

STREAMS OF CIVILIZATION TIMELINE

Before beginning to use the timeline, we would encourage you to read this introduction as well as the brief introduction on the timeline itself. These introductions explain the purpose of the timeline and how it is organized, and suggest how it may be used in teaching.

Purpose of the Timeline

This timeline is a supplement to the Christian Liberty *Streams of Civilization* textbooks, volumes one and two. While there are a number of timelines available today, we believe that this timeline offers three advantages.

1. First and foremost, this timeline has been consciously developed from a Christian perspective. History is far more than the mere study of past events. At its center is God who directs it according to His will—according to His purposes in Christ (Eph. 3:11). The meaning of history revolves around an understanding of man’s response to God. It is the story of man’s covenant faithfulness—and covenant unfaithfulness—to God as he responds to his task of subduing the earth. As such, history deals with all aspects of human life. Therefore, significant weight is given to biblical and church history. There has been an attempt to bring Christian personalities and themes to the fore whenever possible.
2. Secondly, while many timelines concentrate on the significant events of history, they pay only scant attention to important personalities. However, the *Streams of Civilization Timeline* focuses on the people who make history, and seeks to give a capsule summary of their significance from a Christian point of view. This timeline describes the impact such persons have had on world history.

3. Thirdly, students will find that the *Streams of Civilization Timeline* has an interdisciplinary approach, focusing on more than just one or two aspects of history. It examines those who have played a leading role in the important political, scientific, intellectual, religious, and artistic trends in history. And it does not neglect the central role of biblical and church history in the development of history.

By combining the interdisciplinary approach and the personality orientation of this timeline, students will be able to see the relationship between different people in various fields of endeavor and how they have influenced each other and historical movements. It will enable students to see at a glance the important people who are contemporary to one another.

This timeline will introduce the student to many of the ideas that have developed throughout history and how these ideas have influenced people throughout the ages. By use of the timeline, the student will come to understand that nothing develops in a vacuum; today’s ideas are based on the thoughts and actions of those who have come before us.

Organization of the Timeline

As you examine the timeline, please take some time to understand how it is organized. You should start by looking at the back of the timeline cover. You will notice a small scale facsimile of the layout of the entire timeline. We have divided the timeline pages into three groups, each with their own color scheme: ancient history, medieval history, and modern history. Each time line page is divided into 50-year intervals—except for the final set of pages, which are divided into 25-year intervals.

As you look at the pages, you should notice that the pages are topical within each time period. The ancient and medieval history sections are divided into pairs of General History and Biblical/Church History pages. The General History pages deal with important cultural and political figures of history. Biblical History addresses the prophets and leaders of the people of Israel. Church History continues the story of God’s covenant

people with an examination of influential church leaders, theologians, and heretics.

You will notice that the modern history section is quite different. Instead of pairs of pages, they are grouped in sets of four pages. Church History remains the same, but General History has been replaced with Political History, Arts and Sciences History, and Intellectual History. Political History covers important national leaders; Arts and Sciences History deals with important contributors to the areas of literature, science and technology, art, and music; and Intellectual History reviews those who have played an important role in philosophy and the social sciences.

Teaching Tips

Students should use the timeline in conjunction with a world history text. The timeline complements the *Streams of Civilization* world history series published by Christian Liberty Press, but other materials may be used as well.

As students progress through their study of history, they should use the appropriate sections of the timeline to supplement their study. They should compare names found in their textbook with those found on the timeline. The timeline may provide additional information about the important individuals or enable the student to summarize the key significance of a particular person. Students should not only learn about the people who played an important role during particular periods of time, they should compare and contrast these persons with what happened in other disciplines, and compare this with those who came before and after. Often, they can also learn about important contemporaries of those they have been studying.

Students might also find it helpful to use the timeline with their other subjects. The timeline can help students integrate world history with their study of science, for example. They might review the names of individuals they encounters in a literature text. By examining the timeline, they can learn about the relationships between the people who impacted a particular area

of study. And as they use particular timeline sections they should seek to draw connections between people and movements that may lead to further investigation.

