

Church History Time Line (mainly Latin – pre/post Schism)

Middle Ages

- 800 King Charlemagne of the Franks is crowned first Holy Roman Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
- 849-865 Ansgar, Archbishop of Bremen, "Apostle of the North", began evangelisation of North Germany, Denmark, Sweden
- 855 Antipope Anastasius, Louis II, Holy Roman Emperor appointed him over Pope Benedict III but popular pressure caused withdrawal
- 863 Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius sent by the Patriarch of Constantinople to evangelise the Slavic peoples. They translate the Bible into Slavonic.
- 869-870 Catholic Fourth Council of Constantinople, condemned Patriarch Photius, rejected by Orthodox
- 879-880 Orthodox Fourth Council of Constantinople, restored Photius, condemned Pope Nicholas I and Filioque, rejected by Catholics
- 897, January Cadaver Synod, Pope Stephen VI conducts trial against dead Pope Formosus, public uprising against Stephen led to his imprisonment and strangulation
- 909 Abbey of Cluny, Benedictine monastery in France
- 948? Einsiedeln Abbey of Switzerland
- 966 Mieszko I duke of Poland baptised, Poland becomes a Christian country.
- 984 Antipope Boniface VII, murdered Pope John XIV, alleged to have murdered Pope Benedict VI in 974
- 988 Baptism of Kievan Rus'
- 997-998 Antipope John XVI, deposed by Pope Gregory V and his cousin Holy Roman Emperor Otto III
- 999 Much speculation and fear regarding the approach of the millennium
- 1001 Byzantine emperor Basil II and Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah execute a treaty guaranteeing the protection of Christian pilgrimage routes in the Middle East
- 1004-1014 Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah turned violently against his Christian mother and uncles (two of whom were Patriarchs). Persecutes Christians and has over thirty thousand Christian churches destroyed in the Middle East
- 1009 Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah destroys the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built over the tomb of Jesus in Jerusalem
- 1012 Antipope Gregory VI, removed by Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor
- 1030 Battle of Stiklestad, considered victory of Christianity over Norwegian Paganism
- 1045 Sigfrid of Sweden, Benedictine evangelist
- 1046 Council of Sutri, Pope Sylvester III exiled, Pope Gregory VI admitted to buying the papacy and resigned, Pope Benedict IX resigned, council appointed Pope Clement II

Post Great Schism

- 1054 East-West Schism split between Eastern (Orthodox Christianity) and Western (Roman Catholic) churches formalized
- 1058-1059 Antipope Benedict X, defeated in war with Pope Nicholas II and Normans
- 1061-1064 Antipope Honorius II rival of Pope Alexander II
- 1065 Westminster Abbey consecrated
- 1073-1085 Pope Gregory VII, Investiture Controversy with Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, proponent of Clerical celibacy, opponent of simony, concubinage, Antipope Clement III
- 1079 Stanislaus of Szczepanów, patron saint of Poland
- 1080 Hospital of Saint John the Baptist founded in Jerusalem by merchants from Amalfi and Salerno - serves as the foundation for the Knights Hospitaller
- 1082 Engelberg Abbey of Switzerland
- 1093-1109 Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote Cur Deus Homo (Why God Became Man), a landmark exploration of the Atonement

1095-1291 10 Crusades, first called by Pope Urban II at Council of Clermont against Islamic empire to reconquer the Holy Land for Christendom

1098 Foundation of the reforming monastery of Citeaux, leads to the growth of the Cistercian order.

1101 Antipope Theodoric and Antipope Adalbert deposed by Pope Paschal II

1113 Knights Hospitaller confirmed by Papal bull of Pope Paschal II, listing Blessed Gerard (Gerard Thom) as founder, (a.k.a. Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta, Knights of Malta, Knights of Rhodes, and Chevaliers of Malta)

