

BC

- 2166 Abraham is born
- 1875 Israel in Egypt
- 1529 Aaron is born
- 1526 Moses is born
- 1486 Moses flees to the land of Midian - Acts 7:23
- 1446 Moses stands before Pharaoh - Exodus 7:7
- 1446 Israel celebrates the first Passover in the wilderness
- 1406 Moses dies and appoints Joshua as the leader of Israel - Deuteronomy 34:7
- 1406 Conquest of Canaan begins
- 1230 The Merneptah Stele mentions Pharaoh's victory over Israel in Canaan (this stele is dated to 1230 BC)
- 1100 Eli becomes priest in Shiloh until 1060 BC
- 1060 Samuel the prophet judges Israel
- 1051 Saul becomes king of Israel (reigns 40 years until 1011)
- 1011 David becomes king of Israel (reigns 40 years until 971)
- 971 Solomon, David's son, becomes king of Israel (reigns 40 years until 931)
- 960 Solomon completes the building of the temple in Jerusalem
- 931 Solomon's son Rehoboam is king of Israel but the kingdom becomes divided (reigns until 913);
- 931 Jeroboam rebels and reigns as king of the northern 10 tribes; Judah and Benjamin form the southern monarchy;
- 874 Ahab is king of Israel and the 10 tribes in the north until 853; marries Jezebel in 870
- 870 Elijah the prophet prophesies until 845
- 845 Elijah is taken to heaven and Elisha takes over as prophet until 800
- 841 Inscription on stela found at Tel Dan in northern Israel in 1993 mentions "the king of the house of David"; this was probably recounts a campaign of Hazael of Damascus in which he defeated both Jehoram of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah.
- 781 The prophet Jonah prophesies
- 765 Amos prophesies until 754
- 760 Isaiah prophesies until 673
- 758 Hosea prophesies until 725
- 738 Micah prophesies until 698
- 722 The Kingdom of Israel in the north is invaded by Assyria and the inhabitants are deported to Assyria; the Assyrians resettle people from other lands in Israel who become known as Samaritans; 2 Kings 15:29 In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglathpileser king of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abelbethmaachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria.
- 716 Hezekiah is king over Judah and Benjamin until 687
- 658 Nahum prophesies until 615
- 640 Zephaniah prophesies until 626

- 627 Jeremiah prophesies until 582
- 622 Ezekiel prophesies until 570
- 620 Daniel prophesies until about 524
- 608 Habakkuk prophesies until 598
- 605 Babylonians invade Judah. Some Jews taken to Babylon.
- 586 King Nebuchadnezzar burns the Temple. The Temple and Jerusalem are destroyed. More Jews deported to Babylon
- 538 Zechariah prophesies until 509
- 538 King Cyrus of Persia allows Jews to return to their land; Zerubbabel and Joshua the priest start to rebuild the temple
- 536 Rebuilding of the Temple begins
- 520 Haggai prophesies
- 464 Malachi prophesies. Artaxerxes I reigns until 424
- 457 Ezra the priest sent to Judah
- 450 Joel prophesies
- 444 Nehemiah leads some Jews back to Palestine; he governs Judah until 432
- 332 Alexander the Great conquers Palestine
- 323 Ptolemy governs Egypt
- 200 Dead Sea Scrolls written until 100 AD
- 167 Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) desecrates the temple in Jerusalem and dies in 164
- 167 Maccabees revolt until 142; Judas Maccabeus recaptures the temple
- 44 Julius Caesar assassinated.
- 41 Marc Antony names Herod the Great king of Judea.
- 37 Herod the Great begins his reign for Rome over Judea until 4 BC
- 29 Octavian, nephew of Julius Caesar conferred the title of *Augustus* by the Senate.
- 20 Schools of Hillel and Shammai founded.
- 19 Herod begins to rebuild the Temple.
- 5-4 Jesus (and John the Baptist 6 months earlier Luke 1:36) are born.
 - Mary and Joseph, warned of God by an angel, flee to Egypt (Matthew 2:7 to 2:15)
 - Herod slaughters all Jewish children 2 years old and under (Matthew 2:16 to 2:18)
 - Herod the Great dies; succeeded by Archelaus. (Matthew 2:19 to 2:23)
- AD**
- 1 Paul Born?
