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Church History Outlines

Radically Biblical, Apostolic, Christianity



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Chronology of Christianity

A. D.

1-36?----- Life of Jesus Christ

1----- First year in Christian calendar, which is presently used in unison with the Gregorian calendar almost everywhere in the world. (a.d. = Anno Domini) Augustus (Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus) is emperor of Rome.

6----- Herod Archelaus deposed by Augustus; Samaria, Judea and Idumea annexed as Iudaea Province under direct Roman administration, capital at Caesarea, Quirinius became Legate (Governor) of Syria, conducted first Roman tax census of Iudaea, opposed by Zealots.

6-9----- Coponius: Roman Prefect of Iudaea (Samaria, Judea, and Idumaea).

7-26----- Brief period of peace, relatively free of revolt and bloodshed in Iudaea & Galilee.

9----- Pharisee leader, Hillel the Elder, dies, rise of Shammai.

14-37----- Tiberius I, emperor of Rome.

18-36----- Caiaphas, appointed High Priest of Herod's Temple by Prefect Valerius Gratus, deposed by Syrian Legate Vitellius.

19----- Jews, Jewish Proselytes, Astrologers, expelled from Rome (Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Caesars, Tiberius 36, Leob Classics).

25?----- Assumption (Testament) of Moses, original Hebrew extant Latin (Apocrypha).

26-36----- Pontius Pilate: Roman Prefect of Iudaea (Samaria, Judea, and Idumea).

27-34?----- Jesus is baptized by John the Baptist,

28-29? 32?-- John the Baptist, a Nazirite, and relative of Jesus, begins his ministry in "15th year of Tiberius." Arrested and beheaded by Herod Antipas.

28-30-36?---- Jesus' ministry, Sermon on the Mount, appointed Twelve Apostles, disturbance at Herod's Temple. Crucified on Friday Nisan 14th, March 30th. Last Supper would have been Thursday evening. Gospel of Peter of Nisan 15th (Synoptic Gospels). Entombed by Pharisees, Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus of the Sanhedrin, resurrected by God, appeared to Paul of Tarsus, Simon Peter, Mary

Magdalene, and others; Great Commission; Ascension; prophecy of Second Coming.

36-37?-----Jerusalem Church founded, first Christian Church, about 120 Jews and Jewish Proselytes. Pentecost, Ananias and Sapphira incident, Pharisee Gamaliel spoke in defense of the Apostles. Saul of Tarsus has Saint Stephen stoned (killed), (Persecution of Christians) and the Church dispersed. Simon Magus baptized in Samaria. Philip, the Evangelist, baptized an Ethiopian eunuch.

37----- Saul, whose named changed to Paul, was converted on the Road to Damascus.

37-41----- Gaius Caligula emperor of Rome, declared himself god.

40----- Paul goes to Jerusalem to consult with Peter.

40?-----Simon Peter baptized Roman Centurion, Cornelius, considered first Gentile convert to Christianity. Antioch Church founded; it was there that the term, Christian, was first used.

41-54----- Claudius emperor of Rome, killed by poisoning by his wife, Agrippina.

44----- St. James the Great, brother of John, killed by Herod Agrippa I.

45-49?----- Paul's 1st mission with Barnabas, to Cyprus, Pisidian Antioch, Iconium, Lystra and Derbe (there they were called "gods...in human form"), then return to Syrian Antioch.

48-49----- Council of Jerusalem, 1st Christian Council, doctrine regarding circumcision and dietary law is agreed to by the apostles, written in a letter addressed to the "brothers of Gentile origin in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia."

49-50----- Paul in Corinth.

50?-----Peshitta translation began.

50-----Passover riot in Jerusalem, 20-30,000 killed.

50?----- Council of Jerusalem, "Apostolic Decree."

50-57?----- Paul's 2nd mission. Split with Barnabas, to Phrygia, Galatia, Macedonia, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth, "he had his hair cut off at Cenchrea because of a vow he had taken," then return to Antioch; 1 Thessalonians, Galatians written.

51-52----- Paul writes 2 Thess.

52?-----Saint Thomas Christians of India.

53-62----- Paul's 3rd mission to Galatia, Phrygia, Corinth, Ephesus, Macedonia, Greece, Jerusalem, there James the Just challenged him about rumor of teaching antinomianism. He addressed a crowd in their language (most likely Aramaic). Romans, I Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Philippians written?

54-68----- Nero emperor of Rome.

55?-----"Egyptian Prophet" and 30,000 unarmed Jews doing The Exodus reenactment massacred by Procurator Antonius Felix.

57----- Paul's last visit to Jerusalem.

58----- Paul arrested, imprisoned in Caesarea. Accused of being a revolutionary, "ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes," teaching resurrection of the dead.

59?----- Paul shipwrecked on Malta, there he was called a god.

59----- Nero kills his mother, Agrippina.

60-63?-----Paul in Rome: greeted by many "brothers," three days later, called together the Jewish leaders, who hadn't received any word from Judea about him, but were curious about "this sect," which everywhere is spoken against; he tried to convince them from the "Law and Prophets," with partial success, said the Gentiles would listen and spent two years proclaiming the "Lord Jesus Christ." He was imprisoned in Rome. Epistle to Philemon written?

61-63?----- Paul writes Ephesians.

61-63----- Paul writes Colossians.

61-63?----- Paul? writes 1, 2 Timothy, Titus, known as "pastoral epistles."

62?-----James, written by leader of Jerusalem community? "catholic epistle.

62----- Paul martyred for treason in Rome.

62----- Nero kills his wife, Octavia and marries Poppaea Sabina. He was also a homosexual.

62----- James the Just stoned to death for law transgression by High Priest, Ananus ben

Artanus, popular opinion against act results in Ananus being deposed by new

procurator, Clodius Albinus.

62-68-----Paul beheaded (martyred) for treason in Rome.

63-107?-----Simeon, 2nd bishop of Jerusalem, crucified under Trajan.

64-68-----Great fire of Rome started by Nero. He blamed and persecuted the *Christians*.

{Therefore, to squelch the rumor, Nero created scapegoats and subjected to the most refined tortures, those whom the common people called "*Christians*," (a group)

hated for their abominable crimes. Their name comes from Christ, who, during the reign of Tiberius, had been executed by the procurator, Pontius Pilate.

Suppressed

for the moment, the deadly superstition broke out again, not only in Judea, the land

which originated this evil, but also, in the city of Rome, where all sorts of horrendous and shameful practices from every part of the world, converge

and are

fervently cultivated}. "...a vast multitude were convicted, not so much of the crime

of incendiary ism, as of hatred, of the human race. And in their deaths, they were

made the subjects of sport; for they were wrapped in the hides of wild beasts and torn

to pieces by dogs, or nailed to crosses, or set on fire, and when day declined, were

burned to serve for nocturnal lights." Tacitus Annals 15.44; Marginal Jew; Meier,

p.89-90.

64-95?----- 1 Peter written in Rome, by Peter, the apostle?, "catholic" epistle

65-125----- Period in which 4 Gospels, Acts, Revelation, and remaining epistles written - Peter

martyred before 1st Holy Gospel is written, 7 Popes before last epistle is completed.

65?-----Q document written, (German: Quelle, meaning “source”) a hypothetical Greek

text, thought by many critical scholars to have been used in the writing of Matthew and Luke.

65-150----- Didache: Instructions of the Apostles written.

65-150----- Dialogue of the Saviour, Gospel of Peter.

65-150----- Papyrus Oxyrhynchus 1224 fragments: pub. 1914.

65-150----- Gospel of Thomas written, based on Q?, pub. 1959, Greek originals: Papyrus Ox. 1,654-5.

65-175----- Papyrus Oxyrhynchus 840 fragments: pub. 1908.

65-175----- Papyrus Egerton 2 (Unknown Gospel) fragments: pub. 1935/87, in Greek from Palestine, one of the oldest extant Christian texts (~175).

65-250----- Papyrus Fayum (P. Vindob. G. 2325) fragments: pub.1887.

65-350----- “Jewish-Christian Gospels:” 7 fragments of Gospel of the Ebionites and 7 fragments of Gospel of the Hebrews in Greek; 36 fragments of Gospel of the Nazarenes in Aramaic; [Ref: NT Apocrypha, W. Schneemelcher, vol. 1]

66-73----- Roman-Jewish War: final destruction of Herod’s Second Temple, Qumran (Essenes?) community destroyed by Rome, site of Dead Sea Scrolls found in 1947-1949?

67----- Peter martyred, crucified upside down in Rome.

67-78----- Pope Linus, 2nd Pope, succeeds Peter (Linus mentioned in 2 Tim. 4, 21).

67----- General Vespasian of Rome conquers Galilee.

68----- Nero commits suicide.

68----- Galba, emperor of Rome.

68-107----- Ignatius, third bishop of Antioch, fed to the lions in Rome, advocated the bishop,

rejected Sabbath? His letters were subjected to heavy Christian forgery especially

4th century (Apostolic Fathers).

69----- Otho, emperor of Rome.

69----- Vitellius, emperor of Rome.

69----- Flavian Dynasty of Rome (Vespian, Titus, Domitian).

69-79----- Vespian, emperor of Rome, quells unrest in Rome and Jerusalem.

70----- Collapse of Jewish self-government in Judea and destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem by Titus (Roman general).

70----- Gospel, according to Mark, written in Rome, by Peter's interpreter? (1 Peter 5,13),

original ending apparently lost, endings added c 400, see Mark 16.

70?----- "Signs Gospel" written, hypothetical Greek text used in Gospel of John to prove

Jesus is the Messiah.

70-100?----- Additional Pauline Epistles.

70-200?----- Didache; Other Gospels: Unknown Berlin Gospel, Gospel of Peter, Gospel of

Thomas, Oxyrhynchus Gospels, Egerton Gospel, Fayyum Fragment, Dialogue of the

Saviour; Jewish Christian Gospels: Gospel of the Ebionites, Gospel of the Hebrews,

Gospel of the Nazarenes.

70-640----- Sanhedrin (High Court) period of Judaism, rise of house of Hillel.

75-90----- Gospel, according to Luke written, based on Mark and Q.

75-90----- Acts of the Apostles written, same author as Gospel, according to Luke.

79-81----- Titus, emperor of Rome, eldest son of Vespasian.

79-91----- Pope Anacletus, 3rd Pope, known as “blameless” (as in Titus 1,7?).

79----- Mt. Vesuvius, volcano overlooking Naples Bay, erupts, engulfs Pompeii.

80-85----- Gospel, according to Matthew written, based on Mark and Q, most popular
in early

Christianity Church.

81-96----- Domitian, emperor of Rome, son of Vespasian.

81-96----- Revelations written, by John, (son of Zebedee) and/or a disciple of his.

88-101?----- Clement I, bishop of Rome, wrote Letter of the Romans to the Corinthians
(Apostolic Fathers).

90?----- Josephus claims exactly 22 Jewish (OT) books: 5 Law, 13 History, 4
Hymns.

90?----- Council of Jamnia of Judaism (disputed).

90?----- 1 Peter.

90-100----- 1 John written, by author of 4th Gospel, “catholic” epistle.

90-100----- 2, 3 John written, by “elder,” disciple of John (son of Zebedee)?, “catholic”
epistle.

90-100----- Gospel, according to John written, by John (son of Zebedee) and others,
only eye-

witness to Jesus?, disciple Jesus loved?, Gnostic?

100----- Death of St. John, the only one of Jesus’ disciples to die a natural death.
All others were martyred.

91-101----- Pope Clement 1, 4th Pope, (mentioned in Phil. 4, 3), wrote letter to Corinth
in 95

called “1 Clement.”

94----- “Jewish Antiquities,” disputed section by Josephus in Aramaic, translated to
Koine Greek Testimonium Flavianum: {At this time there appeared Jesus, a wise
man.

For, he, was a doer of startling deeds, a teacher of people who receive
the truth with
pleasure. And he gained a following, both among many Jews and among
many of Greek origin. And when Pilate, because of an accusation made by the

leading men
 among us, condemned him to the cross, those who had loved him
 previously, did not
 cease to do so. And up until this very day, the tribe of Christians (named
 after him),
 has not died out.} [JA18.3.3 Meier redaction, Marginal Jew, p.61].

96-98----- Nerva, emperor of Rome

98-116----- Trajan, emperor of Rome, Roman empire reaches maximum size.

100?----- Odes of Solomon, written in Greek or Syriac, ref by John? (Apocrypha)

100?----- Epistle of Barnabas, Christian exegesis of LXX (AF = Apostolic Fathers)

100?----- 2 Clement, an old sermon, but not by Clement (AF = Apostolic Fathers)

100?----- 2 Esdras (Vg: 4 Esdras), Hebrew?, claims 24 OT books (Vulgate & Peshitta).

100?----- Apocalypse of Baruch 2 Baruch: Syriac, 3 Baruch: Greek) (Peshitta).

100?----- Paralipomena of Jeremiah (4 Baruch), written in Hebrew (Ethiopic Bible).

100?----- Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, Aramaic and Hebrew fragments
 found at Qum-
 run Caves 1, 4 (Armenian Bible).

100?----- Jude written, probably by doubting relative of Jesus (Mark 6, 3), rejected
 by some
 early Christians due to its reference to apocryphal Book of Enoch (v 14),
 “catholic”

epistle. Epistle to the Hebrews written.

107-----Martyrdom of Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, who wrote letters of
 encouragement to other churches.

100-150-----Secret Book (Apocryphon) of James, Gospel of Mary Magdalene, Infancy
 Gospels

of Thomas and James, Secret Gospel (of Mark) (*Complete Gospels*,
 published by
 Jesus Seminar).

101-109-----Pope Evaristus, 5th Pope.

109-116-----Pope Alexander, 6th Pope.

110?----- Letter of Polycarp to the Philippians, written by Polycarp (160) (Apostolic Fathers)

Bishop of Smyrna.

110?----- “Letters of Ignatius,” bishop of Antioch, martyred in Rome, his letters were subjected to heavy Christian forgery esp. 4th century (Apostolic Fathers).

110-130?---- Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, wrote: “Expositions of the Sayings of the Lord,” lost, widely quoted (Apostolic Fathers).

116-125-----Pope Sixtus I, 7th Pope.

117-138-----Hadrian, emperor of Rome, builds wall across Britain

125-350-----Period of Christianity during which the first Bible was assembled - Christians are fiercely persecuted and then finally tolerated by the Roman Empire, Great Plague in Rome.

125-136-----Pope Telesphorus, 8th Pope, martyred.