1118 Knights Templar founded, to defend Holy Land

1123 Catholic First Lateran Council

1124 Conversion of Pomerania - first mission of Otto of Bamberg

1128 Holyrood Abbey in Scotland

1128 Conversion of Pomerania - second mission of Otto of Bamberg

1130 Peter of Bruys, burned at the stake

1131 Tintern Abbey in Wales

1131-1138 Antipope Anacletus II

1139 Catholic Second Lateran Council

1140? Decretum Gratiani, Catholic Canon law

1142 Peter Abélard, Letters of Abelard and Heloise

1144 The Saint Denis Basilica of Abbot Suger is the first major building in the style of Gothic architecture.

1154-1159 Pope Adrian IV, first (and to date only) English pope

1155 Theotokos of Vladimir arrives to Bogolyubovo

1155 Carmelites founded

1163 Notre Dame de Paris, construction begun

1168 Conversion of Pomerania - Principality of Rugia missioned by Absalon

1173 Waldensians founded

1179 Catholic Third Lateran Council

1191 Teutonic Knights founded

1204-1261 Latin Empire of Constantinople

1205 Saint Francis of Assisi becomes a hermit, founding the Franciscan order of friars, renounces wealth and begins his ministry;

1214 Rosary is reportedly given to St. Dominic (who founded Dominican Order) by an apparition of Mary

1215 Catholic Fourth Lateran Council, decreed special dress for Jews and Muslims

1220-1263 St Alexander Nevsky, holy patron of Russia

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

1245 Catholic First Council of Lyon

1252 May 15, Ad extirpanda, Pope Innocent IV authorized use of torture in Inquisitions

1260 Date which a 1988 Vatican sponsored scientific study places the origin of the Shroud of Turin

1263 July 20-24, The Disputation of Barcelona was held at the royal palace of King James I of Aragon in the presence of the King, his court, and many prominent ecclesiastical dignitaries and knights, between a convert from Judaism to Christianity Dominican Friar Pablo Christiani and Rabbi Nachmanides

1274 Summa Theologiae, written by Thomas Aquinas, theologian and philosopher, landmark systematic theology which later became official Catholic doctrine

1274 Catholic Second Council of Lyon

Renaissance

1304-1321 Divine Comedy (Divina Commedia), by Dante Alighieri; most consensual dates are: Inferno written between 1304 and 1307-1308, Purgatorio from 1307-1308 to 1313-1314 and last the Paradiso from 1313-1314 to 1321 (year of Dante's death).

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

1311-1312 Catholic Council of Vienne, disbanded Knights Templar

1313 Foundation of the legendary Order of the Rose Cross (Rosicrucian Order), a mystic Christian fraternity for the first time expounded in the major Christian literary work The Divine Comedy [17][18][19][20]

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

1326 Metropolitan Peter moves his see from Kiev to Moscow

1341-1351 Orthodox Fifth Council of Constantinople
 1342 Marsilius of Padua
 1345 Sergii Radonezhskii founds a hermitage in the woods, which would grow into the Troitse-Sergiyeva Lavra
 1378-1418 Western Schism in Roman Catholicism
 1380-1382 Wyclif's Bible, by John Wycliffe, eminent theologian at Oxford, NT in 1380, OT (with help of Nicholas of Hereford) in 1382, translations into Middle English, 1st complete translation to English, included deuterocanonical books, preached against abuses, expressed anti-catholic views of the sacraments (Penance and Eucharist), the use of relics, and Clerical celibacy
 1408 Council of Oxford forbids translations of the Scriptures into the vernacular unless and until they were fully approved by Church authority
 1409 Council of Pisa, declared Roman Pope Gregory XII and Avignon Pope Benedict XIII deposed, elected Pope Alexander V (called the Pisan Pope)
 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
 1423-1424 Council of Siena
 1425 Catholic University of Leuven
 1430? Andrei Rublev, the greatest of medieval icon-painters
 1431 St. Joan of Arc, French national heroine, burned at the stake
 1431-1445 Catholic Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence
 1439 Notre-Dame de Strasbourg, highest building in the world till 1874
 1453 Fall of Constantinople, overrun by Ottoman Empire
 1455 Gutenberg Bible, first printed Bible, by Johann Gutenberg
 1473-1481 Sistine Chapel built
 1478 Spanish Inquisition established by Pope Sixtus IV
 1484 December 5, Summis desiderantes against Witchcraft issued by Pope Innocent VIII
 1498 Girolamo Savonarola, Dominican priest, Bonfire of the Vanities
 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
 1512-1517 Catholic Fifth Council of the Lateran, condemned Conciliarism