Taking Care of Your Timeline

Under normal usage, the best way to keep the timeline in good condition is to keep it folded in its plastic pouch. As needed, individual sheets should be removed by students or instructors for limited use and then returned to the pouch when no longer needed. This will reduce the likelihood that the timeline sheets will become damaged, discolored, or misplaced.

If you desire to keep all or some of the timeline pages out for an extended period of time, we would suggest that you protect them by having them laminated. If the sheets are laminated, however, you must bear in mind that they will no longer fit in the plastic pouch provided by Christian Liberty Press. You will then need to acquire your own larger container for the timeline from an office or art supply store.

We trust that you will find this timeline helpful to the study of world history, and that students will gain a greater degree of appreciation for the providential direction of God in history as they study the history of mankind. We would like to thank Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Company for allowing us to reprint and revise this timeline which was originally published in 1982.

Harry Buis, the author, was born in New Jersey and studied at Hope College and Western Theological Seminary in Holland, Michigan. He did graduate studies at Oberlin College. He was a pastor in the Reformed Church in America at Cleveland and Zeeland, Michigan. He also taught at Hope College. He is the author of *The Doctrine of Eternal Punishment* (1957), and *Historic Protestantism and Predestination* (1958).

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PHILOSOPHY

EGYPT

ROME

GREECE

SYRIA

LITERATURE

150

100

50

0

50

100

150

106 POMPEY (Roman general) Defeated Marian party. Became consul. Cleared Mediterranean of pirates. Defeated Mithridates. Subdued Jews. First Triumvirate with Caesar. Married Caesar's daughter. When he tried to take Caesar's authority, defeated. **48**

9 VESPASIAN (Roman emperor) Commanded legion in Germany and Britain. Sent by Nero to quell revolt of Jews. Leaving this to son Titus, he became emperor. Revolt of Batavians suppressed. Jerusalem captured and destroyed. Built Colosseum. Victories in Britain. **79**

163 TIBERIUS GRACCHUS (Agrarian reformer) Distinguished soldier, served in Spain. Concern for poverty of Roman citizens. Elected tribune, 133. Tried to reimpose agrarian law of Licinius Stolo. Tried to distribute wealth to poor. During election, killed. **133**

102 JULIUS CAESAR (Roman dictator) 1st Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus. Challenged by Pompey, he crossed Rubicon. Defeated Pompey. Became dictator. Reformed calendar. Declared "Father of His Country" and divine. Wrote on wars. **44**

42 B.C. TIBERIUS (Roman emperor) Compelled by Augustus to divorce his wife. Adopted by Augustus and succeeded him to become 2nd emperor. Put down revolts of troops in Pannonia and Germany. War with Numidia. Rebellion in Gaul and Thrace. Expedition against Parthians. Conspiracies and executions. Removed power from popular assembly and senate. **A.D. 37**

37 NERO (Last Caesar) Poisoned rival Britannicus. Murdered mother to please mistress. Killed wife to marry mistress. **68**

157 MARIUS (General; consul) Served in Spain and Africa. Consul 7 times. Ruled Numidia. Ended Judurthine war. Annihilated Teutons in Transalpine Gaul. Civil war with Sulla. Defeated. **86**

83 MARK ANTONY (Roman triumvir) Related to Julius Caesar. Forced Caesar's assassins to flee, leaving him in power. Went to live with Cleopatra in Egypt. Controlled east while Octavian ruled west. Lost naval battle at Actium. **30**

10 B.C. CLAUDIUS I (Roman emperor) Proclaimed emperor by Pretorians after Caligula assassinated. Mild, but after conspiracy, influenced by cruel wife Messalina. Spent huge sums on building, especially aqueduct. Able administrator. Armies abroad victorious. Messalina executed. **A.D. 54**

76 HADRIAN (Roman emperor) With Trajan in wars. Emperor in 117. Resolved to limit eastern border, so made peace with Parthians. Liberal to people. Suppressed patrician conspiracy. Toured empire. Built wall in Britain. **138**

? PTOLEMY VI PHILOMATER (King of Egypt) Under regency of mother Cleopatra I. Coward in war with Antiochus. Alexandrians forced him to share rule with brother who expelled him. Restored by Roman senate. **145**