125?----- Rylands Library Papyrus 52: oldest extant NT fragment, p. 1935, parts of John 18:31-33, 37-38.

125?----- Shepherd of Hermas, written in Rome (AF = Apostolic Fathers).

125-130-----2 Peter written, not accepted into canon until early 400’s, drew upon Epistle of Jude, “catholic” epistle, Pastoral Epistles written.

130-200-----“Christian Apologists,” writings against Roman religion (Paganism) by: Justin

Martyr, (165), Athenagoras (180?), Apology of Aristides (145), Theophilus of

Antioch (185?), Tatian (170), Quadratus (130?), Melito of Sardis (180?), Apollinaris Claudius of Hierapolis (180?), Felix Marcus, Minucius, Arnobius,

also

Epistle to Diognetus in Apostolic Fathers.

130?----- "Gospel of Basilides," a 24 book commentary?, lost.

130?----- Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Asia Minor, wrote: "Expositions of the Sayings of

the Lord." lost, widely quoted, see Eusebius (340) (Apostolic Fathers).

130?----- Aquila of Pontus, Roman convert to Christianity then to Judaism, student of

Gamaliel, compiled literal Greek OT translation in Jabneh (Jamnia).

132-135-----Bar Kokhba Revolt: final Jewish revolt, Judea and Jerusalem erased from maps, all

of southern Syria renamed Palestine (coined by Herodotus).

138-161-----Antoninus Pius, emperor of Rome.

138-142----- Pope Hyginus, 9th Pope.

140-144-----Letters of Marcion of Sinope, bishop according to Catholic Encyclopedia, went to Rome, possibly to buy the bishopric of Rome, upon rejection formed his

own Church in Rome, later called Marcionism, rejected Old Testament, decreed

canon of one Gospel, one *Apostolic on* (10 Letters of Paul) and one *Anti-thesis*,

which contrasted the Old Testament with the New Testament, cited Western text-type.

140?----- Apocalypse of Peter, written in Greek [NT Apocrypha, Schneemelcher, v. 2]

142-155-----Pope Pius I, 10th Pope.

150?----- Gospel of the Egyptians, Coptic translation of orig. Greek (Nag Hammadi).

150?----- "Western Revisor" adds/subtracts from original Acts to produce "Western" version,

which is 10% larger and found in Papyrus P 29, 38, 48 and Codex Bezae (D).

150?----- Valentinius, most famous Christian Gnostic, according to Tertullian,

narrowly lost

election for bishop of Rome.

150-160?---- Shepherd of Hermas, written in Rome (Apostolic Fathers).

155?----- Montanus, claimed to be the Paraclete (“Counselor”) of John 14:16.

155-----Justin Martyr, theologian writes his first Apology, a rebuttal to Greek philosophers.

155-166-----Pope Anicetus, 11th Pope.

160?----- Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, martyred at age 86: “Letter to Philip.” (110). He referred to the Old and New Testament as ‘scriptures.’

160?----- Martyrdom of Polycarp, in Greek (Apostolic Fathers).

161-180----- Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome.

164-174----- Pope Soter, 12th Pope, moved Easter from Nisan 14 to following Sunday.

170-----Letters of Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons, cites “Western Gospel text-type.

170-----Christian council on Montanist sect in Asia Minor.

170-----Letters of Dionysius, bishop of Corinth, claims Christians were changing and faking

his own letters just as [he knew] they had changed the Gospels.

170-----Tatian produces “Diatessaron” (Harmony) by blending 4 “Western” text-type Gospels into 1.

170?----- Symmachus, an Ebionite, writes an entirely new Greek OT translation of the Hebrew Bible.

174-189----- Pope Eleutherius, 13th Pope.

175?----- Acts of Paul (inc. 3 Cor.), in Greek [NT Apocrypha, Schneemelcher, v. 2]

180-192----- Commodus, emperor of Rome.

180-202?---- Irenaeus, bishop of Lyon, combated heresies, cited “Western” Gospel text-type

(Ante-Nicene Fathers).

185-350?---- Canon Muratorian fragment, 1st extant for New Testament after Marcion?, written in

Rome by Hippolytus?, excludes Hebrews, James, 1-2 Peter, 3 John;
includes

Wisdom of Solomon, Apocalypse of Peter.

186?----- Saint Apollonius, used the term, *catholic*, in reference to 1 John.

188-231----- Saint Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, condemned Origen.

189-198----- Pope Victor I, 1st Latin Pope, 14th Pope, excommunicated Eastern Churches that continued to observe Easter on Nisan 14 "Quartodeciman."

190-----Christian council to determine "official" date of Easter.

193-211-----Septimius Severus, emperor of Rome, severe persecution of Christians.

196-----Easter controversy concerning the day to celebrate Christ's resurrection. Western Christians chose Sunday; eastern Christians chose linking Easter with the Jewish Passover regardless of the day of the week.

196?----- Polycrates, bishop of Ephesus (Ante-Nicene Fathers).

197-----Writings of Apollonius, uses the term "catholic" in reference to 1 John

197-----Christianity sweeps the empire. Tertullian writes, "There is no nation indeed which

is not Christian."

197-----The Apostles Creed and the Didache were written.

197-----Christianity spreads to Morocco, Bulgaria, Portugal, and Austria. Widespread conversion to Christianity in North Africa.

198-217----- Pope Zephyrinus, 15th Pope.

199-217?---- Caius, presbyter of Rome, wrote "Dialogue against Proclus" in Ante-Nicene Fathers,

rejected Revelation, said to be by Gnostic Cerinthus.

200-----Bishop of Antioch notes Gospel of Peter (see 65?) being used in Cilicia.

200?----- Latin Bible translations begun in Carthage?, originals no longer extant.

200?----- Sahidic Coptic cop (sa) Bible translations written in Alexandria.

200?----- Sextus Julius Africanus.

200-----The Scriptures are now translated into seven languages, including Syriac and Coptic (Egyptian).

212-217-----Geta, then Caracalla, emperors of Rome.

217-236-----Anti-Pope Hippolytus, bishop of Rome, “Logos” sect, 1st Anti-Pope (illegitimate of/or pretenders to the papal throne).

217-222-----Pope Callistus I, 16th Pope.

218-222-----Heliogabalus, emperor of Rome.

218-258-----Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, cited “Western” NT text-type, claimed Christians were freely forging his letters to discredit him (Ante-Nicene Fathers).

220-----Goths invade Asia Minor and Balkans.

220?----- Clement of Alexandria, b.150?, bishop, cites “Alexandrian” NT text-type & Secret Gospel of Mark & Gospel of the Egyptians; write: “Exhortations to the Greeks;”

“Rich Man’s Salutation;” “To the Newly Baptized;” (Ante-Nicene Fathers) (Loeb Classics).

220-----Origen, theologian and student of Clement, founds a school in Caesarea. He writes many works.

220-340?---- Codex Tchacos, manuscript containing a copy of the Gospel of Judas has been written.

222-230-----Pope Urban I, 17th Pope.

222-235----- Alexander Severus, emperor of Rome.

223?----- Tertullian, sometimes called “father of the Latin Church” because he coined trinitas,

tres Personae, una Substantia, Vetus Testamentum, Novum Testamentum, convert to

Montanism, cited “Western” Gospel text-type (Ante-Nicene Fathers). wr: “de

Spectaculis” (Latin): v 30.6 cites rumor, Jesus, son of prostitute, coined “New Testament (Loeb).

230-236-----Pope Pontian, 18th Pope.

230-250-----Christian council of Rome, Demetrius bishop of Alex, condemns Origen, who in

248, cited a rumor recorded by Celsus that “Jesus fabricated the account of his birth

From a virgin. In reality, Jesus’ mother was driven out by the carpenter husband, to

whom she was betrothed, because she had committed adultery with a [Roman]

soldier named, Panthera [thus, the ben Pantere of Jewish sources]. Left poor and

homeless, she gave birth to Jesus, in secret. Jesus later spent time in Egypt, where

he hired himself out as a laborer, learned magic, and so came to claim the title of

God.” [CC1.28-32, Marginal Jew, Meier, p. 223].

235-238-----Maximus Thrax, emperor of Rome, ends Christian schism in Rome by deporting

Pope Pontian and Anti-Pope, Hippolytus to Sardinia, where they soon die.

236-237-----Pope Anterus, 19th Pope.

237-250-----Pope Fabian, 20th Pope.

238-244-----Gordian I, II, Balbinus, Pupienus, Gordian III, emperors of Rome.

240-250-----Christian council of Carthage

242-----Manichaeism originates in Persia. This dualistic heresy denies the humanity of

Christ, and reappears in different forms over the centuries.

244-249-----Philip, the Arabian, emperor of Rome

249-251-----Decius, emperor of Rome

249-----Rome celebrates 1000th anniversary.

250?----- Apostolic Constitutions, Liturgy of St. James, Apostles’ Creed, Clementine literature.

250-----Rome steps up persecution of Christians, martyrs revered as saints.

250-----Letters of Methodius, Pistis Sophia, Porphyry Tyrius; Commodianus (Ante-Nicene

Church Fathers).

250?----- Mandeans (followers of John the Baptist) begin compilation of "Ginza"

250-254?----Letter of Origen, Jesus and God one substance, adopted at Council of Nicaea

in

325,

compiled "Hexapla:" 6 versions of LXX side by side: Hebrew, Hebrew transliterated

in Greek, Aquila's Greek trans., Symmachus' Greek trans., Origen's revised

LXX

Greek trans., Theodotion's revised LXX, also, Quinta/Sexta/Septima trans.,

Tetra-

grammaton in square Hebrew script, cites "Alexandrian" & Caesarean" NT

text-

types; Eusebius claimed Origen castrated himself for Christ, due to

Matthew

19:12

[EH6.3.1-3].

251-253-----Gallus, emperor of Rome.

251-253----- Pope Cornelius, 21st Pope.

251-258-----Anti-Pope Novatian, decreed no forgiveness for sins after baptism.

251-424?---- Synods of Carthage.

253-260-----"Valerian's Massacre," emperor of Rome, executes all Christian Bishops, Priests,

and Deacons.

253-254-----Pope Lucius I, 22nd Pope.

254-257-----Pope Stephen I, 23rd Pope, major schism over re-baptizing heretics and apostates.

257-258-----Pope Sixtus II, 24th Pope, martyred.

257-----Visigoths and Ostrogoths invade Black Sea area, Franks invade Spain.

- 258-----Letters of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, cites “Western” NT text-type, claims Christians are freely forging his letters to discredit him.
- 260-268----Gallienus, emperor of Rome, reverses Valerian, restores Roman Church.
- 260-268----Pope Dionysius, 25th Pope, rebuilds Roman Church after Valerian’s massacre.
- 261-----First Church buildings erected as rectangular shaped basilicas. Previously Christians met in homes.
- 264-268----Christian council on Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch, founder of Adoptionism
(Jesus was human until Holy Spirit descended at his baptism).
- 264?----- Letters of Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, b. 190?
- 264-269----Synods of Antioch, condemned Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch, founder of Adoptionism. (Jesus was human until Holy Spirit descended at his baptism), also condemned term, homoousios adopted at Nicaea.
- 265-----Gregory Thaumaturgies (Ante-Nicene Fathers).
- 270?----- Anthony begins monastic movement.
- 268-----Goths sack Athens, Sparta, Corinth.
- 268-270----Claudius II, emperor of Rome.
- 269-274----Pope Felix I, 26th Pope.
- 270-275----Aurelian, emperor of Rome.
- 275-283----Pope Eutychian, 27th Pope, decreed that only beans and grapes be blessed at Mass.
- 276-282----Marcus Arelus Probus, emperor of Rome.
- 276-----Mani, (prophet), b. 215, crucified, founder of Manichaeian Christian sect in Persia.
- 282-300?---- Theonas, bishop of Alexandria (Ante-Nicene Fathers).
- 283-296----Pope Gaius, 28th Pope.
- 284-305----Diocletian, emperor of Rome, notorious persecutor of Christians. Divides the

Roman empire into East and West.

285-----Roman empire partitioned into Western and Eastern empires.

287-----Mass conversion of Armenia under Gregory the illuminator; King Tiridates makes

Christianity the state religion.

290-345-----St. Pachomius, founder of Christian monasticism, establishes 1st monastery in

Egypt.

295-----Christianity expands to Switzerland, Sahara, Belgium, Edessa, Qatar, Bahrain, Hungary, and Luxemburg.

296-304-----Pope Marcellinus, 29th Pope, apostate, offered pagan sacrifices for Diocletian.

300?----- Bohairic Coptic cop (bo) Bible translations written in Alexandrian.

300?----- Hesyhius of Alex., martyr, translates Hebrew OT to Greek, lost [Jerome].

301-----Armenia, first to adopt Christianity as state religion.

303-----Saint George, patron saint of England, and other states.

303-311----- Last persecution of Christians in Rome.

303-312-----Diocletian's Massacre of Christians. Scriptures burned; thousands killed.

304-----Letters of Victorinus, bishop of Pettau.

306-----Synod of Elvira, prohibited relations between Christians and Jews.

306-337-----Emperor Constantine the Great, convert to Christianity.

306-312----- Maxentius, emperor of Western Roman Empire.

306-308-----Pope Marcellus I, 30th Pope, tried removing prior Pope Marcellinus from official

records for apostasy, exiled from Rome by Maxentius for disturbing the peace.

310-----Pope Eusebius, 31st Pope, deported to Sicily with anti-Pope Heraclius by Maxentius.

311-314----- Pope Miltiades, 32nd Pope, Constantine gives Fausta's Lateran Palace as papal residence, excommunicated Donatus Magnus for requiring rebaptism of

apostates.

312-----Lucian of Antioch, founded Exegetical School of Antioch, martyred.

312-----Vision of Constantine, while gazing into the sun, he saw a cross with the words

by this sign conquer, see also Labarum, Constantine was later called the 13th *Apostle*,

defeats Maxentius at Milvian Bridge, reunites Roman Empire.

313-----Edict of Milan, Constantine and Licinius end persecution. Establishes toleration of Christianity, it continues in the East.

313-----The Kingdom of Aksum (Modern Ethiopia) declares Christianity as the official

State Religion.

314-335-----Pope Silvester I, 33rd Pope.

314-----Council of Arles, called by Constantine against Donatist (Donatus) schism.

314-340?---- Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea, Church Historian, cited Caesarean text-type, wrote

Ecclesiastical History in 325.

317----- Letters of Lactantius, early Christian Church father.