- 5 John the Apostle born?
 - Annas becomes High Priest.
 - Archelaus deposed by Augustus and replaced by Herod Antipas in Judea. Philip reigns in Iturea.
 - Territories of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea come under direct imperial control as the Roman province of Judea.
- 7 A young Jesus at 12 years old (Luke 2:42) astounds the religious leaders in the Temple with his wisdom.

- 8 The School of Shammai (the dominant group of Pharisees in the 1st century), issues 18 edicts meant to create forced separation between Jews and Gentiles. These edicts will be accepted by most Jews and will form the basis for the opposition by "the Jews" and the "Pharisees" to the mission of Jesus and the Apostles.
- A number of rabbis from the school of Hillel (called "prophets" in the Talmud) are murdered by Zealots sympathetic to Shammai.
- 10 Hillel (founder of the Pharisee School of Hillel) dies; succeeded by his son Shimon.
- 14 Augustus dies; Tiberius succeeds him as emperor.
- 15 Annas removed as High Priest and son-in-law Caiaphas eventually succeeds him.
- 26 Pontius Pilate becomes Procurator of Judea.
- John the Baptist begins his ministry.
 - Herod Antipas marries his brother's wife. Sometime after John, Jesus begins His ministry.
- 27-28 John the Baptist imprisoned by Herod. Afterwards he is beheaded by Herod.
- 29 Jesus is at the Feast of Tabernacles and the Feast of Dedication.
- 30 Jesus crucified (Wednesday, April 14 on Passover) and resurrected three days and three nights later. The Hebrew calendar makes a day start at sundown and end at the sundown of the following day, making Jesus' resurrection on Sunday, after He was in the grave Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday days, that is, three days and three nights. Thus Jesus rose sometime after sundown on Saturday, and before morning on Sunday.
- Shammai (founder of the Pharisee school of Shammai) dies.
 - Jesus is alive 40 days (Acts 1:3) after his resurrection appearing to many on earth and then ascends into heaven.
 - Pentecost happens 10 days later. The church begins its ministry. Apostles and disciples number 120 at this time (Acts 1:15. After Peter's speech the number grew to over 3000 (Acts 2:41).
 - Sometime later Peter when Peter and John went up to the temple at the hour of prayer at three in the afternoon God used them to heal the blind man and after Peter spoke to the people their number grew to about 5000 (Acts 3:1 to 4:4). In Acts 5:14 more and more believed.
 - In Acts 6:1 it is stated that the number of disciples was increasing. At this time the first deacons were appointed. Again in Acts 6:7 it is stated that the word of God spread, and a large number of priests became obedient to the faith.
- 31 Gamaliel, head of the Sanhedrin, encourages tolerance of the Christians.
- 33 Steven stoned.
- The school of Shammai attempts a power play, expelling all non-Hebrew Jews from Jerusalem. The Christians except for the apostles (Acts 8: 1) are swept up in this and are scattered abroad, preaching the word everywhere throughout Judea and Samaria while the Hebrew Apostles remain in Jerusalem.
 - Phillip preaches the Gospel in Samaria. A great persecution broke out at this time. After Phillip preaches in Samaria many are healed and delivered of evil spirits. And many believe so that Samaria is said to have "accepted the word of God" (Acts 8:14).
 - After Phillip calls for Peter and John to lay hands on those who believed to receive the Holy Spirit, and they arrive and do so, the Spirit tells him to through an angel to "Go south to the road – the desert road – that goes down from Jerusalem to Gaza. As he is going he meets and preaches to an Ethiopian eunuch and baptizes him after he believes (Acts 8:26 –40). And Phillip "found" himself at Azotus. Guess where the Ethiopian eunuch went.
- 36 Pilate butchers a group of Samaritans and is relieved of his position as Procurator for this act, and his treatment of Herod Agrippa;
- James, brother of John, martyred by Herod.
- 37 Tiberius dies;
- Caligula succeeds him as emperor.
 - Caiaphas removed as High Priest by Pilate's successor Vitellius;
 - Jonathan succeeds him.