? PTOLEMY VIII SOTER II (Ruler of Egypt) Expelled by brother Ptolemy IX, who was killed by people of Alexandria, thus putting Ptolemy VIII back on throne. **80**

69 ? CLEOPATRA (Queen of Egypt) Co-ruler with brother, Ptolemy XIV. Caesar helped her defeat him. Caesar's mistress. Then Antony's mistress. Bore him twins. Committed suicide. **30**

? PONTIUS PILATE (Governor, Judea) Outraged Jews by sending soldiers bearing emblems into Jerusalem. Yielded to them. Took Corban money to build aqueduct. Condemned Jesus to death. Killed Samaritans. Deposed by governor of Syria. **?**

86 ANTONINUS PIUS (Roman emperor) Learning from Hadrian's unpopularity with senate, he stayed in Rome. Had Hadrian deified. Uneventful reign. Wall in Britain constructed north of Hadrian's but abandoned. Marcus Aurelius married his daughter. War with Vologesus of Parthia inconclusive. **161**

133 ? MITHRIDATES VI THE GREAT (King of Parthia) King at 11. Mother tried to kill him. Fled, restored to power. Drank small amounts of poison to become immune. Discovered antidotes. Athletic. Spoke many languages. Studied Greek literature and music. Began to conquer Greek cities. 3 wars with Romans. **64 ?**

? ANTIOCHUS VIII (Seleucid king) Reigned with mother. Forced to retire by half brother. After indecisive battles, shared realm. Murdered by friend. **96**

189 ? PANAETIUS (Stoic philosopher) Studied under Stoic Ciogenes. Friend of Scipio Africanus. Brought Stoicism to Rome. President of Stoa. Eloquent. Polished literary style. Devoted to Plato. **109 ?**

60 ? EPICETETUS (Stoic philosopher) Slave at Rome. Freed. Banished by Domitian. Settled at Nikopolis. His pupil Arrian collected maxims in *Enchiridion* (Handbook). Taught self-renunciation, endurance, limit of ambition. **138 ?**

213 CARNEADES (Skeptic philosopher) Studied under Diogenes, Chrysippus and Hegesinus. These Stoics led him to rebel against Stoicism. Extended Arcesilaus' criticism. No knowledge of truth. Discredited Stoic arguments for existence of God. Motive of man is self-interest. Base behavior on highest degree of probability. **129**

106 MARCUS T. CICERO (Roman orator) Studied oratory and philosophy. *De Oratore*. His oratory was between simplicity of Demosthenes and floridity of Hortensius. Lacked ring of conviction. Prose style became the standard. Added to vocabulary. Philosophy had Greek sources. **43**

5 B.C. L. ANNAEUS SENECA (Roman Stoic philosopher and statesman) Escaped when Caligula tried to kill him. Tutor of Nero who tried to poison him. In conspiracy, condemned to death. *De Ira*, Treatises, satire on Emperor Claudius. **A.D. 65**

65 HORACE (Roman poet) Master of metrical form. *Carmen Saeculare*, *Odes*, *Epodes*, *Epistles*, *Satires*. Most quoted of all Latin writers. In curriculum of Middle Ages. Virgil had introduced him to Maecenas. **8**

37 FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS (Jewish historian) Made governor of Galilee by revolting Jews. Captured by Roman general Vespasian. With Roman army at siege of Jerusalem by Titus. *History of the Jewish War*, *Jewish Antiquities*, *Apology*, *Autobiography*. **100 ?**

100 ? PTOLEMY (Egyptian astronomer and geographer) *Almagest*, *Tetrabiblos Syntaxis*, *Karpas (Centiloquium)*. As geographer, corrected work of Marinus of Tyre. Made series of maps. **178 ?**

70 VIRGIL (Latin poet) Court poet of prime minister Maecenas. *Eclogues*, modeled after Theocritus. *Georgics (Art of Husbandry)*, *Aeneid*. **19**

55 ? TACITUS (Roman historian) Consul. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, *Agricola*, biography of father-in-law, *Germania (De situ, moribus, et populis Germaniae)* on ethnography of Germany. *Annales* history of Julian line from Tiberius to Nero. Effective style. **117 ?**