317-----Marian III, of Georgia, adopts Christianity as state religion.

320-----Arius claims that Jesus Christ is a created being and not God by nature.

321-----Constantine decrees Sunday as state official Roman-Christian "day of rest."

325-----Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

325-----Council of Nicaea, called by Constantine against Arianism to unify Christology

(336), called 1st great Christian council by Jerome, 1st ecumenical, Original Nicene

Creed, rejected by Non-trinitarianism, Arius, Theonas, Secundus, Eusebius of Nico-

media, Theognis excommunicated, addressed Easter controversies, passed 20 Canon

laws.

325?----- Fayyumic Coptic cop (mf) translation fragment of John 6:11-15:11.

328-373-----Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, first cite of modern 27 book New Testament canon.

330-----Old Saint Peter's Basilica, the Old Church of the Holy Apostles, located over the traditional burial site of Saint Peter, the Apostle in Rome, on Vatican Hill, dedicated

by Constantine.

331-----Seat and capital of Roman Empire, moved from Rome to Constantinople (New Rome, formally Byzantium).

335-----Council in Jerusalem, reversed Nicaea's condemnation of Arius, consecrated Jerusalem Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

336-337-----Pope Mark, 34th Pope.

336-----Arius, Greek theologian - Arianism (Jesus was a created being).

337-350-----Roman empire splits again, Constans, emperor of West until 350.

337-361----- Roman empire splits again, Constantius, emperor of East until 361.

337-352-----Pope Julius I, 35th Pope.

338-----Jewish calendar modified with different year lengths to correct to Solar.

340?----- Eusebius of Caesarea (260-340), theologian & Church historian, cites "Caesarean"

NT text-type, wrote: "Ecclesiastical History" (EH); Loeb Classics: 2 volumes {Papias, bishop of Hierapolis (130?), claims that John the Elder, a disciple of Jesus, told him that Mark "was the interpreter of Peter and wrote down carefully what he remembered of what had been said or done by the Lord, but not in the right order."

Also claims that “Matthew composed the sayings in Hebrew [more likely Aramaic]

and each one translated them as he could.”} [Ref: EH3.39.15, Unauthorized Version, Fox, p. 126-127] Eusebius’ NT Canon: Recognized Books: 4

Holy

Gospels, Acts 14 Pauline Epistles, 1 Jn, 1 Pt; Disputed Books: Rev, James, Jude, 2

Pt, 2-3 Jn, Acts of Paul, Hermas, Apocalypse of Peter, Barnabas, Didache, Gospel of

the Hebrews; Rejected Books: Gospels of Peter, Thomas, Matthias, Acts of Andrew,

John...[EH3. 25], used the term “catholic” to refer to all seven epistles - James; 1, 2,

3 John; 1, 2 Peter; Jude.

343?----- Council of Sardica.

350-400-----Period of time between the 1st Christian Bible and the 1st Western Christian Bible,

during which the books contained in Bibles varied.

350-----Letters of Adamantius, Julius Firmicus Maternus; early Christian Church fathers.

350?----- Codex Sinaiticus (S or): earliest Christian Bible, (LXX - 2-3Maccabees - Psalms

of Solomon - Ps151 + 27NT + Barnabas + Hermas), missing Hermas 31.7-end, of

“Alexandrian” text-type: most accurate text-type.

350?----- Codex Vaticanus (B): earliest Christian Bible (LXX - 1-4 Maccabees - Psalms of

Solomon - Ps151 + 27NT), missing Gn1-46:28, Ps105-:27-137:6, 1Tm-Phm, Heb9:

14-end; of “Alexandrian” text-type: most accurate text-type.

350?----- Papyrus Antinoopolis of Book of Proverbs in Greek, published in 1950.

350?----- Uffilas, Arian, apostle to the Goths (Germans), translates Greek NT to Gothic.

350?----- Aetius, Arian, "Syntagmation:" "God is agennetos (unbegotten)," (Anomoean).

350?----- School of Nisibis founded.

351-----2nd Council of Sirmium, Anomoean, condemned Council of Nicaea.

352-366----- Pope Liberius, 36th Pope.

353-367-----Letters of Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, Lucifer of Calaris; early Church fathers.

354-430-----St. Augustine, Latin Bishop considered the founder of formalized Christian theology,

Church father.

355-365-----Anti-Pope Felix II, Arianism (336), supported by Constantius II.

359-----Council of Rimini, Dated Creed (Acacians).

360-----Huns invade Europe, scrolls begin to be replaced by books (Codex).

361-363-----Julian the Apostate emperor of East, attempts to revive Paganism to the Roman empire.

363-364-----Council of Laodicea, canon 29 decreed anathema for Christians who rest on the

Sabbath, disputed canon 60, named 26 NT books (excludes Revelation).

363-----Letters of Marius Victorinus, Acacius of Caesarea; early Church fathers.

364-----Council of Laodicea decrees death for Christians who keep 7th day Sabbath.

364-----Basil, bishop of Caesarea, opposes Arian teachings.

366-384-----Pope Damasus I, 37th Pope, hired thugs to massacre rival Ukrainians (Liberians).

366-367-----Anti-Pope Ursicinus, leader of supporters of former Pope Liberius, rival to Pope

Damasus I.

367-----Athanasias, bishop of Alexandria, first citing of modern 27 NT canon.

367-403-----Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, Cyprus; cites 27NT + Wisdom of Solomon,

wrote

Panarion against heresies.

370-----Doctrine of Addai at Edessa proclaims 17 book NT canon using
Diatessaron (instead
of the 4 Gospels) + Acts + 15 Pauline Epistles (inc. 3 Corinthians), Syriac
Orthodox Church.

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370-379-----Basil the Great, Bishop of Caesarea.

372-394-----Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa.

373-----Letters of Ephraem Syrus, the Syrian, cites "Western" Acts text-type.

374-397-----Ambrose, bishop & governor of Milan.

375-395-----Ausonius, Christian governor of Gaul.

376-----Goth and barbarian invasions of the Roman empire begins.

378-----Letters of Titus of Bostra, Ambrosiaster, Priscillian; Church fathers.

379-381-----Gregory Nazianzus, Bishop of Constantinople.

379-395-----Theodosius the Great, last emperor of the united empire.

381-----First Council of Theodosius at Constantinople, 2nd ecumenical, Jesus had
true

human soul, Nicene Creed of 381.

382-----Council of Rome, held by Pope Damasus I, disputed.

382-384-----Pope Damasus I, has Jerome revise and unify Latin Bibles.

383-----Roman legions begin to evacuate Britain.

383?----- Frumentius, Apostle of Ethiopia.

384-----Jerome presents Pope Damasus I, with new Latin Gospels, originals lost.

384-399-----Pope Siricius, 38th Pope, criticized Jerome.

385-----Priscillian, first heretic to be executed?

390-----Apollinaris bishop of Laodicea, believed Jesus had human body, but divine
spirit.

390-----Letters of Tyconius, Gregory of Nyssa, Didymus of Alex.; Church fathers.

390-----Feb. 27, Nicene Christianity declared official state religion by Theodosius
the Great.

391?----- Ammianus Marcellinus, b.330, Christian historian, wrote: "Res gestae."

393, 430----- Augustine's Councils bishop of Hippo, considered the founder of formalized

Christian theology (Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers), cites exactly 27 NT books. Augustine writes *City of God*.

395-----Theodosius prohibits practice of Pagan rituals including Olympic Games.

395-----Ausonius, b.310?, Christian governor of Gaul; Loeb Classics 2v (Latin).

396-----Alaric, king of the Visigoths, plunders Athens.

397-----Ambrose, b.333?, bishop & governor of Milan, wrote: "de Fide" ...

397?----- Saint Ninian evangelizes Picts in Scotland.

398-404-----John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, see also List of Patriarchs of Constan-

tinople, (Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers).

399-401-----Pope Anastasius I, 39th Pope.

400-484-----Era between 1st Western Christian Bible and the Great Schism - Christian doctrine is

formed, Roman empire ends.

400?----- Vulgate Bible, by Jerome?, (340-420) originals lost, Vulgate Latin text becomes

standard Western Christian Bible.

400?----- Jerome cites "expanded" ending in Mark after Mark 16, 14.

400?----- Ethiopic Bible: in Ge'ez, 81 books, standard Ethiopian Orthodox Bible.

400?----- Jerome adds Pericope of the Adulteress (John 7, 53-8, 11).

400?----- Codex Vercellensis it(a): Latin Gospels, of "European" text-type.

400?----- Peshitta Bible, in Syriac (Aramaic) Vulgate, Syr(p), OT + 22 NT, excludes: 2Pt, 2- 3Jn, Jude, Rev; Peshitta becomes standard Syriac Orthodox Church Christian Bible.

400?----- Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae it(k): ~half of Mt/Mk in Latin, "African" (Carthage) text-type,

Has "shorter" ending of Mark after Mk16:8.

401-417-----Pope Innocent I, 40th Pope, decreed Roman custom the norm for

Christianity.

401-----Visigoths invade Italy.

403-----Letters of Epiphanius of Constantia, John Chrysostom; Church fathers.

406----- Armenian Bible, translated by Saint Mesrob, standard Armenian Orthodox Bible.

410-----Visigoths sack Rome under king Alaric.

412-444-----Bishop Cyril of Alexandria (444) expels Jews, kills Hypatia with oyster shells,

coined Hypostatic union.

414----- Letters of Nicetas of Remesiana, Orosius; early Christian Church fathers.

416-----Visigoths take Spain.

417-418-----Pope Zosimus, 41st Pope.

418-422-----Pope Boniface I, 42nd Pope.

418-419-----Anti-Pope Eulalius, rival to Pope Boniface I.

418-----Franks take Gaul.

420-----St. Jerome, Vulgate translations, (S.E. Hieronymus), b.340?, Latin scholar; cited

expanded ending in Mark after Mark 16:8, Pericope of the Adulteress addition to John

(John 7:53-8:11) (Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers) (Loeb Classics).

422-432-----Pope Celestine I, 43rd Pope.

428-----Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, teaches that there are two distinct Persons in Jesus Christ (Mary is mother of the human part only), therefore some of Jesus' actions were human and some were divine.

423-457-----Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrhus, notes Tatians' Diatesseron Harmony (170) in heavy use.

431----- Council of Ephesus, 3rd ecumenical, repudiated Nestorianism, decreed Mary, the Mother of God, forbid any changes to Nicene Creed of 381, rejected by Assyrian

Church of the East.

432-----St. Patrick begins mission in Ireland.

429-----Picts and Scots expelled from southern England by Anglo-Saxon-Jutes.

430-----St. Augustine, b.354, origin of "Original Sin," Church father & philosopher, wrote:

"The City of God," "Confessions;" Loeb Classics 10 v. (Latin).

430-----Letters of Marcus Eremita, Nilus of Ancyra; Christian Church fathers.

431-----Syrian Christianity splits into East (Nestorian-disagreed with Council of Ephesus)

and West (Jacobites).

432-----St. Patrick begins mission in Ireland.

432-440-----Pope Sixtus III, 44th Pope.

433-453-----Attila the Hun, "Scourge of the Gods."

440-461-----Pope Leo I, the Great, 45th Pope, (sometimes considered the first pope), stopped

Attila the Hun at Rome, issued Tome in support of Hypostatic Union, approved

Council of Chalcedon, but rejected canons in 453.

444-----Letters of Cyril of Alexandria, Arnobius the Younger; Church fathers.

447-----Council of Toledo added Filioque clause to Nicene Creed of 381.

449-----Robber Council of Ephesus, Monophysite: Jesus was divine, but not human.

450-----Mark's Resurrection of Jesus added to Bible (Mark 16, 9-20).

450?----- Codex Alexandrines (A): (LXX - 1-2Maccabees + 14 - Church - Odes + 27NT +

1-2Clement), missing 1K12:17-14:9, Ps49:20-79:11, Psalms of Solomon, Mt1-25:6,

Jn 6:50-8:52, 2Cr 4:13-12:6, 1Clement57.7-63.4, 2 Clement12.5b-end; of "Alexan-

drian" text-type: most accurate text-type.

450?----- Codex Bezae (D): Greek/Latin Gospels + Acts; Codex Washingtonianus (W):

Greek Gospels; both of “Western” text-type, “fondness for paraphrase.”

450?----- Codex Ephraemi Syri rescriptus (C): Greek LXX + 27NT, many gaps.

450?----- Codex Marchlands (Q): Greek LXX + Luke + John, many gaps.

450?----- Codex Ambrosianus (F): Greek Genesis to Joshua.

450?----- Codex Freer: Greek Deuteronomy and Joshua.

450?----- Codex Colberto-Sarravianus: Origen’s Greek Hexapla LXX of Gen-Judg.

450?----- Codex Palatinus it(e): Latin Gospels, “African” (Carthage) text-type.

450?----- Codex Veronensis it (b): Latin Gospels, “European/Vulgate” text-type.

450?----- Syr (pal), Palestine Syriac (Aramaic) Gospels, of “Caesarean” text-type.

450?----- Std. Aramaic Targums, Old Testament in Aramaic. T. Onkelos of Torah, T. Jonathan of Prophets.

450?----- Socrates Scholasticus, Sozomen, early Church historians.

451-----Council of Chalcedon, 4th ecumenical, declared Jesus is a Hypostatic Union: 2

natures, both human and divine in one, a compromise solution of Jesus god/man

schisms. Chalcedonian Creed, rejected by Oriental Orthodoxy.

451-----Nestorius of Constantinople, Nestorians: Mary was *not* “Mother of God.”

451-----Letters of Hesychius, Quodvultdeus; early Christian Church fathers.

454-456?---- Eutyches of Constantinople, Monophysites: Jesus was divine, but not human.

457-474-----Pope Leo I, 46th Pope, becomes emperor of remaining (eastern) Roman empire.

461-468-----Pope Hilarus, 47th Pope.

463-465?---- Letters of Prosper of Aquitaine, early Christian Church father.

466-----Letters of Shenute of Atripe, Theodoret of Cyrrhus; early Church fathers.

468-483-----Pope Simplicius, 48th Pope.

474-491-----Zeno, eastern Roman emperor.

476-----September 4th Official end (Fall of western Roman empire), last emperor, Romulus Augustulus. This marks the beginning of the Middle Ages.

480-547-----St. Benedict, founded the Benedictines.

480-----The monastery of St. George of Koziba in the Judean Wilderness is built.

483-492-----Pope Felix III (II), 49th Pope.