 - Peter visits Antioch.
 - Paul persecutes the Christians but undergoes conversion (Acts 9:1-30), thereafter going immediately to Arabia and coming back to Damascus and spending three years there, eventually becoming the target of an assassination attempt (Galatians 1:15-24). Then he went up to Jerusalem and Barnabas introduced him to the apostles for they were afraid of him, not believing he was a disciple. But he witnessed powerfully to the Grecian Jews and soon they tried to kill him. So the brothers there took him down to Ceasearea and sent him off to Tarsus (Acts 9:26-30). The church throughout Judea, Samaria, and Galilee had peace, strengthened and encouraged by the Holy Spirit; it grew in numbers living in the fear of the Lord (Acts 9:31).
 - The first Gentile converts are recorded as a result of Peter's vision and ministry to the house of Cornelius (Acts 10:

- 1-48). They spoke with tongues and praised God.
 - The other apostles acknowledged Gentile conversion after hearing Peter's story (Acts 11:18).
 - As a result of the persecution that arose because of Stephen, those who had been scattered traveled as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch. In Phoenicia and Cyprus they told the message only to Jews. But in Antioch they began to tell the Greeks also telling them the good news about Jesus (Acts 11: 19-21). And a great number of the Greeks believed.
- 40-44 Paul went down to Jerusalem and spent 15 days with Peter and saw James the Lord's brother but none of the other apostles (Galatians 1: 18-24).
- When the apostles in Jerusalem heard about the Gentile conversion in Antioch, they sent them Baranabas (Acts 11: 22). When he came a great number were won to the Lord (Acts 11: 24).
 - Barnabas went and got Saul in Tarsus and for a year Paul and Barnabas taught the church at Antioch.
 - The disciples were first called Christians here in Antioch (Acts 11: 25-26). The term *Christian* comes to be used there for Believers.
- 40-41 Caligula orders a statue of himself placed in the Temple at Jerusalem but is assassinated before the order is carried out. Claudius is declared emperor by the Praetorian Guard.
- James, brother of John, beheaded.
- 44 Agrippa I dies (Acts 12: 21-23). But the word of God continued to spread and increase (Acts 12: 24).
- Paul visited Jerusalem a second time with Barnabas on a benevolent mission during the famine under Claudius, bearing a collection of the Christians at Antioch for the brethren in Judea.
- 45-50 First missionary trip of Paul and Barnabas to Cypress (Acts 13, 14). Ananias appointed High Priest. They were sent off by the Holy Spirit (Acts 13: 1-4).
- On Cyprus the pro-consul believes.
 - When they got to Psidian Antioch they spoke and many Gentiles believed (Acts 13: 48). Then the word of God spread through the whole region (Acts 13: 49). Great numbers of Jews and Gentiles believed (Acts 14: 1).
 - In Derbe they win a large number of disciples (Acts 14: 21). Elders were appointed in each church (Acts 14: 23).
- 50 Council of Jerusalem deals with the subject of circumcision in the church Acts 15: 1-35). Some believers who were Pharisees stood up and said you had to be circumcised and obey the law of Moses. Peter speaks and says that it is by grace that both Jew and Gentile are saved. James--not Peter--issues a decree that the Gentiles are relieved from following the Torah and becoming circumcised. You don't have to be circumcised to be saved.
- Claudius expels the Jews from Rome as tension between orthodox and Christian Jews flares up in violence.
- 51-54 Paul and Barnabas separate over young John Mark.
- Paul undertakes second missionary journey with Silas, tours churches he established on the first missionary journey, and moved to Greece after the Macedonian vision.
 - He picked up Timothy, a young convert.
 - He spends 18 months in Corinth (Acts 18: 11).
 - Paul's, fourth visit to Jerusalem is in spring.
 - He has a short stay at Antioch (Acts 18:22).
 - The epistles of 1st and 2nd Thessalonians were written.
 - Gamaliel dies.
 - Matthew's Gospel possibly written in Aramaic, to be followed by a Greek translation after Mark's Gospel makes use of it.
 - Agrippa II made king of Chalcis by Claudius. Felix appointed procurator of Judea (Acts 23).