99 LUCRETIUS (Roman poet) *De Rerum Natura* (On the Nature of Things). Popularized philosophy of Democritus and Epicurus. As Epicurean, exalts fortitude and resignation. **55**

43 B.C. OVID (Roman poet) Works on love: *Amores*, *The Art of Love* great influence on medieval literature. *The Remedy of Love*, *Heroides*. On mythology: *Fasti*, *Metamorphoses* influence on most modern versions of classical myths. **A.D. 18**

46 PLUTARCH (Greek writer) *Opera Moralia*, *Biographies* of great value because based on lost records. Interpreter of Greece and Rome to modern Europe. **120**

120 ? LUCIAN (Greek satirist) Studied and practiced law in Antioch. Rhetorician. Travelled. Wealthy. In Athens wrote satirical dialogues and 2 romances, *A True Story*. **180 ?**

204 ? SIMON (Jewish leader) Assumed leadership when Jonathan murdered. Gained full independence from Demetrius II. Energetic. Clever diplomat. Controlled all Judean strongholds. Sent embassy to Rome. Coined money. Received high honors including high priesthood. 135

? JOHN HYRCANUS I (Jewish ruler) Followed father Simon as ruler in 135. Defeated Ptolemy, but subdued by Antiochus VII. Reasserted independence. Treaty with Rome. Conquered Transjordan, Idumea and Samaria. Destroyed Samaritan temple on Mt. Gerizim. 105

200 ? JUDAS MACCABEUS (Jewish general) Son of Mattathias. Regained country by defeating Syrians. Rededicated Temple. Victories in Idumea and Philistia. Besieged. Asked Roman help. 160

220 ? MATTATHIAS (Jewish patriot) Killed those conducting pagan worship. Began guerilla war. Zealous for the law. Suspended Sabbath to fight. 166

? JONATHAN (Jewish leader) Followed brother Judas as leader in 161. Also made high priest. Crafty. Gained in strength. Made Michmash his center. Period of rest. Played politics. Victories over Syrians. Made friends with Rome. Murdered. 143

HOUSE OF HEROD

? ANTIPATER (Procurator of Judea) Son of governor of Idumea. Power behind Hyrcanus II. Aided Julius Caesar. Made sons Phasael and Herod governors. Killed by poison. 43

72 HEROD THE GREAT: (King of Judea) Reigned from 37. Made king while in Rome, but had to take over by force. Trouble with Jewish leaders. Gained control by murder and trickery. Executed wife and children. Much building. Murdered children of Bethlehem. 4 ?

22 B.C. ? ARCHELAUS (King of Palestine) Took over after father Herod the Great died, 4 B.C. Deposed A.D. 6. A.D. 10 ?

20 B.C. HEROD ANTIPAS (Tetrarch of Galilee) Rebuilt Sepphoris and built Tiberius. Ruled from 4 B.C. to A.D. 39. Discarded 1st wife and took Herodias. Beheaded John the Baptist. Refused to judge Jesus. Defeated by Aretas. Went to Rome to ask to be King. Exiled. A.D. 40 ?

? HEROD AGRIPPA II (King of Chalcis; Tetrarch of Trachonitis and Galilee) Completion of temple caused unemployment, use of temple treasure to pave streets. 70

? ALEXANDRA (Ruler of Jews) Succeeded husband Jannaeus to throne. Controlled by Pharisees. Exiles brought home. Imprisoned, freed. Maintained mercenary army. Ceremonial observances restored. 69

? ALEXANDER JANNAEUS (Jewish King) Followed brother Aristobulus to the throne in 104, married brother's widow, Alexandra. Enlarged kingdom by warfare. Opposed by religious Jews. Defeated by Nabatean Arab Aretas. 78

? JOHN HYRCANUS II (King of Jews) Son of Jannaeus. Made high priest. King 63-40. Deposed by Aristobulus. Reinstated to priesthood. Rewarded by Caesar, taken prisoner by Pacorus. Mutilated. Returned to Jerusalem. Killed for intrigue. 30

CHRIST & THE APOSTLES

6 B.C. ? JOHN THE BAPTIST (Forerunner of Jesus) Son of priest Zachariah. In wilderness. Called for repentance. Baptized penitent. Pointed to Jesus. A.D. 28 ?