484-640-----Period between Great Schism and the destruction of the Library of Alexandria-After

the end of the Roman empire, the Catholic Church sees a period of turmoil and

division, Europe's population "halved" by plague, great earthquakes occur.

484-519-----Acacian schism, over "Henoticon" divides Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman,

- Latin) Churches. Photinus, deacon of Thessalonica, was of the Greek Church and

held to the Acacian heresy, which denied the divine paternity of Christ.

Photinus

persuaded emperor, Anastasius I, to accept the Acacian heresy.

484-----Letters of Vigilius of Thapsus, early Christian Church father.

489-----Zeno destroys Nestorian (451) school at Edessa, erects Church of St. Simeon.

491-----Armenian Orthodox Church split and secedes from East (Greek, Byzantium) and

West (Latin, Rome) Churches.

491-518-----Anastasius I, eastern Roman emperor.

492-496-----Pope Gelasius I, 50th Pope, "Vicar of Christ," is first used as another title.

495-----May 13, Vicar of Christ decreed a title of Bishop of Rome by Pope Gelasius I.

496-----Clovis I, King of the Franks, baptized.

496-498-----Pope Anastasius II.

498-----Nestorians (451) settle in Nisibis, Persia.

498-506-----Anti-Pope Lawrence, Lawrencian schism.

498-514-----Antipope Laurentius, rival of Pope Symmachus.

499-----By the end of this century, the Scriptures have been translated into 13

languages.

Christianity spreads to Western North Africa, the Isle of Man, San Marino, Liechtenstein, the Caucasus, Ireland, and tribes in Central Asia.

500?----- Incense introduced in Christian Church service, first plans of Vatican.

500?----- Codex Sangallensis vg: earliest extant Latin Vulgate, Gospels.

500?----- Codex Argenteus (got): earliest nearly complete Gothic (German), Gospels.

500?----- Codex Cottonianus: Greek Genesis.

500?----- Syrian Orthodox church establishes a monophysite monastery in Ethiopia.

502-----Narsai of Mealletha, Syrian poet, heads Nestorian school in Nisibis (498).

514-523-----Pope Hormisdas.

520-----Irish monasteries flourish as centers of learning, spiritual life, and training for missionaries to other parts of the known world.

Nestorians gain converts throughout Asia and continue to influence religious life for many centuries.

518-527-----Justin I: emperor of Byzantine (former eastern Roman) empire.

523-526-----Pope John I, martyr.

524-----Boethius, b.480?, Roman Christian philosopher, wrote: "Theological Tractates,"

"Consolation of Philosophy;" (Loeb Classics) (Latin).

525-----Dionysius Exiguus sets Christian calendar (a.d.) & Jesus' birth @ 23 Dec.1AD.

525-----Christianity spreads throughout the Middle East, including the Arabian Peninsula.

526-----Earthquake in Antioch kills 250,000.

526-530-----Pope Felix IV (III).

527-565-----Justinian the Great, Byzantine emperor.

527-----Letters of Fabius Plancius Fulgentius, early Christian Church father.

529-----Justinian closes 1000 yr. Athen's School of Philosophy, declared Paganistic.

530-532-----Pope Boniface II.

530-----Anti-Pope, Dioscorus, possibly a legitimate Pope.

530-----Rule of St. Benedict, St. Benedict founds the Benedictines.

532-535-----Pope John II.

533-----N. Africa captured by Belisarius from Vandals, becomes Byzantine province.

534-870-----Malta becomes Byzantine province.

535-536-----Pope Agapitus I.

536-537-----Pope Silverius, martyr.

537-555-----Pope Vigilius, involved in death of Pope Silverius, conspired with Justinian and

Theodora, on April 11, 548 issued *Judicatum* supporting Justinian's anti-Hypostatic Union, excommunicated by N. African bishops of Carthage in 550.

539-562-----War between Byzantine empire and Persia.

542-----Plague in Constantinople from Egyptian and Syrian rats, spreads to Europe.

541-542-----Plague of Justinian; condemns Origen (254), disastrous earthquakes hit the world.

541-546-----Codex Fuldensis vg (F): Latin Vulgate, 27NT + Epistle to Laodiceans.

544-----Justinian condemns the "3 Chapters" of Theodore of Mopsuestia (d.428) and other

writings of Hypostatic Union "2-natures" Christology of Council of Chalcedon

(451).

545-----Death of Dionysius Exiguus, a monk, who was the first to date history by the life of Christ, leading to the B.C. and A.D. designations. His calculations were off by at least four years.

547-----Pope Vigilius issues "Judicatum" supporting Justinian's anti- "2-natures."

547-----Plague reaches Britain.

548-----Letters of Apringius Pacensis, early Christian Church father.

550-1453----- Medieval Greek of Constantinople (Byzantium) becomes standard Greek.

550-----Byzantine Greek Text, standard Eastern Bible, much smoothing &

conflation.

550-----St. David converts Wales to Christianity, crucifix introduced, becomes Christian

icon.

550?----- Codex Claromontanus (Dp): Greek/Latin Pauline Epistles + Canon of ~250AD

lists 27NT+Barnabas+Hermas+Acts-of-Paul+Apocalypse-of-Peter;

“Western” type.

550?----- Codex Mediolanensis vg(M): Latin Vulgate Gospels.

550?----- Codex Veronensis: Greek & Old Latin Psalms.

553-555-----2nd Council of Constantinople, 5th ecumenical, called by Justinian.

556-561-----Pope Pelagius I, selected by Justinian, endorsed “*Judicatum*” (547).

561-574-----Pope John III, authorized by Justinian.

563-----Columba goes to Scotland to evangelize Picts, established monastery at Iona.

565-578-----Justin II, Byzantine emperor.

567-----Letters of Primasius, Cassiodorus; early Christian Church fathers.

572-628-----War between Byzantine empire and Persia.

575-579-----Pope Benedict I, authorized by Justin II.

578-582-----Tiberius II, Byzantine emperor.

579-590-----Pope Pelagius II, died of plague.

582-602-----Maurice, Byzantine emperor.

587-----Visigoths of Spain converted to Christianity.

589-----Lombards of Italy converted to Christianity.

589-----Third Council of Toledo, Reccared and the Visigoths convert from Arianism to

Catholicism.

590-----Plague in Rome.

590-604-----Pope Gregory I the Great, whom many consider the greatest Pope ever, reforms

Church structure and administration and established and commanded that

a way be found to collect and preserve the singing of the Benedictine monks of Santo Domingo de Silos I, known as the Gregorian Chant, Seven deadly sins.

He is the

first of the Medieval popes.

591-628-----Theodelinda, Queen of the Lombards, began gradual conversion from Arianism to Catholicism.

594-----End of plague which began in 542 and “halved” the population of Europe!

596-----St. Augustine of Canterbury sent by Pope Gregory to evangelize the Jutes and to

convert Britain to Christianity.

597-----Death of Columba, evangelist of Scotland and founder of an important monastery at Iona, Scotland.

600?----- Evagrius Scholasticus, Church historian.

600-----Plainsong “Gregorian” chants began to develop.

600?----- Codex Harleianus vg (Z): Latin Vulgate Gospels.

600?----- Codex Philoxenian/Harclean Syr(ph/h): Syriac 27NT, “Western” text-type.

602-610-----Phocas, Byzantine, emperor after killing Maurice.

604-----St. Paul’s Cathedral in London.

604-606-----Pope Sabinian, authorized by Emperor Phocas.

606-607-----Pope Boniface III, first Bishop of Rome to be called “Pope” and “Universal Bishop”

by decree of Emperor Phocas.

607-615-----Pope Boniface IV, authorized by Phocas.

609-----Roman Pantheon (a Pagan Temple) renamed Church of Santa Maria Rotonda.

610-641-----Heraclius, Byzantine emperor after killing Phocas.

611-----Mohammed’s reported vision of Alahon Mount Hira. He founds the religion of

Islam. His teachings and deeds are called the Qur’an (Koran).

- 612?----- Bobbio monastery in northern Italy.
- 613-----Abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland.
- 614-----Khosrau II of Persia conquered Damascus and Jerusalem and took “Holy Cross of Christ.”
- 615-----Earliest records of some of Mohammed’s teachings.
- 615-618-----Pope Deusdedit.
- 619-625-----Pope Boniface V, authorized by Heraclius.
- 622-680-----Monothelite controversy: condemned at 6th Ecum. Council of Constantinople.
- 622-----First year in Muslim calendar, The Hegira, 1a.h., (a. h.= anno hegirae).
- 624-----Mohammed marries Aisha, daughter of Abu Bekr.
- 624-----Battle of Badr, considered beginning of Islamic Empire.
- 625-----Paulinus of York in Rome comes to convert Northumbria to Christianity.
- 625-638-----Pope Honorius I.
- 625-----Mohammed begins dictation of Qur’an (Koran) to his scribe.
- 626-----King Edwin of Northumbria founds Edinburgh and begins Christianization.
- 627-----Byzantines defeat Persians at Nineveh.
- 628-----Mohammed captures Mecca & writes to rulers of the world explaining Islam.
- 628-----Babai the Great, pillar of Assyrian Church of the East, dies.
- 628-629-----Battle of Mu’tah, Emperor Heraclius recovered “Cross of Christ” and Jerusalem
from the Persians, Islam till 638.
- 629-----Pope Honorius I sides with Emperor Heraclius and Monothelites (622).
- 632----- Mohammed, b. 570?, Arab prophet and founder of Islam.
- 632-----Eorpwald of East Anglia baptized under influence of Edwin of Northumbria.
- 632-----Abu Bekr, first Islamic Caliph, seat at Medina.
- 634-644-----Umar, 2nd Sunni Islam Caliph, capital at Damascus conquered Syria in 635, defeated Heraclius at Battle of Yarmuk (Holy War) in 636, conquered Egypt and Armenia in 639, Persia in 642.
- 635-----Cynegils of Wessex baptized by Bishop Birinus.

635-750-----Damascus becomes capital of Islamic Caliphs.

636-----Southern Irish Church submits to Roman Catholicism.

637-----Jerusalem captured by Islam.

638-----Emp. Heraclius' "Ecthesis," decrees Christ of one nature: "Monothelites."

640-----Pope Severinus.

640-----Library of Alexandria, "The Center of Western Culture," with 300,000 ancient papyrus scrolls, is completely destroyed.

640-1380---- Period between destruction of Library of Alexandria and the first complete English translation of the Bible.

640-642-----Pope John IV.

642-649-----Pope Theodore I.

649-654-----Pope Martin I, martyr.

654-657-----Pope Eugene I.

657-673-----Pope Vitalian.

664----- Synod of Whitby unites Celtic Christianity of British Isles with Roman Catholicism.

673-676-----Pope Adeodatus II.

676-678-----Pope Donus.

678-682-----Pope Agatho.

680-681-----Third Council of Constantinople, 6th ecumenical, against Monothelites, condemned

Pope Honorius, I, Patriarch Sergius I of Constantinople, Heraclius' *Ecthesis*.

680-692-----Eastern and Western churches drift further apart due to differences in church practices and expression of theology.

681-686-----Wilfrid converts Sussex.

682-684-----Pope Leo II.

684-685-----Pope Benedict II.

685-686-----Pope John V.

686-687-----Pope Conon.

687-----Anti-Pope, Theodore.

687-----Anti-Pope, Paschal.

687-691-----The Dome of the Rock, gold domed shrine of Islam, is built on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem by caliph Abd al-Malik.

Christianity spreads to China, Andorra, Netherlands, Indonesia, Niger, Mongolia.

687-701-----Pope Sergius I.

690?----- Old English Bible translations into England's vernacular, continued work by Bede

and others from this point forward.

692----- Orthodox Quinisext Council, convoked by Justinian II, approved Canons of the

Apostles of Apostolic Constitutions, Clerical celibacy, rejected by Pope Constantine.

698----- Fall of Carthage.

701-705-----Pope John VI.

705-708-----Pope John VII.

708----- Pope Sisinnius.

708-715-----Pope Constantine.

711-718-----Islamic conquest of Iberia.

715-731-----Pope Gregory II.

717-718-----Second Arab siege of Constantinople.

718----- Saint Boniface, an Englishman, given commission by Pope Gregory II, to evangelize

the Germans.

718-1492---- Reconquista, Iberian Peninsula retaken by Christendom.

730-787-----First Iconoclasm, Byzantine Emperor Leo III, bans Christian icons, Pope Gregory II

excommunicates him.

731----- English Church History written by Bede.

732-----Charles Martel defeats the Muslims in France, stopping the Muslim advance in Europe for 100 years.

731-741----- Pope Gregory III.

741-752----- Pope Zachary.

750?----- Tower added to St. Peter's Basilica at the front of the atrium.

752?----- Donation of Constantine, granted Western Roman Empire to the Pope, later proved a forgery.

752-757-----Pope Stephen II (III).

754-----A council of 300 Byzantine bishops endorse iconoclasm. The council is condemned by the Lateran synod of 769.

756----- Donation of Pepin recognizes Papal States.

757-768-----Pope Paul I.

767-----Anti-Pope, Constantine.

768-----Anti-Pope, Philip.

768-772-----Pope Stephen III (IV).

772-795-----Pope Adrian I.

781-----Nestorian Stele, Daqin Pagoda, Jesus Sutras, Christianity in China.

787-----Second Council of Nicaea, 7th ecumenical, ends first Iconoclasm. This is the last council that is recognized as binding by both the eastern and western churches.

Christianity spreads to Iceland, Pakistan, and East Germany.

793----- Sacking of the monastery of Lindisfarne marks the beginning of Viking raids on

Christendom.

795-816----- Pope Leo III.

800----- King Charlemagne of the Franks is crowned first Holy Roman Emperor of the West

by Pope Leo III. His administration reforms the law and church organization. He also encourages all monasteries to teach reading and writing.

Through the influence of the scholar Alcuin, schools are founded and scriptoria set up to copy the Bible and Latin classics. This commitment to culture is known as the Carolingian Renaissance.

800-----Egbert, king of the West Saxons, unifies England and becomes the first king.

816-817-----Pope Stephen IV (V).

817-824-----Pope Paschal I.

824-827-----Pope Eugene II.

827-----Pope Valentine.

827-844-----Pope Gregory IV.

829-----Sweden is evangelized by Anskar, "Apostle of the North."

837-----Christians in Egypt are persecuted and forced to wear 5-pound crosses around their necks.

843-----Charlemagne's empire is split between his three grandsons.

844-----Anti-Pope, John

844-847-----Pope Sergius II.

845-----Nestorians are persecuted in China.