Reformation and Counter Reformation

1517 95 Theses of Martin Luther begins German Protestant Reformation
 1521 Diet of Worms condemns Luther
 1521 Ferdinand Magellan claims the Philippines for Spain, first mass and subsequent conversion to Catholicism, first in East Asia
 1522 Luther's NT, German NT translation
 1525 Anabaptist movement begins
 1526 Tyndale's NT, English NT translation from 1516 Greek text of Erasmus, first printed edition, used as a vehicle by Tyndale for bitter attacks on Catholicism, reflects influence of Luther's NT in rejecting priest for elder, church for congregation, banned in 1546 by Henry VIII
 1529 Marburg Colloquy, Luther defends doctrine of Real Presence in discussion with Zwingli.
 1530 Augsburg Confession, Luther founds the Lutheran Church
 1531 Huldrych Zwingli, Protestant Reformation in Switzerland, independent of Luther
 1531 Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico According to tradition, when the roses fell from it the icon of the Virgin of Guadalupe appeared imprinted on the cactus cloth. The sudden, extraordinary success of the evangelizing of ten million Indians in the decade of 1531–1541, which constitutes the most successful evangelization ever.
 1534 Henry VIII established independent Church of England, see also English Reformation
 1534 Jesuit order founded by Ignatius of Loyola, helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S. Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China
 1535-1537 Myles Coverdale's Bible, used Tyndale's NT 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

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

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

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 Institutes of the Christian Religion written by John Calvin (Calvinism)

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

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

1537-1551 Matthew Bible, by John Rogers, 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)

1536-1541 Michelangelo paints the Last Judgement

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

1542 Roman Inquisition established by Pope Paul III

1543 Parliament of England bans Tyndale's translation as a "crafty, false and untrue translation"

1545-1563 Catholic Council of Trent, counter-reformation against Protestantism, clearly defined an official theology and biblical canon

1549 original Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England by Thomas Cranmer

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

1552 Joachim Westphal starts controversy against Calvinist, defending Lutheran doctrine of Real Presence

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

1553 Pontifical Gregorian University founded at Vatican City

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

1553-1558 Queen Mary I of England persecuted reformers: John Rogers, Hugh Latimer, Nicholas Ridley, Thomas Cranmer; of 238 burned at the stake

1555 Peace of Augsburg gives religious freedom in Germany only to Lutheran Protestants

1559 Military Order of the Golden Spur founded by Pope Paul 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 Scots Confession, Church of Scotland, Scottish Reformation

1560-1598 French Wars of Religion

1560-1812 Goa Inquisition, persecution of Hindus and Jews in India, see also Christianity in India

1561 Menno Simons founder of Mennonites

1563 Thirty-Nine Articles of Church of England, also decreed Biblical canon

1563 Heidelberg Catechism of Reformed churches

1565-73 Examination of the Council of Trent by Martin Chemnitz.

1566 Roman Catechism

1569 Metropolitan Philip of Moscow strangled by Malyuta Skuratov

1571 Dutch Reformed Church

1571 Battle of Lepanto saves Christian Europe; Pope Pius V organizes the Holy League lead by Don Juan de Austria to defend Europe from the larger Islamic Ottoman forces (230 galleys and 56 galliots)

1572 John Knox, founded Scottish Presbyterian Church, due to disagreement with Lutherans over sacraments and church government

1572-1606 Bishops' Bible, a 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 St Terese of Avila

1582 Gregorian calendar adopted at different times in different regions of the world

1587 Toyotomi Hideyoshi expelled Jesuits from Kyushu
1587? Mission Nombre De Dios in St. Augustine, Florida, considered first mission to North America [11]
1589 Metropolitan Jove is elected the first Patriarch of Moscow
1590 Michelangelo's dome in St Peter's Basilica completed
1592 Clementine Vulgate of Pope Clement VIII, replaced Sistine Vulgate of 1590, standard Latin Catholic Bible till reforms of the Second Vatican Council
1596 Ukrainian Catholic Church forms when Ukrainian subjects of the king of Poland are reunited with Rome, largest Byzantine Catholic Church