- 54-58 Paul enters (autumn, 54) on his third missionary journey, occupying about four years.
- Paul goes to Ephesus and stays there 2 years (Acts 19: 10) so that all the Jews and Greeks who lived in the province of Asia heard the word of the Lord. He stayed in Ephesus at the close of the year 54 and actually stayed a total of 3 years. Paul at Ephesus, 54 to 57. Act_19:1-41).
 - Revolt of the Sicarii, headed by an Egyptian (Act_21:38).
 - Nero is Emperor.
 - Paul writes to the Galatians from Ephesus or from some part of Greece on his journey to Corinth (57 - Act_20:1-38).
 - Paul writes First Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus; starts for Macedonia and writes Second Epistle to the Corinthians from Macedonia.
 - During this period he wrote the epistles to the Galatians, Corinthians, and Romans.
 - The word of the Lord spread widely and grew in power. Then Paul heads back to Jerusalem.
- 54 Claudius poisoned and succeeded by Nero (whose real name was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus).
- 55 The "Egyptian" (see Acts 21:37) and thousands of Jews slain during a re-enactment of Exodus.

- 58 Paul tried before Festus, appeals to Caesar and sent to Rome for two years; evidently Nero finds him innocent of wrongdoing. Or, more specifically, Afranius Burrus, the Praetorian Prefect who appears to have treated Paul well and who also, with the Stoic Seneca, kept Nero on a reasonably benign path. According to Tacitus, Nero did not judge cases personally appealed to him, delegating that to the Praetorian Prefect. Paul's second judgment, in which he was found guilty and martyred, would have been under Gaius Ofonius Tigellinus, Burrus' replacement from 62AD, who was noted as a particularly odious and cruel Sicilian.
- 60-63 Gospel of Luke, Colossians, and Ephesians written.
- 62 James, head of the Jerusalem church, stoned and clubbed to death. Simeon, son of Cleopas, succeeds him.
 - Books of Ephesians and Colossians written.
 - Mark, who heads the church in Alexandria, gives up the position to Annianus.
- 63 Jews begin forming rebellion against Roman rule. Philemon written.
- 64 Rome burns; Nero blames the Christians and severe persecution begins.
 - Book of Acts written.
 - Matthias stoned to death.
- 65 1st and 2nd Peter written.
- 65-67 1st Timothy, 2nd Timothy, and Book of Hebrews written.
 - Book of Jude written?
- 67 Simeon leads the Christian Jews out of Jerusalem into the Decapolis as the rebellion against Rome formally starts;
 - Paul martyred by Nero. Peter also was martyred in Rome according to Catholic tradition.
 - According to Catholic tradition, Linus succeeds Peter as pope of Rome.
 - Mark martyred.
- 68-69 Nero commits suicide, resulting in a quick succession of emperors--Galba, Vitellius, Otho, and finally Vespasian.
- 70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus. A Heavenly voice is supposedly heard in Yavneh declaring that the Jews should follow the teachings of Hillel over Shammai.
- 71 The Romans cut down every tree in Israel and salt the land to punish the Jews for the rebellion.
- 73 Masada taken, and the assassins who have held out against the Romans commit suicide. The Christian Jews return to Jerusalem.
- 79 Vespasian dies; succeeded by son Titus.
- 80 1st John written.
- 81 Domitian succeeds Titus as emperor; eventually begins severe persecution of Christians after an assassination attempt.
- 85 2nd and 3rd John written.
A sect mentioned in the Book of Revelation that will impact Christianity forever after arises in Pergamum known as the *Nicolaitans*. Taking their name from Nicholas of Antioch, an early church elder mentioned in the Book of Acts, they will promote a number of false doctrines. Their lasting impact will be to greatly elevate the priesthood above the laity which will give birth to the Catholic and Orthodox hierarchies. The very name *Nicolaitan* translated means to *conquer laity*.
- 90 Rabbis Johanan ben Zakkai, Gamaliel II and Simeon (not the Simeon who heads the Christian church in Jerusalem) re-establish the Sanhedrin and expel all Christians from the synagogues. They also forbid the reading of the 10 Commandments in synagogues, possibly because Gentile Christians were claiming these were the laws they should live their lives by.