846-----Muslims invade Italy and attack Rome.

847-855-----Pope Leo IV.

849-865-----Ansgar, Archbishop of Bremen, "Apostle of the North," began evangelization of North Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

850?----- King Alfred's translation of several Bible books into English vernacular, also done by Aldhelm and Aelfric.

855-858-----Pope Benedict III.

855-856-----Anti-Pope, Anastasius, Louis II, Holy Roman Emperor appointed him over Pope Benedict III, but popular pressure caused withdrawal.

855-----Earthquake in Corinth kills 45,000.

858-867-----Pope Nicholas I.

863----- Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius sent by the Patriarch of Constantinople to evangelize the Slavic peoples. They translate the Bible into Slavonic.

867-872-----Pope Adrian II.

869-870-----Catholic Fourth Council of Constantinople, condemned Patriarch Photius, rejected by Orthodox.

871-----Alfred the Great, king of Wessex, translates portions of the Psalms, Exodus, and Acts into old English (Anglo-Saxon).

Christianity spreads to Tibet, Burma, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and Norway.

872-882-----Pope John VII.

879-880-----Orthodox Fourth Council of Constantinople, restored Photius, condemned Pope Nicholas I and Filioque, rejected by Catholics.

882-884-----Pope Marinus I.

884-885-----Pope Adrian III.

885-891-----Pope Stephen V (VI).

891-896-----Pope Formosus.

896-----Pope Boniface VI.

896-897-----Pope Stephen VI (VII).

897-----January Cadaver Synod, Pope Stephen VI conducts trial against dead Pope Formosus, public uprising against Stephen led to his imprisonment and strangulation.

897----- Pope Romanus.

897-898-----Pope Theodore II.

898-900-----Pope John IX.

902-----Muslims advance and gain control of Sicily.

900-903-----Pope Benedict IV.

903-904-----Pope Leo V.

- 903-----Anti-Pope Christopher.
- 909----- Abbey of Cluny, Benedictine monastery in France.
- 904-911-----Pope Sergius III.
- 911-913-----Pope Anastasius III.
- 913-914-----Pope Landus.
- 914-928-----Pope John X.
- 928-----Pope Leo VI.
- 928-931-----Pope Stephen VII (VIII).
- 931-936-----Pope John XI.
- 936-939-----Pope Leo VII.
- 939-942-----Pope Stephen VIII (IX).
- 942-946-----Pope Marinus II.
- 946-955-----Pope Agapitus II.
- 948?-----Einsiedeln Abbey of Switzerland.
- 950-999-----Conversion of royalty across the empire, including Olga of Kiev, Mieszko of Poland, and Stephen of Hungary.
- 955-963-----Pope John XII.
- 962-----Otto I, the Great, founder of the Holy Roman Empire, is crowned by Pope John XII. This empire continues until 1806.
- 963-964-----Pope Leo VIII.
- 964-965-----Pope Benedict V.
- 965-973-----Pope John XIII.
- 966----- Mieszko I, Duke of Poland baptized, Poland becomes a Christian country.
- 973-974-----Pope Benedict VI.
- 974-----Anti-Pope Boniface VII.
- 974-983-----Pope Benedict VII.
- 983-985-----Pope John XIV.
- 984----- Antipope Boniface VII, murdered Pope John XIV, alleged to have murdered Pope

Benedict VI in 974.

985-996-----Pope John XV.

988-----Conversion of Vladimir of Kiev, grandson of Olga, to Eastern (Orthodox) Christianity.

996-999-----Pope Gregory V.

996-----In Egypt, Caliph El Hakim persecutes Copts, destroying thousands of churches and forcing people to convert to Islam.

997-998-----Anti-Pope John XVI, deposed by Pope Gregory V and his cousin, Holy Roman

Emperor, Otto III.

999-----Leif Ericson converts to Christianity while in Norway. The next year he brings the Gospel to his father's colony in Greenland.

Christianity spreads to Hungary, Kiev, Greenland, Bohemia, and Poland.

999----- Much speculation and fear regarding the approach of the millennium.

1000----- Greek Catholicism (Melkite) introduced in Nubia.

999-1003---- Pope Sylvester II.

1003-1004--- Pope John XVII.

1004-1009--- Pope John XVIII.

1009----- Nestorians convert northern Mongolians. Their beliefs spread to Persia, India, and China.

1009-1012--- Pope Sergius IV.

1012-1024--- Pope Benedict VIII.

1012----- Anti-Pope Gregory VI.

1012-----Anti-Pope Gregory VI, removed by Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor.

1024-1032--- Pope John XIX.

1030-----Battle of Stiklestad, considered victory of Christianity over Norwegian Paganism.

1032-1045--- Pope Benedict IV.

1045----- Pope Sylvester III.

1045----- Pope Benedict IX.

1045-----Sigfrid of Sweden, Benedictine evangelist.

1045-1046--- Pope Gregory VI.

1082-----Engelberg Abbey of Switzerland.

1086-1088-- Pope Victor III.

1088-1099--- Pope Urban II.

1093-1109---Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote *Cur Deus Homo (Why God Became Man)*,

a landmark exploration of the Atonement.

1095-1291--- 10 Crusades, 1st called by Pope Urban II, at Council of Clermont against Islamic

empire to re-conquer the Holy Land for Christendom from the Turks and to restore Asia Minor to Byzantium.

1097-1099--- The First Crusade. More than 70,000 people inspired by both noble and lesser motives, join the ranks and head for the Holy Land. In their zeal they slaughter Jews in Germany in 1099 and brutally massacre their opponents. They set up the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem under Godfrey of Bouillon, and build castles and churches.

1099-1118--- Pope Paschal II.

1100-----Anti-Pope Theodoric.

1101-----Anti-pope Theodoric and Anti-pope Adalbert deposed by Pope Paschal II.

1102-----Anti-Pope Albert.

1105-----Anti-Pope Sylvester IV.

1115----- Bernard founds a monastery at Clairvaux, which becomes the influential center of Europe.

1118-----Knights Templar founded, to defend Holy Land.

1118-1119--- Pope Gelasius II.

1118-----Anti-Pope Gregory VIII.

1119-1124--- Pope Callistus II.

1122----- Concordat of Worms focuses on the controversy over lay investiture. (Worms, pronounced "vormps", is a city in Germany.)

1123-----Catholic First Lateran Council, ratifies the Concordat of Worms.

1124-1130--- Pope Honorius II.

1124-----Anti-Pope Celestine II.

- 1128-----Holyrood Abbey in Scotland.
- 1130-1138---Anti-Pope Anacletus II.
- 1130-1143---Pope Innocent II.
- 1130-----Peter of Bruys, burned at the stake.
- 1131-----Tintern Abbey in Wales.
- 1138-----Anti-Pope Victor IV.
- 1139-----Catholic Second Lateran Council.
- 1140?-----Decretum Gratiani, Catholic Canon Law.
- 1142-----Peter Abelard, Letters of Abelard and Heloise.
- 1143-1144--- Pope Celestine II.
- 1144-----The Saint Denis Basilica of Abbot Suger is the first major building in the style of
 Gothic architecture.
- 1144-1145--- Pope Lucius II.
- 1146----- Second Crusade is preached by Bernard of Clairvaux in response to the Muslim conquest of Edessa, the crusader capital (Turkey). The crusade, led by Louis VII of France and Emperor Conrad III of Germany, fails.
- 1150----- Syrian Orthodox church reaches zenith. College of Cardinals is established by the Pope.
- 1145-1153--- Pope Eugene III.
- 1153-1154--- Pope Anastasius IV.
- 1154-1159--- Pope Adrian IV, first (and to date only) English Pope.
- 1155-----Theotokos of Vladimir arrives to Bogolyubovo.
- 1155-----Carmelites founded.
- 1159-1181--- Pope Alexander III.
- 1159-----Anti-Pope Victor IV.
- 1162----- Thomas Becket becomes archbishop of Canterbury. A close friend of Henry II and chancellor of England, Becket resigns his chancellorship after conflicts with Henry over the power of the church and the throne.
- 1163-----Notre Dame de Paris, construction begun.
- 1164-----Anti-Pope Paschal III.

1168-----Anti-Pope-Callistus III.

1170----- Becket is murdered by knights of Henry II.

1174----- French merchant and reformer Peter Valdes gives his wealth to the poor and becomes an itinerant preacher, the beginning of the Waldensians.

1179----- Anti-Pope Innocent III.

1179----- Catholic Third Lateran Council, denounces the Waldensians and Albigensians. (Albigensians were heretics that believed that Jesus was an angel with a phantom body, and therefore did not die or rise from the dead).

1181-1185--- Pope Lucius III.

1185-1187--- Pope Urban III.

1187----- Muslim general Saladin defeats Crusaders at the Horns of Hattin (Galilee) and captures Jerusalem.

1187----- Pope Gregory VIII.

1187-1191--- Pope Clement III.

1189-1192--- The Third Crusade, led by Richard I (the Lion-Heart) of England, Philip II of France, and Barbarossa the Holy Roman Emperor, captures Cyprus, Acre, and Jaffa. Richard negotiates access to Jerusalem for Christian pilgrims. Christianity spreads to

Finland.

1191----- Pope Celestine III.

1191-----Teutonic Knights founded.

1198-1216--- Pope Innocent III, claims the right of the pope to oversee the moral conduct of heads of state and to choose rulers, including the emperor. The height of papal authority.

Innocent III launches Fourth Crusade to defeat Egypt. Crusaders defy the pope and sack Constantinople, center of the Orthodox church. A three day massacre by the Crusaders alienates the eastern and western church for centuries.

1204-1261---Latin Empire of Constantinople.

1205-1206---Saint Francis of Assisi becomes a hermit, founding the Franciscan order of friars, re-

nounces wealth and begins his ministry; the Rosary is reportedly given to St.

Dominic (who founded Dominican order) by an apparition of Mary.

1211----- Mongol Genghis Khan, whose mother is a Nestorian, rises to power.

Conquers China, Iran and Iraq.

1215----- Dominican order begun.

1215-----Catholic Fourth Lateran Council, decreed special dress for Jews and Muslims. Council affirms the doctrine of transubstantiation.

1217----- Fifth Crusade to defeat Egypt fails. Francis of Assisi crosses enemy lines to preach to the Sultan.

1216-1227--- Pope Honorius III.

1220-1263---St. Alexander Nevsky, holy patron of Russia.

1223-----Franciscan order begun.

1225-1274---Thomas Aquinas, theologian and philosopher.

1229----- Crusaders recover Jerusalem by negotiation.

1227-1241--- Pope Gregory IX.

1231----- Charter of the University of Paris granted by Pope Gregory IX.

1241-1243--- Pope Celestine IV.

1243-1254--- Pope Innocent IV.

1244-----The Muslims recapture Jerusalem by force.

1245-----Catholic First Council of Lyon.

1252-----May 15, Ad exstirpanda, Pope Innocent IV, authorized use of torture in Inquisitions.

1254-1261--- Pope Alexander IV.

1260-----Date which a 1998 Vatican sponsored scientific study places the origin of the Shroud of Turin.

1261-1265--- Pope Urban IV.

1266----- Mongol leader, Kublai Khan, asks the pope to send 100 Christian teachers to baptize him and teach his people. The pope sends seven. In 1295 the Mongols begin to convert to Islam.

1265-1271---Pope Clement IV.

1271-1276 Pope Gregory X.

1274-----Summa Theologiae, written by Thomas Aquinas, theologian and philosopher, land-

mark systematic theology, which later became official Catholic doctrine.

1274-----Catholic Second Council of Lyon, decrees unification of the eastern and western church, but unification is rejected in the East. The Byzantine empire rebuilt.

1276-----Pope Innocent V.

1276-----Pope Adrian V.

1276-1277---Pope John XXI.

1277-1294--- Pope Nicholas IV.

1291----- The Seaport Acre, the last Crusader stronghold, falls to Egyptian Mamluks.

1294-----Pope Celestine V

1302----- Pope claims supremacy over secular rulers.

1294-1303---Pope Boniface VIII.

1303-1305--- Pope Benedict XI.

1305-1316---Pope Clement V.

1305-1378---Avignon Papacy, Popes reside in Avignon, France.

1311-1312---Catholic Council of Vienne, disbanded Knights Templar.

1312-1324--- Marsilius of Padua writes *Defensor pacis*, stating that the church should be ruled by

general councils. He is condemned as heretical.

1314-----Jacques de Molay, last Grandmaster of Knights Templar, burned at the stake.

1316-1334---Pope John XXII.

1321?-----The Divine Comedy, by Dante Alighieri.

1326-----Metropolitan Peter moves his see from Kiev to Moscow.

1328-----Anti-Pope Nicholas V.

1334-1342--- Pope Benedict XII.

1341-1351---Orthodox Fifth Council of Constantinople.

1342-----Marsilius of Padua.

1342-1352--- Pope Clement VI.

1345-----Sergii Radonezhskii founds a hermitage in the woods, which would grow into the

Troitse-Sergiyeva Lavra.

1347-1350---The Bubonic plague, also known as the Black Death, kills 33% of the people in Europe. People blame the disease on the Avignon papacy, the Jews, or personal immorality.

1350?-----English begins to emerge as the national language of England.

1350?-----Renaissance begins in Italy.

1352-1362--- Pope Innocent VI.

1354-----Earliest extant documentation stating the existence of the Shroud of Turin.

1362-1370---Pope Urban V.

1370-1378--- Pope Gregory XI.

1378-1389--- Pope Urban VI.

1378-----Anti-Pope Clement VII.

1378-1418---Western Schism in Roman Catholicism.

1380-1517--- Period between the 1st complete English translation of the Bible and Martin Luther's

95 Themes.

1380-1382--- John Wycliffe, (Wycliffe's Bible) eminent theologian at Oxford, makes NT (1380) and OT with the help of Nicholas of Hereford (1382) translations into Middle English, 1st complete translation to English, included deuterocanonical books, preached against abuses, expressed unorthodox anti-catholic views of the sacraments

(Penance and Eucharist), the use of relics, and against celibacy of the clergy.

1384-----John Purvey, follower of John Wycliffe, revises Wycliffe's translation.

1389-1404--- Pope Boniface IX.

1390?-----Wycliffe's teachings condemned repeatedly in England.

1394-----Anti-Pope Benedict XIII.

1404-1406--- Pope Innocent VII.

1406-1417--- Pope Gregory XII.