17th century

1600 Giordano Bruno, Dominican priest, burned at the stake
1604 Fausto Paolo Sozzini Socinianism
1606 Carlo Maderno redesigns St Peter's Basilica into a Latin cross
1607 Jamestown, Virginia founded
1608 Quebec City founded by Samuel de Champlain
1609 Baptist Church founded by John Smyth, due to objections to infant baptism and demands for church-state separation
1609-1610 Douay-Rheims Bible, 1st Catholic English translation, OT published in two volumes, based on an unofficial Louvain text corrected by Sistine Vulgate, NT is Rheims text of 1582
1611-1800 King James Version (Authorised Version) is released, based primarily on Wycliffe's work & Bishop's Bible of 1572, translators are accused of being "damnable corrupters of God's word", original included Apocrypha
1614 Fama Fraternitatis, the first Rosicrucian manifesto (may have been in circulation ca. 1610) presenting the "The Fraternity of the Rose Cross"
1615 Confessio Fraternitatis, the second Rosicrucian manifesto describing the "Most Honorable Order" as Christian ("What think you, loving people, and how seem you affected, seeing that you now understand and know, that we acknowledge ourselves truly and sincerely to profess Christ, condemn the Pope, addict ourselves to the true Philosophy, lead a Christian life (...)".)
1616 Chemical Wedding of Christian Rosenkreutz, the third Rosicrucian manifesto (an hermetic allegory presenting alchemical and Christian elements)
1618-1648 Thirty Years' War
1620 Plymouth Colony founded
1621 Robert Bellarmine
1622-1642 Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal Richelieu
1630 City upon a Hill, sermon by John Winthrop
1634-37 Confessio catholica by Lutheran theologian Johann Gerhard
1636 Founding of what was later known as Harvard University as a training school for ministers - the first of thousands of institutions of Christian higher education founded in the USA
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.
1643 Acta Sanctorum
1644 Long Parliament directed that only Hebrew canon be read in the Church of England (effectively removed the Apocrypha)
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
1650 James Ussher, calculates date of creation as October 23, 4004 B.C.
1653-56 Raskol of the Russian Orthodox Church
1660-1685 King Charles II of England, restoration of monarchy, continuing through James II, reversed decision of Long Parliament of 1644, reinstating the Apocrypha, reversal not heeded by non-conformists
1666 Paul Gerhardt, Lutheran pastor and hymnwriter is removed from his position as a pastor in Nikolaikirche in Berlin, when he refuses to accept "syncretistic" edict of the Elector Friedrich Wilhelm I of Brandenburg

1672 Greek Orthodox Synod of Jerusalem, decreed Biblical canon
1675 Philipp Jakob Spener publishes Pia Desideria, which becomes a manifesto for Pietism
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
1692 Salem witch trials in Colonial America
1692-1721 Chinese Rites controversy
1693 Jacob Amman founder of Amish

18th century

1701 Old Catholic Church of the Netherlands splits with Roman Catholicism
1707 Examen theologicum acroamaticum by David Hollatz: the last great work of the Lutheran doctrine before the Age of Enlightenment
1718-22 orthodox Lutheran Valentin Ernst Löscher publishes The Complete Timotheus Verinus against Pietism
1721 Peter the Great substituted Moscow Patriarchate with the Holy Synod
1728 The Vicar of Bray (song)
1730-1749 First Great Awakening in U.S.
1735 Welsh Methodist revival
1738 Methodist movement, led by John Wesley and his hymn-writing brother Charles, begins
1741 Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God, famous Fire and brimstone sermon
1754 An Historical Account of Two Notable Corruptions of Scripture, by Isaac Newton, published
1767-1815 Suppression of the Jesuits
1768 New Smyrna, Florida, Greek Orthodox colony founded
1768 Reimarus dies without publishing his radical critic work distinguishing Historical Jesus versus Christ of Faith
1769 Mission San Diego de Alcala, first California mission
1771 Emanuel Swedenborg, published his "Universal Theology of the True Christian Religion" which would later used by others to found Swedenborgianism [21]
1774 Ann Lee leader of American Shakers
1774 Gotthold Ephraim Lessing starts publishing Reimarus works on historical Jesus as Anonymous Fragments, starting Liberal Theology Era (in Christology)
1776-1788 Gibbon's The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, critical of Christianity
1776 Mission Dolores, San Francisco
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 poor and uneducated children in England
1784 American Methodists form Methodist Episcopal Church at so-called "Christmas Conference", led by bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury
1784 Roman Catholicism is re-introduced in Korea and disseminates after almost 200 years since its first introduction in 1593.
1789-1815 John Carroll, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, first Roman Catholic US bishop
1789-1801 Dechristianisation of France during the French Revolution
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"

19th century

1800 Friedrich Schleiermacher publishes his first book, beginning Liberal Christianity movement
1801 Cane Ridge, Kentucky
1811 The Campbells begin Restoration Movement

1815 Peter the Aleut, orthodox Christian tortured and martyred in Catholic San Francisco, California

1816 Bishop Richard Allen, a former slave, founds the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the first African-American denomination

