign policy.