1408-----Council of Oxford forbids translations of the Scriptures into the vernacular unless

And until they were fully approved by Church authority, sparked by Wycliffite Bible,

Sir Thomas More said: "It neither forbiddith the translations to be read that were

already well done of old before Wycliffe's days, nor damneth his because it was

new, but because it was naught; nor prohibiteth new to be made, but provideth that

they shall not be read if they be made amiss till they be by good examination

amended." ("A Dialogue against Heresies").

1409-----Council of Pisa, declared Roman Pope Gregory XII and Avignon Pope Benedict XIII

deposed, elected Pope Alexander V (called the Pisan Pope).

1410-----Anti-Pope John XXIII.

1414-1418---Catholic Council of Constance, asked Gregory XII, Benedict XIII, Pisan Pope John

XXIII to resign their papal claims, then elected Pope Martin V; condemned John

Wycliffe and Jan Hus, who was burned at the stake.

1415-----Council of Florence condemns all of Wycliffe's works, but the actual Bibles continued to be used after having the heretical prologue removed, and were possessed

by both religious houses and those of the nobility and tacitly accepted by Catholics.

1417-1431---Pope Martin V.

1423-1424---Council of Siena.

1425-----Catholic University of Leuven.

1431----- Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl during the Hundred Years' War, sees visions and hears voices telling her to save France. She leads a successful military expedition at Orleans. Later she is taken prisoner, tried for witchcraft, and is burned. In 1456, the verdict is reversed.

1431-1445---Catholic Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence. Council affirms the primacy of the pope over general councils. It declares reunion between the Roman and Orthodox churches, but is not accepted by the Orthodox.

1431-1447--- Pope Eugene IV.

1439-----Anti-Pope Felix V.

1439-----Notre-Dame de Strasbourg, highest building in the world till 1874.

1447-1455--- Pope Nicholas V.

1450----- Beginning of the Renaissance.

1453-----Fall of Constantinople, Byzantium succeeded and overrun by the Ottoman Empire.

1455-----Gutenberg Bible, first printed Bible, by Johann Gutenberg. The Latin Vulgate, the first book printed using movable metal type. The invention of printing makes the Bible accessible to more people who previously could not afford handmade copies, which cost a year's wage.

1455-1458--- Pope Callistus III.

1458-1464--- Pope Pius II

1464-1471--- Pope Paul II

1466-1536--- Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar, Greek NT used in many 16th century translations.

1471-1484--- Pope Sixtus IV.

1473-1481--- Sistine Chapel built, under supervision of Giovanni de Dolci.

1478-----Spanish Inquisition established by Pope Sixtus IV. The Spanish Inquisition begins at the initiation of King Ferdinand V and Queen Isabella of Spain. It is established to investigate and punish heretics. Its cruel methods, secret trials,

and favoritism

toward the Spanish monarchy continue despite protests from Rome.

Thousands of

Jews are deported. Later the inquisition is used against Protestants.

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It is finally

suppressed in 1820. Catholics today condemn the methods used.

1483-1546--- Martin Luther, leader of Protestant reformation, preached that only faith

leads to salvation without mediation of clergy or good works, attacked authority of the

Pope, rejected priestly celibacy, recommended individual study of the Bible (see

1517,1522).

1484-----December 5, Summis desiderantes against Witchcraft issued by Pope Innocent VIII.

1484-1569--- Miles Coverdale, Augustinian friar who left the Order, repudiated Catholicism, 1st Protestant Bishop of Exeter.

1491-1556--- Ignatius of Loyola, founded the Jesuit order (see 1534).

1492-----Christopher Columbus's first voyage, discovers San Salvador - begins Spanish

colonization of the New World. The last of the Muslim Moors are removed

from Spain.

1492-1503--- Pope Alexander VI avoids war by dividing newly discovered lands in the Americas and Africa between Spain and Portugal.

1498-----Girolamo Savonarola, Dominican priest, preaches reform and encourages the people of Florence, Italy, to burn luxury items and return to the humbler Christian life. He sells Christian property and gives the proceeds to the poor. His popularity wanes and later he is executed for heresy.

1500----- Decline of Christianity in China, Persia, Nubia, and areas influenced by

Islam. Moscow claims to be the center of Christianity after the fall of Constantinople.

1503-----Pope Pius III.

1503-1513--- Pope Julius II.

1505-1572--- John Knox, Protestant reformer in Scotland (see 1560).

1506-----Pope Julius II orders the Old St. Peter's Basilica torn down and authorizes Donato

Bramante to plan a new structure, demolition completed in 1606, Vatican Swiss

Guard founded.

1508-1512--- Michelangelo frescoes the Sistine Chapel's vaulted ceiling.

1509-1547--- Henry VIII, ruler of England.

1509-1564--- John Calvin, preached predetermination, good conduct and success were signs of election.

1512-1517---Catholic Fifth Council of the Lateran, condemned Conciliarism.

1513-1522--- Pope Leo X.

1516----- Erasmus, priest and Greek scholar, publishes a Greek translation of the New Testament., Later editions of his Greek text form the basis for the *textus receptus* and are used by Martin Luther, William Tyndale, and the King James Bible.

1517-1994--- Modern Era of Christianity - Luther, Calvin lay the seeds of modern Protestantism,

England breaks away from the Catholic Church.

1517-1522---95 Theses of Martin Luther begins German NT translation and Protestant Re-formation.

1518-1532--- St. Terese of Avila.

1519----- Swiss Ulrich Zwingli spreads reform.

1520-----Luther excommunicated.

1521-----Diet of Worms condemns Luther.

1521-----Ferdinand Magellan claims the Philippines for Spain, first mass and subsequent con-

version to Catholicism, first in Asia.

1522-1523--- Pope Adrian VI.

1522----- Luther translates the New Testament into German.

1523-1534--- Pope Clement VII.

1524-----South German peasant uprising, repressed with Luther's support, begins 1.5 century

long religious wars.

1525-----Anabaptist movement begins.

1525-1534--- Tyndale's translation of the NT, English NT translation from 1516 Greek text of Erasmus (1466), compared against the Vulgate and the Pentateuch from Hebrew

(1525), compared to Vulgate and Luther's German version (1530), first printed

edition, used as a vehicle by Tyndale for bitter attacks on the Catholic Church, reflects influence of Luther's NT in rejecting "priest" for "elder," "Church" for "congregation."

1530-----Augsburg Confession, Martin Luther founds the Lutheran Church.

1531-----Huldrych Zwingli, Protestant Reformation in Switzerland, independent of Luther.

1531-----Reported apparition of Mary at Guadalupe, Mexico, considered "worthy of belief" by

the Catholic Church.

1531-----Earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal kills 30,000.

1534-----Henry VIII breaks England away from the Catholic Church, confiscates monastic

property, establishment and beginning of Episcopal Church of England.

1534-1550--- Pope Paul III.

1534-----Jesuit order founded by Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), helped reconvert

large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S. Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China.

1535-----Thomas More refused to accept King Henry VIII's claim to be the supreme head of the Church in England, and was executed.

1535-1537--- Myles Coverdale's Bible (see 1488), used Tyndale's (1525) NT translation along with Latin and German versions, included Apocrypha at the end of the OT (like Luther's Bible of 1534), as was done in later English versions, 1537 edition received royal license, but banned in 1546 by Henry VIII. Many Bibles in common languages begin to appear.

1536-----Tyndale put to death, left his OT translation in manuscript. English ecclesiastical authorities ordered his Bible burned because it was thought to be part of Lutheran reform.

1536-----Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar, Greek NT used in many 16th century translations.

1536-----John of Leiden, fanatic Dutch Anabaptist.

1536-----Jacob Hutter, founder of Hutterites.

1536-----Helvetic Confessions of the Reformed Churches of Switzerland.

1536-1540---Dissolution of the Monasteries in England, Wales, and Ireland.

1536-1541---Michelangelo paints the Last Judgment.

1537-----Christian III of Denmark decreed Lutheranism state religion of Norway and Denmark.

1537-1551--- Matthew Bible, by John Rogers (1500-1555), based on Tyndale and Coverdale received royal license, but not authorized for use in public worship, numerous editions, 1551 edition contained offensive notes (based on Tyndale).

1539-1552--- Richard Taverner's (1505-1577) revisions of Matthew Bible, mostly NT revisions

since he didn't know Hebrew, 1st edition most reliable.

1539-1569--- Great Bible, by Thomas Cromwell, 1st English Bible to be authorized for public use

in English Churches, defective in many places, based on last Tyndale's NT of 1534-1535, corrected by a Latin version of the Hebrew OT, Latin Bible of Erasmus, and Complutensian Polyglot, last edition 1569, never denounced by England.

1541-----John Calvin returns to Geneva to establish a theocracy.

1542-----Roman Inquisition, established by Pope Paul III.

1542-----Conocation makes an unsuccessful attempt to correct the Great Bible against the Vulgate.

1543-----Parliament of England bans Tyndale's translation as a "crafty, false, and untrue translation," although 80% of the words were in the RV.

1545-1563--- Catholic Council of Trent, Catholic Reformation, or counter-reformation against

Protestantism met Protestant challenge, clearly defining an official theology and Biblical canon.

1546-----King Henry VIII forbids anyone to have a copy of Tyndale's or Coverdale's NT.

1547-1553--- Edward VI, ruler of England.

1549-----Original Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England (Episcopal Church) by

Thomas Crammer.

1550-1555--- Pope Julius III.

1550?-----St. Thomas More, Cranmer, and Foxe affirm the existence of English versions of the Bible, including the Gospels (11th century), Mark, Luke, Epistles of Paul (14th

century), Apocalypse (11th century).

1551-----The Stoglav Church Council (One Hundred Chapters) Moscow, Russia.

1552-----Francis Xavier, Jesuit missionary, "Apostle of the Indies."

1553-1558--- Mary I, ruler of England, publications of English Scriptures cease (except for

Geneva NT of 1557,) many clerics leave England.

1553-----Pontifical Gregorian University founded at Vatican City.

1553-----Michael Servetus, founder of Unitarianism, burned at the stake in Geneva under

Calvin.

1553-1558---Queen Mary I of England, Bloody Mary, persecuted reformers: John Rogers, Hugh

Latimer, Nicholas Ridley, Thomas Crammer; of 238 burned at the stake.

Many Protestants flee to Geneva, Switzerland, where they print the Geneva Bible in 1560.

1555-----Pope Marcellus II.

1555-1559--- Pope Paul IV.

1556-----Beza's Latin NT.

1558-1603--- Elizabeth I, ruler of England, and Supreme Governor of the Church of England. She aims for a compromise between Catholics and Protestants. In 1570, she is excommunicated by the pope, and in turn persecutes Catholics.

1559-----Military Order of the Golden Spur, founded by Pope Paul IV.

1559-1566--- Pope Pius IV.

1560-----Geneva Bible, NT a revision of Matthew's version of Tyndale with use of Theodore

Beza's NT (1556), OT, a thorough revision of Great Bible, appointed to be read in

Scotland (but not England), at least 140 editions, first Bible with Chapter and verse

numbers.

1560-1572---Scots Confession, Scotch Presbyterian Church founded by John Knox

(1505-1572),

due to disagreement with Lutheran's over sacraments and Church government.

Scottish Reformation.

1560-1598---French Wars of Religion.

1560-1812---Goa Inquisition, persecution of Hindus and Jews in India, Christianity in India.

1561-----Menno Simons, founder of Mennonites.

1563-----39 Articles of the Church of England, (Episcopal Church), also decreed Biblical

canon.

1563-----Heidelberg Catechism of Reformed Churches.

1566-----Roman Catechism.

1566-1572--- Pope Pius V.

1568----- Bishops Bible, Church of England translation.

1569-----Metropolitan Philip of Moscow strangled by Malyuta Skuratov.

1571-----Superior force of Turks intent upon conquering Christian Europe is beaten decisively

by Christian sailors reportedly calling upon the name of Our Lady of the Rosary.

1572-1585--- Pope Gregory XIII.

1572-1606--- Bishop's Bible, an inadequate and unsatisfactory revision of the Great Bible checked

against the Hebrew text, 1st to be published in England by Episcopal authority.

1579-----Discovery of the holiest Russian icon, *Our Lady of Kazan*.

1580-----Book of Concord of Lutheranism.

1582-----Rheims NT, based on Coverdale, Bishops', Geneva, follows Wycliffe

1582-----Gregorian calendar adopted at different times in different regions of the world.

1585-1590--- Pope Sixtus V.

1587-----Toyotomi Hideyoshi expelled Jesuits from Kyushu.

1589-----Metropolitan Jove is elected the first Patriarch of Moscow.

1590-----Michelangelo's dome in St. Peter's Basilica completed.

1590-----Sistine edition of the Vulgate, replaced by Pope Clement VIII's Clementine Vulgate

in 1592, standard Latin Catholic Bible till 1960's.

1590-1591---Pope Urban VII.

1591-1592--- Pope Innocent IX.

1592-1605--- Pope Clement VIII.

1596-----Ukranian Catholic Church forms when Ukranian subjects of the King of Poland are

reunited with Rome, largest Byzantine Catholic Church.

1598----- Edict of Nantes grants freedom of worship to French Protestants after 30 years of persecution. In 1685, the Edict is revoked by Louis XIV.

1600-----Giordano Bruno, Dominican priest, burned at the stake.

1601----- Jesuit missionary and scholar, Matteo Ricci, starts evangelizing China.

1603-1625--- James I, ruler of England, 1st to call himself King of Great Britain, became official

with Act of Union in 1707.

1603----- Dutch Reformed theologian Jacobus Arminius's studies of the Epistle to the Romans lead him to doubt Calvin's doctrine of predestination. He sets forth doctrines that emphasize man's ability to choose Christ and Christ's death for all people (Arminianism).

1605-----Pope Leo XI.

1605----- Gunpowder Plot fails. Catholic fanatics attempt to kill England's King James I and blow up the houses of Parliament in order to seize the government.

1605-1621--- Pope Paul V.

1606-----Carlo Maderno redesigns St. Peter's Basilica into a Latin cross.

1607-----Jamestown, Virginia founded.

1609-----Baptist Church founded by John Smyth, due to objections to infant

baptism

and demands for Church-State separation.

1609-1610--- Rheims-Douay Bible, 1st Catholic English translation, OT published in two volumes,

based on an unofficial Louvain text corrected by Sistine Vulgate (1590), NT is

Rheims text of 1582.

1611-1800--- King James Version (Authorized Version) King James I of England commissions 54 scholars to undertake a new Bible translation, which takes six years to complete. It is based primarily on Wycliffe's work & Bishop's Bible of 1572, with use of Rheims NT of 1582- included Apocrypha, alterations found in many editions through 1800, revisors and translators are accused of being "damnable corrupters of

God's Word." This becomes the most popular Bible for the next 300 years.