 - The Didache written.
- 90-95 Epistles of John written.
- 96 Domitian assassinated.
 - Book of Revelation and Gospel of John written.
 - Pope Clement of Rome writes a rebuke to the church at Corinth--the cornerstone of Catholic assertion that the Roman church has authority over all Christian churches.
- 100 John, last of the Apostles, dies in Ephesus.
- 107 Simeon, bishop of Jerusalem and last verifiable relative of Jesus, martyred at the ripe old age of 120.
 - First recorded use of the term "Catholic church" by Ignatius.

- 125 First recorded instance of a prayer to Mary.
- 132 Bar Kochba proclaimed Messiah by Jewish leaders and revolt forms against Roman rule; the Christians do not participate.
- 135 Last vestiges of Jewish self-rule eliminated by the Romans as the rebellion is crushed.
- The Temple is given over to Zeus.
 - The first Gentile bishop, Marcus, appointed over the Jewish Christians in Jerusalem (the 15 previous bishops had been fully Jewish, and Torah observant).
- 169 Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna and disciple of John, martyred.
- 175 The term *Old Testament* is first used by the bishop of Sardis in reference to the Tanakh.
- 180 Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyon, becomes the first post-Apostolic church father to assert primacy of the church in Rome over all other churches.
- 185 Origen forbids teaching from Jewish sources.
- 200 Christian ministers for the first time are called *priests*. Judah ben Nasi, of the school of Hillel, begins codifying Jewish philosophies and commentaries in the *Mishna*.
- 201 First specific Christian church *building* erected in Syria.
- 256 Pope Steven becomes the first head of the Roman church to openly declare succession to Peter and to hold supremacy over all church bishops.
- 260 First noted instance of Christians praying to the saints (Peter & Paul) for intercession.
- 300 By this point, only the clergy are permitted to speak from the pulpit. (In earlier centuries, both clergy and lay people were permitted to teach the Scriptures).
- 301 Armenia becomes the first Christian nation.
- 312 Constantine superficially converts to Christianity after a dream leads him to a military victory. He remains polytheistic until his death, even striking coins to honor Apollo.
- 313 Constantine and Licinius issued the Edict of Milan granting religious toleration and freedom for persecuted Christians.
- 318 Jewish representatives meet with Pope Sylvester to complain about Gentile Bishops being appointed in key Middle East cities, and ask for acknowledgment that the Jerusalem church is the Mother church. They are rebuffed.
- 321 Constantine declares Sunday the official Christian sabbath day.
- 324 Constantine moves the capital to Constantinople, leaving the bishop of Rome the most powerful man in Italy.
- 325 Council of Nicea meets to codify Christian doctrines in response to growing heresies--Jewish bishops are specifically excluded from the meeting. Doctrine of the Trinity formally acknowledged--in some cases with bishops threatened with death if they do *not* accept it.
- 337 Christianity becomes the official state religion of Rome. Constantine finally receives baptism as a Christian (from heretical Arian priests), and dies on Pentecost.
- 338 Jewish calendar converted to solar calendar.
- 343 The Council of Serdicia gives preference to the bishop of Rome--Pope Justin--in mediating over the Eastern churches which are embroiled in Arian heresies.
- 349 John Chrysostom is born in Antioch, Turkey.
- 350 Codex Vaticanus, the first complete Bible, is written.
- 351 The Jews revolt against the Roman emperor Gallus in a losing war.
- 353 Emperor Constantius orders the closing of all pagan temples of the Empire.
- 354 Augustine is born on November 13 in Thagaste, Algeria.
- 359 Jewish calendar established in its present form by Rabbi Hillel.
- 364 Council of Laodicea anathematizes Christians who keep a 7th day Sabbath.

- 367 Athanasius forms the first true canon of New Testament Scripture.
- 380 The Edict of Thessalonica was issued by the three Roman emperors, Theodosius I, Gratian, and Valentinian II on February 27 which made Nicene Christianity the state religion of the Roman Empire.
- 385 Pope Siricius forbids bishops, priests and deacons from having sex.
- 395 The Roman Empire divides into two portions, the Eastern being Byzantium.