1817 Claus Harms publishes 95 theses against rationalism and Prussian Union

1819 Thomas Jefferson produced the Jefferson Bible

1824 English translation of Wilhelm Gesenius' ...Handwörterbuch...: Hebrew-English Lexicon, Hendrickson Publishers

1827 Ernst Wilhelm Hengstenberg takes on the editorship of the Evangelische Kirchenzeitung, the chief literary organ of the Neo-Lutheranism

1828 Plymouth Brethren founded, Dispensationalism

1830 Catherine Laboure receives Miraculous Medal from the Blessed Mother in Paris, France.

1830 Charles Finney's revivals lead to Second Great Awakening in America

1830, April 6 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormonism) founded by Joseph Smith, Jr. as a result of reported visitations and commandment by God the Father, Jesus Christ, and later the Angel Moroni. Book of Mormon also published in 1830.

1832 Church of Christ (Disciples) organized, made up of Presbyterians in distress over Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor

1832 persecution of Old Lutherans: by a royal decree of 28 Feb. all Lutheran worship is declared illegal in Prussia in favour of Prussian Union [12].

1833 John Keble's sermon "National Apostasy" initiates the Oxford Movement in England

1838-1839 Saxon Lutherans objecting to theological rationalism emigrate from Germany to the United States; settle in Perry County, Missouri. Leads to formation of the LC-MS

1843, Disruption of: schism within the established Church of Scotland

1844 Lars Levi Laestadius experiences awakening: beginning of laestadianism

1844, October 22 Great Disappointment, false prediction of Second Coming of Christ by Millerites

1845 Southern Baptist Convention formed in Augusta, Georgia

1846 Bernadette Soubirous received the first of 18 apparitions of Our Lady of Lourdes in Lourdes, France.

1848 Epistle to the Easterns and Encyclical of the Eastern Patriarchs response

1848 Perfectionist movement in western New York state

1854 Missionary Hudson Taylor arrives in China

1854 Immaculate Conception, defined as Catholic dogma

1855 Søren Kierkegaard, founder of Christian existentialism

1863 Seventh-day Adventist Church officially formed twenty 20 years after the Great Disappointment

1865 Methodist preacher William Booth founds the Salvation Army, vowing to bring the gospel into the streets to the most desperate and needy

1869-1870 Catholic First Vatican Council, asserted doctrine of Papal Infallibility, rejected by Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland

1870 Italy declared war on the Papal States. The Italian Army enters Rome. Papal States ceased to exist.

1871 Pontmain, France was saved from advancing German troops with the appearing of Our Lady of Hope

1871-1878 German Kulturkampf against Roman Catholicism

1879 Knock, Ireland was location of the apparition of Our Lady, Queen of Ireland.

1879 Church of Christ, Scientist founded in Boston by Mary Baker Eddy

1881-1894 Revised Version, called for by Church of England, used Greek based on Septuagint (B) and (S), Hebrew Masoretic 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 known today as Jehovah's Witnesses

1885 Baltimore Catechism

1886 Moody Bible Institute

1894 The Kingdom of God is Within You, by Leo Tolstoy, start of Christian anarchism

1897 Christian flag, conceived in Brooklyn, New York

1899 Gideons International founded

20th century

1904 Welsh revival

1905 French law on the separation of Church and State

1906 Albert Schweitzer publishes *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* (English translation 1910)

1906 Biblia Hebraica

1906-1909 Azusa Street Revival in Los Angeles, CA begins modern Pentecostal movement

1907-1912 Nicholas of Japan, Archbishop of Japanese Orthodox Church

1909 Scofield Reference Bible

1909-1911 The Rosicrucian Fellowship, an international association of Esoteric Christian mystics, founded at Mount Ecclesia

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

1915-1917 Armenian Genocide

1916 Father Divine founded International Peace Mission movement

1916 And did those feet in ancient time

1917 Heinrich Hansen publishes Lutheran Evangelical Catholic theses *Stimuli et Clavi*

1917 Our Lady appear [13] to 3 young people, in Fatima, Portugal. They were Jacinta Marto, Tiago Veloso and Lúcia (Sister Lucia)

1917 Miracle of the Sun an event that was witnessed by as many as 100,000 people on 13 October 1917 in the Cova da Iria fields near Fátima, Portugal. How the Sun Danced at Midday at Fátima[14][15]