1614-----Fama Fraternitatis, Rosicrucian manifesto.

1618-1648---Thirty Years' War.

1620-----Separatists reject the church of England and sail to America on the *Mayflower*. Later Puritans, who wish to cleanse the church, arrive and start colonies. Plymouth Colony founded.

1621-1623--- Pope Gregory XV.

1623-1644--- Pope Urban VIII.

1625-1649--- Charles I, ruler of England.

1630-----City upon a Hill, sermon by John Winthrop.

1630----- Catholicism wiped out in Japan, thousands of martyrs.

1633-----AV, published in Scotland.

1636-1638---Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, founder of Jansenism.

1637-1638---Shimabara Rebellion.

1638-----Anne Hutchinson banished as a heretic from Massachusetts.

1641-----John Cotton, advocate of theonomy, helps to establish the social

constitution of the
Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1642----- Death of the scientist Galileo.

1644-----Long Parliament directed that only Hebrew canon only be read in the
Church of

England (effectively removed the Apocrypha).

1644-1655--- Pope Innocent X.

1646-----Westminster Standards produced by the Assembly, one of the first and
undoubtedly,

the most important and lasting religious document drafted after the
reconvention of

the Parliament, also decreed Biblical canon.

1648-----George Fox founds the Quaker movement. End of the 30 years war.

Catholics and Protestants given equal rights in most of the Holy Roman Empire.

1650-----James Ussher, calculates date of creation as October 23, 4004 B.C.

1653-----56 Raskol of the Russian Orthodox Church.

1653-1658--- Oliver Cromwell, ruler of England.

1655-1667--- Pope Alexander VII. Waldensians break from Roman Catholicism and
embrace Protestantism. Catholics launch persecution.

1658-1712--- Richard Cromwell, ruler of England.

1660-1685--- Charles II, King of England, restoration of monarchy in England beginning
under

Charles II, continuing through James II, reversed decision of Long
Parliament of

1644, reinstating the Apocrypha, reversal not heeded by non-conformists.

1667-1670--- Pope Clement IX.

1667-----Earthquake in Shemaka, Caucasus kills 80,000.

1667----- John Milton writes *Paradise Lost*.

1670-1676--- Pope Clement X.

1672-----Greek Orthodox Synod of Jerusalem, decreed Biblical canon.

1675-----Philipp Jakob Spener publishes *Pia Desideria*, which becomes a manifesto

for

Pietism.

1676-1689--- Pope Innocent XI.

1678-----John Bunyan publishes *Pilgrim's Progress*.

1682-----Avvakum, leader of the Old Believers, burned at the stake in the Far North
of Russia.

1684-----Roger Williams (theologian), advocate of Separation of Church and State,
founder

of Providence, Rhode Island.

1685-----Edict of Fontainebleau outlaws Protestantism in France.

1685-----Orthodoxy introduced to Beijing by Russian Orthodox Church.

1685-1688--- James II, King of England, deposed.

1689-1702--- William III, King of England, with Mary II, as Queen until 1694.

1689-1691--- Pope Alexander VIII.

1691-1700--- Pope Innocent XII.

1692-----Salem witch trials in Colonial America.

1692-1721---Chinese Rites controversy. Chinese emperor officially allows Christianity.

1693-----Earthquake in Catania, Italy kills 60,000.

1693-----Jacob Amman, founder of Amish.

1700-1721--- Pope Clement XI condemns "Chinese Rites." the mixture of Confucianism
and

ancestor worship with Christianity in China. Persecution against Christians
begins;

thousands are killed.

1701-----Old Catholic Church of the Netherlands splits with Roman Catholicism.

1702-1714--- Anne, Queen of England.

1706----- First Presbyterian church in America. It is governed by a board of elders.
(presbyters)

1707----- Isaac Watts writes more than 600 hymns in his life.

1714-1727--- George I, King of England.

1714-----AV, published in Ireland.

1718-----Catholic English Version of NT by Dr. Nary, much less bulky than Rheims-Douay.

1721-----Peter the Great substituted Moscow Patriarchate with the Holy Synod.

1721-1724--- Pope Innocent XIII.

1724-1730--- Pope Benedict XIII.

1729----- John Edwards, one of America's greatest preachers and theologians, preaches in Northampton.

1727-1760--- George II, King of England.

1730-----Catholic English Version of NT, revision of Rheims NT by Dr. Robert Witham.

1730-1740--- Pope Clement XII.

1730-1749---First Great Awakening in U.S.

1735-----Welsh Methodist revival.

1738-----Methodist movement, Methodist Church founded by Rev. John Wesley. His hymn-

writing brother, Charles, begins writing more than 6,000 hymns.

1738-1816--- New Catholic English Versions of NT by Dr. Richard Challoner and Francis Blyth,

O.D.C., Bernard MacMahon, Dr. Troy.

1739----- George Whitefield, Anglican preacher, gives open-air evangelistic messages.

1740----- The Great Awakening in New England, led by Whitefield Revival spreads throughout colonial America.

1740-1758--- Pope Benedict XIV.

1741-----Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God, famous Fire and brimstone sermon.

1752-----AV, published in New World colonies.

1754-----A Historical Account of Two Notable Corruptions of Scripture, by Isaac Newton,

published.

1755-----Earthquake in Northern Persia kills 40,000.

1755-----Earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal kills 60,000 (estimated at 8.75 Richter).

1758-1769--- Pope Clement XIII.

1760-1820--- George III, King of England.

1764----- John Newton, former slave trader, converts, writes "Amazing Grace."

1767-1815---Suppression of the Jesuits.

1768-----New Smyrna, Florida, Greek Orthodox Colony founded.

1769-----Mission San Diego de Alcalá, first California mission.

1769-1775--- Pope Clement XIV.

1771----- John Wesley sends Francis Asbury to preach in America. The American Methodist Church becomes a separate organization in 1784.

1772-----Emanuel Swedenborg, founded Swedenborgianism.

1773----- First independent Black Baptist church is established in America.

1774-----Ann Lee, leader of American Shakers.

1775-1800--- Pope Pius VI.

1776-----British colonies in America declare independence from England, American Revolution.

tion.

1776-1788---Gibbon's, The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, critical of

Christianity.

1779-----Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, "Jesus never coerced anyone to follow him,

and the imposition of a religion by government officials is impious."

1780-----Robert Raikes begins Sunday schools to reach the poor and uneducated children in

England.

1783-----Earthquake in Calabria, Italy kills 30,000.

1784-----American Methodists form Methodist Episcopal Church at so-called "Christmas

Conference," led by bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury.

1785----- Korean Christianity expands, then is exterminated.

1789-1801---De-Christianization of France during the French Revolution.

1789-1815---John Carroll, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, first Roman Catholic bishop. US

1791-----First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

1793-----Herman of Alaska brings Orthodoxy to Alaska.

1795-----The Age of Reason written by Thomas Paine, advocated Deism.

1796-----Treaty with Tripoli (1796), article 11: “the Government of the United States of

America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion.”

1797----- Earthquake in Quito, Ecuador kills 41,000.

1789----- The French Revolution results in a new government and a new religion hostile to Christianity. “The Cult of Reason.” Thousands of Catholic and some Protestant clergy are executed.

1792----- Second Great Awakening: revival sweeps New England for 30 years.

1795----- Many American churches, including the Baptists, begin to divide over the issue of slave holding.

1797----- Methodists separate from the Church of England to form a distinct church. Christianity spreads to Nepal, Falkland Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Pitcairn Island, Sierra Leone, Norfolk Island, and Tonga.

1800-----Friedrich Schleiermacher publishes his first book, beginning Liberal Christianity movement.

1800-1823--- Pope Pius VII.

1801-1877--- Brigham Young, Mormon leader, colonized Utah.

1801----- French leader Napoleon Bonaparte reconciles with new pope temporarily (Concordat of 1801) and makes himself emperor in 1804. France reinvades Rome and takes Pius VII to France as a prisoner.

1807----- William Wilberforce, member of Parliament and devout Christian, leads Parliament

to abolish the slave trade in the British Empire.

1811-----The Campbell's begin Restoration Movement, gives rise to the Disciples of Christ

and some Church of Christ groups.

1811-----Dr. Hay's revision of Challoner's version.

1815-----Peter the Aleut, Orthodox Christian, tortured and martyred in Catholic, San Fran-

cisco, California.

1815-----Catholic Bible Society-NT, based on Challoner's.

1816-----Bishop Richard Allen, a former slave, founds the African Methodist Episcopal

Church, the first African-American denomination.

1816-1829---Challoner's 3rd revision, Dr. John Lingard's translation from Greek, using Vulgate,

when possible.

1819-----Thomas Jefferson produced the Jefferson Bible.

1820-1830--- George IV, King of England.

1822-----Earthquake in Aleppo, Asia Minor kills 22,000.

1823-1829--- Pope Leo XII.

1824-----English translation; of Wilhelm Gesenius'...*Handwörterbuch...*: Hebrew-English

Lexicon, Hendrickson Publishers.

1827----- John Nelson Darby of the Plymouth Brethren creates the first dispensational system.

1827-1830---April 6, Mormon Church of Christ (Mormonism) founded by Joseph Smith, as a result of reported visions, visitations, and commandment by God the Father, Jesus Christ, and later of the Angel, Moroni.

1828-----Plymouth Brethren founded, Dispensationalism.

1829-1831--- Pope Pius VIII.

1830-1837--- William IV, King of England.

1830-----Reported apparition of Mary in Paris, France, considered “worthy of belief” by

Catholic Church.

1830-----Charles Finney’s revivals lead to Second Great Awakening in America.

1831-1846--- Pope Gregory XVI.

1832-----Church of Christ (Disciples) organized, made up of Presbyterians in distress over

Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor.

1833-----John Keble’s sermon “National Apostasy” initiates the Oxford Movement in England.

1838-1839---Saxon Lutherans objecting to the Prussian Union emigrate from Germany to the

United States; settle in Perry County, Missouri. Leads to formation of the LC-MS.

1840----- David Livingstone, missionary, goes to Africa.

1844-----October 22, Great Disappointment, false prediction of Second Coming of Christ by Millerites.

1845-----Southern Baptist Convention formed in Augusta, Georgia.

1846-----Reported apparition of Mary in La Salette, France, considered “worthy of belief” by

the Catholic Church.

1848-----Epistle to the Easterns and Encyclical of the Eastern Patriarchs response.

1848-----Perfectionist movement in western New York state.

1852-1931--- Charles Taze Russell, founded the Jehovah’s Witnesses movement in the 1870’s.

1854-----Missionary, Hudson Taylor, arrives in China.

1854----- Baptist preacher Charles H. Spurgeon draws such great crowds that a church is built for him in England.

1854-----Immaculate Conception, defined as Catholic dogma. It states that Mary, Jesus’ mother, was free from original sin, a belief debated since the Middle Ages.

1855-----Soren Kierkegaard, founder of Christian existentialism.

1855----- Dwight L. Moody, converts and works with the YMCA.

1857-----September 11, Mormons, led by John D. Lee, massacre 120 Christian settlers at Mountain Meadows, Utah.

1858-----Reported apparition of Mary in Lourdes, France, considered “worthy of belief” by the Catholic Church.

1859----- Charles Darwin writes *Origin of the Species*.

1863----- Seventh-Day Adventists Church founded.

1864----- Catholics in Korea persecuted by revolutionaries.

1865-----Methodist preacher, William Booth, founds the Salvation Army, vowing to bring the Gospel into the streets, to the most desperate and needy. Hudson Taylor begins

China Inland Mission.

1865----- After the U.S. Civil War, many former slaves join with other African-Americans to start denominations in America.

1868-----Earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador kills 40,000.

1870-----Italy declared war on the Papal States. The Italian Army enters Rome. Papal States ceased to exist.

1869-1870--- Catholic First Vatican Council, 20th ecumenical, affirms and asserted doctrine of Papal Infallibility (ie. When a Pope speaks ex cathedra on faith or morals, he does so with the supreme Apostolic authority, which no Catholic may question or reject), but was rejected by the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland.

1871----- Reported apparition of Mary in Pontmain, France, considered “worthy of belief” by the Catholic Church.

1871-1878---German, Kulturkampf against Roman Catholicism.

1875-----Earthquake in Colombia, Venezuela.

1875-1879--- Christian Science and Jehovah's Witnesses founded. Both deny Christ's deity.

1878----- The Salvation Army is founded by William Booth and his wife, Catherine Munford, both Methodist preachers, to minister to the poor.

1878-1903--- Pope Leo XIII.

1878-----14-point creed of the Niagara Bible Conference, used by Fundamentalists.

1879----- Reported apparition of Mary in Knock, Ireland, considered "worthy of belief" by the

Catholic Church.

1879-----Church of Christ, Scientist founded in Boston by Mary Baker Eddy.

1880----- Moody leads the nondenominational Northfield Conferences, which emphasize holiness.

1881-1894--- Revised Version, called for by Church of England, used Greek based on Septuagint (B) and (S), Hebrew Massoretic text used in OT, follows Greek order of

words, greater accuracy than AV, includes Apocrypha, scholarship never disputed.

1884-----Charles Taze Russell founded Bible Student movement.

1885-----Baltimore Catechism.

1886-----Moody Bible Institute.

1887----- B.B. Warfield, Reformed theologian at Princeton.

1894-----The Kingdom of God is Within You, by Leo Tolstoy, start of Christian anarchism.

1895----- The five "fundamentals" of the faith are set forth by the Evangelical Alliance to

define the line between fundamentalism and modernism. They are the inerrancy of

Scripture, the deity of Jesus, the Virgin birth, Jesus' death providing substitution

atonement, Jesus' physical resurrection, and the imminent return.

1895----- Turks massacre 300,000 Armenian Christians.

1897-----Christian flag, conceived in Brooklyn, New York.

1898-1904--- Twentieth Century NT, changed order of books to chronological.

1891-1910--- Edward VII, King of England.

1899-----Gideons International founded.

1901-----American Standard Version, recension of the RV, included words/phrases preferred

by Americans, follows Greek order of words.

1901-----Pentecostal Church formed in Topeka, Kansas in reaction to loss of evangelical

Fervor among Methodists and other denominations.

1901-----Amy Carmichael, Irish missionary to India for 53 years, starts work at Donavur for children in danger. Boxer Rebellion: Chinese kill missionaries and converts. Many revivalists now preach, premillennialism.