- 397 Augustine's council decrees there are 27 books in the official New Testament.
- 400 The *Gamara* (Babylonian Talmud) written. Statues are starting to appear in churches with regularity.
- 404 Jerome publishes the Vulgate, the Latin translation of the Old and New Testaments.
- 407 John Chrysostom dies on September 14, in Comana Pontica, Turkey.
- 425 The Jewish Sanhedrin in Tiberius abolished for good by the Romans, acting under Catholic pressure.
- 430 Augustine dies on August 28 in Hippo Regius, (Annaba) Algeria.
- 431 Council of Ephesus formally acknowledges Mary is the mother of God and that Jesus was God in the flesh.
- 451 Council of Chalcedon gives the same authority to the Bishop of Constantinople as to the bishop of Rome, the beginning of the eventual schism between the Eastern and Western churches.
- 460 Pope Leo forbids priests to marry.
- 476 Western Empire comes to an end; the Catholic church now free of civil interference.
- 491 Armenian orthodox church declares independence from Rome and Byzantium.
- 500 The word *pope*, formerly applied to all church bishops, now is used solely by the Bishop of Rome.
- 529 Justinian abolishes the philosophical schools of Athens, wiping out the last vestiges of paganism in the Empire.
- 591 Pope Gregory forbids forced conversion of Jews.
- 607 Pope Boniface III petitions Emperor Phocas to decree that "the See of Blessed Peter the Apostle should be the head of all the Churches" and that the title of "Universal Bishop" should be reserved exclusively for the bishop of Rome, in opposition to the bishop of Constantinople.
- 613 Jews refusing Christian baptism are ordered out of Spain.
- 614 Jews are allowed by the conquering Persians to return to Jerusalem after centuries of banishment. With Jewish participation, tens of thousands of Christians are martyred.
- 625 Mohammad begins the Koran.
- 638 Jerusalem captured by Moslems.
- 640 The Moslems burn the famed Library of Alexandria .
- 688 The Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar) is built by Abd al-Malik on the Temple mount, where Mohammed supposedly ascended into Heaven.
- 721 Pope Leo II orders forced baptism of Jews.
- 787 Second Council of Nicea approves of statues in churches, and their veneration.
- 1032 Pope Benedict IX, a teenage boy, made Pope through bribery. He becomes perhaps the worst pope in recorded history and is driven out of Rome by an enraged populace.
- 1054 The Eastern and Roman church separate with both popes excommunicating each other.
- 1095 The first of eventually seven crusades begin in the Holy Land at the behest of Pope Urban II.
- 1135 Maimonides, father of modern Sephardic Judaism, born; his writings forever influence both Judaism and Islam.
- 1206 St Dominic is supposedly given the rosary by the Virgin Mary.

- 1208 St. Francis of Assisi renounces wealth to follow Christ.
1232. Pope Gregory IX appoints the first Inquisitors.
- 1263 Rabbi Moshe Ben Nachmon wins a theological debate in Barcelona over Catholic scholars and is driven out of Spain. Jews thereafter, while forced into theological debates, are restricted in the way they may present arguments.
- 1272 The last crusade ends.
- 1290 The Jews are expelled from England by Edward "Longshanks" (the evil king in *Braveheart*)
- 1303 Pope Boniface VIII issues the first papal letter to the Christian church; this is the first *de facto* use of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, although it isn't formally ratified until the 1800s.
- 1330 John Wycliffe born in Yorkshire, England
- 1357 Earliest verifiable record of the Shroud of Turin.
- 1360 John Hus born in Husinec, Czechia
- 1382 John Wycliffe publishes the first English Bible translated from the Vulgate.
- 1384 John Wycliffe died December 31, in Lutterworth, United Kingdom. He was a priest who wanted to translate the Bible into English, the common language of the people. He was successful translating directly from the Latin Vulgate.
- 1415 John Hus died on July 6, in Konstanz, Germany. He was a priest, but held similar views to Wycliffe. He is also known as a reformer. He was burned at the stake while singing praise to God.
- 1451 Pope Nicholas V bans social contact between Christians and Jews.
- 1453 Constantinople falls to the Moslems.