1917 Restitution of the Moscow Patriarchy with Tikhon as patriarch

1917 True Jesus Church founded in Beijing

1918 Execution of Holy Martyrs of Russia, including the last tsar, Nicholas II, and his wife, Alexandra Feodorovna

1919 Karl Barth's *Commentary on Romans* is published, critiquing Liberal Christianity and beginning the neo-orthodox movement

1920 The Ecclesia, an Esoteric Christian Temple, was erected and dedicated on Christmas day (December 25)

1921 Oxford Group founded at Oxford

1923 Aimee Semple McPherson built Angelus Temple

1925 Scopes Trial, caused division among Fundamentalists

1925 United Church of Canada formed

1926 Father Charles Coughlin's first radio broadcast

1926-1929 Cristero War in Mexico, the Constitution of 1917 brought persecution of Christian practices and anti-clerical laws - approximately 4,000 Catholic Priests were expelled, assassinated or executed

1927 Pope Pius XI decrees *Comma Johanneum* open to dispute

1929 Lateran Treaty signed containing three agreements between kingdom of Italy and the papacy.

1930 Rastafari movement founded

1931 Jehovah's Witnesses founded see 1884 for more information.

1931 Christ the Redeemer (statue) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

1932 Our Lady appeared [16] to five school children in Beauraing, Belgium as Lady Virgin of the Poor [17] [18]

1933 Catholic Worker Movement founded

1934 Herbert W. Armstrong founded Radio Church of God

1935 Gunnar Rosendal publishes Lutheran High Church manifesto *Kyrklig förnyelse*

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 Rahlfs' critical edition of the Koine Greek Septuagint

1935 Billy Sunday, early U.S. radio evangelist

1938 First Debarma Christian, Manindra Debarma, was baptized at Agartala.

1938 Tripura Baptist Christian Union was established at Laxmilunga, Tripura.

1939 Southern and Northern US 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 1800s.

1940 Monumento Nacional de Santa Cruz del Valle de los Caidos, world's largest cross, 152.4 meters high

1942 National Association of Evangelicals founded\

1945 On the Feast of the Annunciation, Our Lady appeared to a simple woman, Ida Peerdeman, in Amsterdam. This was the first of 56 appearances as "Our Lady of All Nations" [19] [20], which took place between 1945 and 1959.

1945 Dietrich Bonhoeffer is executed by the Nazis

1945 Ludwig Müller

1945 The Nag Hammadi library is discovered.

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 US

1947 Oral Roberts founded Evangelistic Association

1947 Dead Sea scrolls discovered

1948 World Council of Churches is founded

1948 Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel, see also Christian Zionism

1949 evangelist Billy Graham preaches his first Los Angeles crusade

1950 New World Translation of the Christian Greek Scriptures released

1950 Assumption of Mary decreed by Pope Pius XII

1950 Missionaries of Charity founded by Mother Teresa

1951 Bishop Fulton Sheen (1919-1979) debuts his television program Life is Worth Living on the DuMont Network. His half hour lecture program on Roman Catholic theology remained the number one show on U.S. television for its time slot, winning several Emmys until Sheen ended the program in 1957.

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.

1951 Campus Crusade for Christ founded at UCLA

1952 Novum Testamentum Graece, critical edition of Greek NT, basis of modern translations

1952 C. S. Lewis' Mere Christianity

1954 Unification Church founded under the name Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, acronymed HSA-UWC.

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 Wörterbuch ...: A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature, University of Chicago Press

1958 Sedevacantism

1959 Family Radio founded

1961 New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures

1961 Christian Broadcasting Network founded

1962 Engel v. Vitale, first U.S. Supreme Court decision against School prayer

1962-1965 Catholic Second Vatican Council, 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 campaign by Madalyn Murray O'Hair results in U.S. Supreme Court ruling prohibiting reading of Bible in public schools

1963 Oral Roberts University founded

1965 Reginald H. Fuller's The Foundations of New Testament Christology

1965 Rousas John Rushdoony founds Chalcedon Foundation

1966 Raymond E. Brown's Commentary on the Gospel of John

1968 Zeitoun, Egypt, a bright image of the Virgin Mary as Our Lady of Zeitoun was seen over the Coptic Orthodox Church of Saint Demiana for over a 3 year period. Over six million Egyptians and foreigners saw the image, including Copts, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestants, Muslims, Jews and people of no particular faith.

