306 Roman York
Constantine was proclaimed Emperor in York. This probably happened in the Principia building which stood on the site of the present Minster.

314 Eborius, the bishop of York, attended the Council of Arles.

627 The Anglo-Saxons Minsters
King Edwin of Northumbria is baptised in a wooden church. Traditionally this is regarded as the first Minster

C.640 King Oswald replaced the wooden church with a stone one dedicated to St Peter. The site of this church is unknown.

741 The Church was rebuilt following a fire.

1069 Destruction of the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral during the harrying of the North.

c.1080 to 1100 The Norman Minster
Thomas of Bayeux built a vast unaisled cross-shaped cathedral the remains of the Transepts and Nave walls can be seen in the Undercroft.
The line of the semicircular apse is marked on the floor of the Eastern Crypt

c.1170 Whilst Roger de Pont l’Eveque was Archbishop the original Quire was replaced with one with aisles. Remains of this can be seen in the Western Crypt. Some kind of façade or a pair of towers, was added to the West End at this time, or possibly a little later.
The Gothic Minster

c.1220 to 1253
The expansion of the Minster continued with the rebuilding of the two Transepts in the contemporary Early English style. Archbishop Walter Gray took great interest in the South Transept and helped to finance the building as did the Treasurer of the Minster in the North Transept.

By 1253

The Minster consisted of:
- the 11th century Nave (early Norman style)
- the 12th century Quire (late Norman style)
- the 13th century Transepts (early English style)

1260 to 1280
Chapter House and Vestibule built.

1291 to 1360
- Thomas’ Nave replaced by the present Nave built in the decorated style.
- Present Lady Chapel begun.
- Present Quire built.
- Partial collapse of the Central Tower.

1407 to 1465
- Transformation of the Tower crossing. Central Tower built, but left incomplete because of structural weakness. Completion of the western towers to present height.