- 1456 Gutenberg Bible printed.
- 1478 Spanish Inquisition begun by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, resulting in the deaths of an undetermined number of people. (Recent research has suggested the number was actually very small, and that the vast numbers of victims claimed to have died at the hands of the Inquisition is attributable to English propaganda of the time.)
- 1488 Pope Eugenius IV prohibits anti-Jewish sermons.
- 1492 The Jews are expelled from Spain.
- 1494 William Tyndale born in England.
- 1508 Martin Luther has the revelation that a man is saved by faith in Christ alone, apart from either works or the Sacraments.
- 1516 Pope Paul IV creates Jewish ghettos in Venice.
- 1517 Luther nails his 95 theses to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg.
- 1521 Luther excommunicated.
- 1525 Luther marries Katherina von Bora on June 13
- 1535 John Calvin writes his famed work, *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*. Calvin's writings will forever influence the Protestant movement from that time forward. Before his death, Calvin himself will cold-heartedly execute (in some cases by torture) more than 50 people he considers heretics.
- 1536 William Tyndale burned at the stake in the Duchy of Brabant, England for translating the Bible into English. He did not finish the translation, but his was notable because he translated from the Hebrew and Greek manuscripts.
- 1540 Ignatius founds the Jesuit order.
- 1541 The Moslems seal up the Golden Gate to prevent, as Jewish tradition asserts, the entrance point of the Messiah into Jerusalem.
- 1545 Council of Trent forms to respond to the schism started by Luther, eventually ratifying a number of key doctrines which affect the Catholic church to this day. Included are: Faith alone is not sufficient for salvation; Scripture and tradition hold equal value; the seven Sacraments are necessary for salvation; Transubstantiation formally acknowledged; priests forbidden to marry; Catholic canon of Scripture formally ratified.

- 1546 Luther dies.
- 1562 Pope Gregory introduces his famed calendar, changing the New Year from April 1 to January 1.
- 1604 The bisexual King James of England (actually a Scot) commissions his namesake Bible to be printed.
- 1609 The Baptist church founded in opposition to infant baptism.
- 1611 First appearance of the King James Bible.
- 1633 Galileo is forced to renounce his teachings.
- 1636 Harvard founded as a religious college.
- 1655 Cromwell permits the Jews to return to England.
- 1670 Jews banished from Austria.
- 1827 Joseph Smith founds the Mormon church.
- 1831 London Presbyterian pastor Edward Irving and associates start the Pentecostal/Charismatic movement by encouraging Spiritual Gifts at Regents Square Presbyterian Church.
- 1861 Vatican Council I affirms Papal Infallibility when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra*.
- 1867 Start of the American Holiness movement by the Methodists, who proclaim that a second blessing of sanctification is available to believers. This will eventually grow into the concept that Baptism in the Holy Spirit, evidenced by speaking in Tongues, is a second blessing for Christians.
- 1901 Agnes Ozman, on January 1, is noted as the first person of the 20th century to experience speaking in Tongues. From this event in Topeka, Ks., the modern-day Pentecostal movement is born and flourishes under Charles Parham and black pastor William Seymour at the Azusa Street Revival in Southern California. Noteworthy also for its integrated worship services in an age of racial segregation. Parham will eventually separate from Seymour over the latter's welcoming Occultists and Spiritualists into the revival. Parham, a white supremecist, will eventually join the Ku Klux Klan.
- 1914 William Durham founds the Assemblies of God, what will eventually be the largest Pentecostal denomination in the world.
- 1933 William Branham, who will eventually be hailed as the "End-Times prophet Elijah", and whose name will be legend within many Pentecostal groups, begins his ministry. Throughout his career he will evidence a host of supernatural events in his ministry, ostensibly done through the power of an angel. Branham will teach a Holiness-based doctrine of salvation and will deny the Trinity. Many will consider him a false prophet over his beliefs.
- 1948 Israel formed as a nation.
- 1950 All missionaries forced to leave China.
- 1963 William Branham dies in a car wreck.
- 1967 Israel recaptures Jerusalem.
- 1975 First woman rabbi ordained.
- 2018 Jerusalem is made the capital city of Israel