1968 United Methodist Church formed with union of Methodist Church & Evangelical United Brethren Church, becoming the largest Methodist/Wesleyan church in the world

1970s The Jesus movement takes hold in the U.S. One-way.org

1970 Mass of Paul VI replaces Tridentine Mass

1970 The Late, Great Planet Earth futurist book by Hal Lindsey

1970? Chick Publications

1971 New American Standard Bible

1971 The Exorcist, a novel of demonic possession and the mysteries of the Catholic faith, is published.

1971 Liberty University founded by Jerry Falwell

1973 On June 12, 1973, near the city of Akita, Our Lady appeared to Sister Agnes Katsuko Sasagawa. Three messages were given to Sr. Agnes over a period 5 months. Our Lady of Akita [21][22].

1973 Trinity Broadcasting Network founded

1973 New International Version of the Bible is first published (revised in 1978,1984), using a variety of Greek texts, Masoretic Hebrew texts, and current English style

1974 Jim Bakker founds PTL television ministry

1975 Bruce Metzger's Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament

1976 Anneliese Michel, Bavarian woman, underwent exorcism against demon possession

1977 New Perspective on Paul

1977 Focus on the Family founded by James Dobson

1978 Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy

1978-2005 Pope John Paul II, reaffirmed moral traditions (The Splendor of Truth)

1979 Moral Majority founded by Jerry Falwell

1979 Jesus (1979 film), most watched movie of all time according to New York Times

1979-1982? New King James Version, complete revision of 1611 AV, updates archaisms while retaining style

1981 Kibeho, Rwanda reported that Our Lady appeared to several teenagers telling them to pray to avoid "rivers of blood" [23][24]. This was an ominous foreshadowing of the Rwanda Genocide of 1994. [25]

1981 Mother Angelica launches EWTN. It grows to become one of the largest television networks in the world. The operation expands to radio in 1992.

1982 Chicago Statement on Biblical Hermeneutics

1985 Jesus Seminar founded

1985 E. P. Sanders' Jesus and Judaism

1986 Chicago Statement on Biblical Application

1987 Denver's Statement - Council on Biblical Manhood and Womanhood

1988 Christian Coalition

1988 The Last Temptation of Christ, directed by Martin Scorsese, is released by Universal Pictures, and promptly attacked as heretical by organized Christian and Catholic groups.

1988 The celebration of 1000 years since the baptism of Kievan Rus throughout the R.O.C.

1989 New Revised Standard Version

1990 American Center for Law and Justice founded

1991 John P. Meier's series A Marginal Jew: Rethinking the Historical Jesus, v. 1

1992 Catechism of the Catholic Church

1994 "Evangelicals & Catholics Together" [26]

1994 Porvoo Communion

1994 Answers In Genesis founded by Ken Ham

1994, July 3- Glorification of St. John of Shanghai and San Francisco

1996 Cambridge Declaration - Alliance of Confessing Evangelicals [27]

1997, Mar 5-10 World Council of Churches: Towards a Common Date for Easter, see also Reform of the date of Easter

1998, April 6 PBS Frontline: From Jesus to Christ

1999 International House of Prayer in Kansas City begins non-stop 24/7 continual prayer

1999, Oct 31 signing of the Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification between the Lutheran World Federation and the Catholic Church

1999 Gospel of Jesus Christ - An Evangelical Celebration; a consensus Gospel endorsed by various evangelical leaders including J.I. Packer, John Ankerberg, Jerry Falwell, Thomas C. Oden, R.C. Sproul, Wayne Grudem, Charles Swindoll, et al.

21st century

2000 Our Lady appears in Assiut, Upper Egypt [28]; phenomena associated to Our Lady reported again, in 2006, in a Church at the same location during the Mass [29]. Local Coptic priests and then the Coptic Orthodox Church of Assiut issue statements in 2000 and 2006, respectively

2001 The Way of the Master founded

2003 the Mission Province is established in Church of Sweden: new era for confessional Lutheranism in Scandinavia.

2005 Death of Pope John Paul II, election of Pope Benedict XVI

2006, July 18 World Methodist Council voted unanimously to adopt the Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification [30] [31]

2006 Gospel of Judas a 2nd century Gnostic account of Judas is shown on TV (discovered in the 1970s)

2007 The Creation Museum opens in Kentucky USA.

2007-May 17th The Reunification of the Russian Orthodox Church after 80 years of a schism

2008 Conservative Anglicans indicate that they plan to split from liberal Anglicans in "The Jerusalem Declaration" [32]