1902-----Richard Weymouth NT, a careful literary translation.

1903-1914--- Pope Pius X, most recent Pope to be canonized.

1905-----French law on the separation of Church and State.

1906-----Albert Schweitzer publishes *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* (English translation 1910).

1906-1909---Azusa Street Revival in Los Angeles, CA., begins modern Pentecostal movement, led by William Seymour, emphasize living a holy life demonstrated by Spirit baptism

and evidenced by speaking in tongues. Beginnings of Pentecostalism.

1907-1912---Nikolai of Japan, Archbishop of Japanese Orthodox Church.

1909-----Scofield Reference Bible. Cyrus Scofield links verses from various books of the

Bible in an attempt to explain God's actions in human history, fitting history into

seven distinct spiritual eras (dispensations).

1910-1936--- George V, King of England.

1910-----Edinburgh Missionary Conference launches modern missions movement
and modern
ecumenical movement; 5-point statement of the Presbyterian General
Assembly, also
used by Fundamentalists.

1910-1915--- The Fundamentals, a 12-volume collection of essays by 64 British and
American
scholars and preachers, a foundation of Fundamentalism.

1913-----Catholic Encyclopedia.

1914-----Welsh Church Act-1914.

1914-----Iglesia ni Cristo incorporated in the Philippines.

1914----- Assemblies of God, and later Church of God and Four-Square Gospel
denominations, form in the wake of the Azusa Street revivals.

1915-1917---Armenian Genocide.

1913-1924--- James Moffat Bible, 1st one-man translation in almost 400 years.

1914-1922--- Pope Benedict XV.

1916-----Father Divine founded International Peace Mission movement.

1916-----The Assemblies of God rejected Acts 2:38 Petrine doctrine.

1917-----Reported apparition of Mary in Fatima, Portugal, “miracle of the sun”
witnessed by
between 70,000 and 100,000 people, considered “worthy of belief” by
Catholic
Church.

1917-----Restitution of the Moscow Patriarchy with Tikhon as patriarch.

1917----- Communism spreads anti-religious ideology through Europe, Asia, and
Latin America. Christianity is eradicated from education and worship. Millions
are imprisoned and killed.

1917-----True Jesus Church founded in Beijing.

1917----- America was in World War I.

1918-----Execution of Holy Martyrs of Russia, including the last tsar, Nicholas II, and his

wife, Alexandra Feodorovna.

1919----- World's Christian Fundamentals Association founded.

1919-----Karl Barth's *Commentary on Romans* is published, critiquing Liberal Christianity

and beginning the neo-orthodox movement.

1921-----Oxford Group founded at Oxford.

1922-1939--- Pope Pius XI.

1923-----Aimee Semple McPherson built Angelus Temple.

1925-----Scopes Trial, caused division among Fundamentalists.

1925-----United Church of Canada formed.

1925----- Billy Sunday, the "baseball preacher" preaches salvation and temperance revivals.

1926-----Father Charles Coughlin's first radio broadcast.

1927-----Pope Pius XI decrees *Comma Johanneum* open to dispute.

1927----- Mexico blasted open Catholic converts.

1929-----Lateran Treaty signed containing three agreements between kingdom of Italy and the Papacy.

1929-----The Great Stock Market Crash in America.

1930-----Rastafari movement founded on visit of Haile Selassie to Jamaica.

1931-----Christ the Redeemer (statue) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1932-----Reported apparition of Mary in Beauraing, Belgium, considered "worthy of belief"

by the Catholic Church.

1933-----Reported apparition of Mary in Banneux, Belgium, considered "worthy of belief" by

the Catholic Church.

1933-----Catholic Worker Movement founded.

1933----- Rise of Nazism, leading to World War II and the death of 6 million Jews and

millions of Christians. Adolph Hitler was made Chancellor of Germany.

He was a

Roman Catholic-baptized at Linz. Some top Nazi leaders were Catholic.

Hitler

devised Genocide against the Jews. The Catholic Church had a

Concordat with

Nazi Germany's Adolph Hitler.

1934-----Herbert W. Armstrong founded Radio Church of God.

1934-----Wycliffe Bible Translators is founded by Cam Townsend. Wycliff and other organizations translate the Bible into other languages. In 1914 there are portions of the Bible in 600 languages. By 1980, the Bible is translated into more than 1600 languages.

1935-----Dr. Frank C. Laubach, known as "The Apostle to the Illiterates." Working in the

Philippines, developed a literacy program that continues to teach millions of people

To read.

1935-----Rahlf's critical edition of the Koine Greek Septuagint.

1936-----Edward VIII, King of England, acceded and abdicated.

1936-1952--- George VI, King of England.

1936-----Westminster NT, unofficial Catholic Version (not commissioned by the Hierarchy).

1939-----Southern and Northern U.S. branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, along with

the Methodist Protestant Church reunite to form The Methodist Church.

Slavery

had

divided the Church in the 1800's.

1939-1958--- Pope Pius XII.

1940-----Monumento Nacional de Santa Cruz del Valle de los Caidos, world's

largest

CROSS,

152.4 meters high.

1941-----December 7, Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. World War II begins.

1945-----Roman Catholic sex abuse cases begins.

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1945-----Dietrich Bonhoeffer is executed by the Nazis for plotting to kill Hitler.

1945-----Ludwig Muller.

1945-----In September, The Pentecostal Church Incorporated, and The Pentecostal Assemblies

of Jesus Christ, merged and formed The UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INC,

Located at Hazlewood, Missouri.

1945-1955--- Knox Version, from Vulgate, asked for by English Hierarchy.

1946-1952--- Revised Standard Version, revision of AV, "based on consonantal Hebrew text" for

OT and best available texts for NT, done in response to changes in English usage

1947-----*Uneasy Conscience of Modern Fundamentalism* by Carl F.H. Henry, a landmark of

Evangelicalism versus Fundamentalism in the U.S.

1947-----Oral Roberts founded Evangelistic Association.

1947-1949---Discovery of Qumran (Essences ?) scroll, aka Dead Sea Scrolls.

1948-----World Council of Churches is founded.

1948----- May 17, Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel, proclaiming to be a nation.

1949-----Evangelist Billy Graham preaches his first Los Angeles crusade.

1949-----Basic English Bible, only 1000 words, simple, and direct style.

1949----- World Council of Churches is formed from all Christian denominations except the Roman Catholics.

1950-----Assumption of Mary decreed by Pope Pius XII.

1950----- Start of the Korean War.

- 1951-----*The Last Temptation*, a fictional account of the life of Jesus written by Nikos Kazantzakis, wherein Christ's divinity is juxtaposed with his humanity, is published,
and promptly banned in many countries.
- 1952-----Novum Testamentum Graece, critical edition of Greek NT, basis of modern translations.
- 1952----- Present. Elizabeth II, Queen of England.
- 1954-----Unification Church and Scientology founded. Neither accepts the Trinity or the deity of Jesus Christ.
- 1954-----U.S. Pledge of Allegiance modified by Act of Congress from "one nation, indivisible" to one nation under God, indivisible."
- 1956-----In God We Trust designated U.S. national motto.
- 1956-----Anchor Bible Series.
- 1956-----The Ten Commandments (1956 film).
- 1957-----United Church of Christ founded by ecumenical union of Congregationalists and Evangelical & Reformed, representing Calvinists and Lutherans.
- 1957-----English translation of Walter Bauer's *Worterbuch...: A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*, University of Chicago Press.
- 1958-1963--- Pope John XXIII.
- 1958-----J. B. Phillip's NT, uses only commonly spoken language.
- 1959-----Statement of Faith (United Church of Christ).
- 1959-----Family Radio founded.
- 1959----- Start of the Vietnam War.
- 1961----- New English Bible, renders original Basic English Bible for private use.
- 1962-1965--- Catholic Second Vatican Council, 21st ecumenical, announced by Pope John XXIII, in 1959, produced 16 documents, which became official Roman Catholic

teaching after approval by the Pope, purpose: to renew “ourselves and the flocks committed to us.”

1963-----Martin Luther King leads a civil rights march in Washington, D.C.

1963-----C. S. Lewis dies, November 22.

1963-----Campaign by Madalyn Murray O’Hair results in U.S. Supreme Court ruling pro-

hibiting reading of Bible, in public schools.

1963-1978--- Pope Paul VI.

1964----- Baptist minister Martin Luther King Jr. receives Nobel Peace Prize for civil rights efforts.

1965-----Rousas John Rushdoony founds Chalcedon Foundation.

1966-----RSV Catholic Edition, a joint effort between Catholics and the Church of England, a

big step towards a common Catholic/Protestant Bible.

1966-----Jerusalem Bible, translation from original languages, based on Bible de Jerusalem,

Catholic Version.

1967-----Israel 6-Day War.

1968-----United Methodist Church formed with union of Methodist Church & Evangelical

United Brethren Church, becoming the largest Methodist/Wesleyan Church in the

world.

1969-----Man on the Moon. Neil Armstrong first man on the moon.

1970-----Mass of Paul VI, replaces Tridentine Mass.

1970-----Confraternity Version, new Catholic translation from the originals, which began

before 1939, as a translation from the Vulgate, but ending up as a new translation from

the Hebrew (OT) and Greek (NT).

1970-----The Late, Great Planet Earth, futurist book by Hal Lindsey.

1971-----New American Standard Bible, updated the ASV, using recent Hebrew and Greek textual discoveries.

1971-----*The Exorcist*, a novel of demonic possession and the mysteries of the Catholic faith, is published.

1974-----Jim Baker founds PTL television ministry.

1975-----Bruce Metzger's, *Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament*.

1977-----New Perspective on Paul.

1978-----Pope John Paul I.

1978-----New International Version of the Bible is first published (revised in 1984), using a variety of Greek texts, Masoretic Hebrew texts, and current English style.

1978-2005---Pope John Paul III, reaffirmed conservative moral traditions (*The Splendor of Truth*) and the forbidding of women in the priesthood.

1979-----Moral Majority founded by Jerry Falwell.

1979-1982?--New King James Bible, complete revision of 1611 AV, updates archaisms while retaining style.

1981?-----Reported apparitions of Mary in Madjugorje, Yugoslavia, not yet approved/dis-approved by the Catholic Church.

1982----- The Israeli President and Cabinet accused the Vatican of being the murder cult headquarters for Jew killers, and denounced its six year "silence" during the holocaust.

1985-----Jesus Seminar founded.

1985-----*Jesus and Judaism* published by E. P. Sanders, won Grawemeyer Prize for best religious book of the 80's.

- 1989-----New Revised Standard Version.
- 1991----- Start of the Gulf War.
- 1992-----Catechism of the Catholic Church.
- 1994-----Declaration of cooperation between Evangelicals and Catholics.
- 1994-----Porvoo Communion.
- 1994-----Answers In Genesis, founded by Ken Ham.
- 1996-----Benjamin Netanyahu was elected prime minister of Israel on May 29, 1996.
- 1997-----Mother Teresa died. Pope John Paul II apologizes for the Roman Catholic Church's lack of moral leadership during the Holocaust.
- 1998-----Raymond E. Brown, Catholic scholar, died.
- 1998----- The Jesus Film, is seen by more than 5 billion people since 1979.
- 2000-----January 1, marked the turn of the 21st century. Celebrations world wide.
- 2001-----September 11, New York Twin Towers fell.
- 2001-----The Way of the Master founded.
- 2003-----Dan Brown writes *The Da Vinci Code*, criticized because of historical inaccuracy of the life of Jesus.
- 2003----- March 2003 to the present, Iraq War.
- 2004-----The Passion of Christ movie released. Depicts Jesus' suffering, death, and resurrection.
- 2005----- Pope Benedict XVI elected. April 18, 2005
- 2006----- Gospel of Judas shown on T.V. (discovered in the 1970's).
- 2009----- Barak Hussein Obama elected president, first black president for the U.S.
- 2012----- On May 9, 2012, US president Obama approves gay marriages. Opens the doors for
 legal sodomy marriages in many states in America. Gays say, "marriages are based
 on love, not gender." Obama the leader of the Sodomites.
- 2012----- November 29. The United Nations recognized statehood to Palestine, declared Israel
 as a occupying power. Abbas Mahmoud declared the West Bank should

be given to

the Palestinians, and East Jerusalem as their capital.

2013----- Pope Francis I, elected March 13, 2013.

2014----- Pope Francis visits Jerusalem, May 25, 26th.

2015----- Pope Francis makes first visit to USA. September 22, 2015. He visit's the UN, New

York and Pennsylvania, thousands flock to see him.

2015-----Sept. 29th Abbas Mahmoud at the UN urging them to condemn Israel for their

occupation of the land, and wants East Jerusalem as their capital for their

Palestinian

State. Wants Israel to quit building settlements on their supposed land.

Claims

Palestinians are a peace loving people and Israel is not.

2015-----October 20th. Violence erupts in Jerusalem. Palestinians say Israel is occupying their

land and want also to declare the Wailing Wall as part of the Al Aska mosque,

denying Israel the right to assemble there. They want Israel to evacuate back to the

pre 1967 borders.

2015-----Nov. 13th. Bombings by terrorists in Paris, France, killing and wounding hundreds.

2016-----March 2nd. Thousands of Christians are being killed by ISIS in Syria, Turkey and

Iraq. Many of them are fleeing to the countries of Europe. Some are coming to the

U.S.

2016-----March 22nd. Bombings by terrorists in Brussels killing and wounding many.

2016-----December 23rd. The United Nations condemns new Israeli settlements on the west

bank, says Israel is in “flagrant violation” of international law.

2017-----January 20th. Donald J. Trump elected president of the US, many demonstrations in

the streets of US.

2017-----May 22nd, President Donald J. Trump visits Israel and is the first US president to visit

the wailing wall in Jerusalem.

2017-----December 6, President Trump is the first president to recognize Jerusalem as the

capital of Israel, He plans to move the U.S. embassy from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem.

Riots erupt among Muslim nations. The UN Security Council condemns Trump’s

act. The head of the PLO asks the UN to declare a Palestinian State and recognize

East Jerusalem as their Capital.

2017-----Dec. 21, 2017, The UN formally approves a resolution condemning the US re-

cognition of Jerusalem an Israeli capital.

2018-----May 14, 2018, President Donald Trump moves U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. Many

Palestinians riot and are killed.

2018-----June 11, 2018, President Trump meets with Kim jun Un of North Korea in Singapore. First US president to meet a North Korean leader in person.

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