5 B.C. ? JESUS CHRIST A.D. 30 ?

? PETER (Apostle) Brother of Andrew. Fisherman. Called to follow Jesus. Denied his Lord. Saw risen Christ on Easter. Preached at Pentecost. Leader in Jerusalem church. Wrote 2 Epistles. Martyred. 66 ?

6 ? JOHN (Apostle) Son of Zebedee. Brother of James. Fisherman. Called to follow Jesus. Stood at cross. Saw risen Lord on Easter. Wrote Gospel of John, 3 Epistles, Revelation. Exiled on Patmos. 98 ?

2 ? PAUL (Apostle) Born in Tarsus. Studied under Gamaliel. Persecuted Christians. Converted. 3 missionary journeys. Imprisoned. Wrote many Epistles. Martyred. 67 ?

EARLY CHURCH FATHERS

40 ? CLEMENT OF ROME (Early Church Father) Probable author of 1 Clement written to Corinth, showing early catholicism. Possibly mentioned in Phil. 4:3 and Hermas' Shepherd. 97 ?

? IGNATIUS (Bishop of Antioch) Visited Polycarp. 7 extant letters attack Docetic, Judaistic, gnostic heresies. Remedy is holding to church hierarchy. Pauline but bizarre. 109 ?

70 ? POLYCARP (Bishop of Smyrna) Faithful pastor. Champion of catholic orthodoxy. Described talks with John the Apostle (?) and other eyewitnesses of Jesus. Letter to Philipians quoting 13 New Testament books and I Clement: warned against heresy, Docetism and greed. Visited Rome c. 155. Argued with Marcion. Martyred. 157 ?

JEWISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS

? ANNAS (Jewish high priest) Appointed high priest in A.D. 6 by Quirinius governor of Syria. Deposed by Valerius Gratus in A.D. 15 but continued influence, through sons and son-in-law Caiaphas. Jesus first brought before him. At Sanhedrin when Peter and John defended themselves. ?

50 B.C. ? HILLEL (Jewish rabbi) Born in Babylon. In Palestine studied under Shemaia. President of Sanhedrin. Collected and arranged traditions of oral law. A.D. 10 ?

? PHILO (Jewish philosopher) Blended OT monotheism with Greek philosophy. Wrote on apologetics, Pentateuchal criticism, description of Jewish sects. Combined Stoicism and Platonism. United Greek and Hebrew idea of Logos. ?

CHURCH OF ROME

60 ? PAPIAS (Bishop of Hierapolis) Heard John the Apostle (?). Friend of Polycarp. Exposition of Dominical Oracles unwritten traditions of beliefs of early Jewish Christianity including millenarianism. 130 ?

? PIUS I (Bishop of Rome c. 140) Tradition: his brother was author of Shepherd of Hermas. Born in Aquileia. Tradition: he was a martyr. 154 ?

? TELESOPHORUS (Bishop of Rome c. 127) Observed Easter on Sunday rather than Quartodeciman practice. Iranaeus mentions him as first Roman bishop martyred. Under Hadrian. 137 ?

HERETICS

? MARCION (Heretic) Excommunicated, founded own church. Canon of 10 Pauline Epistles and Luke edited. Gnostic. Docetic. Ascetic. Total discontinuity between OT and NT. Antitheses. Forced orthodox Christians to deal with problem of evil and canon. ?

HASMONAENS

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ART

1475 MICHELANGELO (Florentine sculptor, painter) Apprentice to Chirlandajo. Reliefs *The Battle of the Centaurs*, *Madonna for Lorenzo de' Medici*. Returned to Florence. Marble *Cupid, David*; decorated ceiling Sistine Chapel. Science of fortification. Painting *The Last Judgment*. Architect of St. Peter's. **1564**

1452 LEONARDO DA VINCI (Painter, sculptor) Bronze statue *Francesco Sforza*, *Last Supper*, *Lucrecia Crivelli*, *Cecilia Gallerani*, system of irrigation, *Madonna and Child with St. Anne*, *Mona Lisa*, *The Virgin of the Rocks*, book *Trattat della Pittura*. **1519**

1483 RAPHAEL (Italian painter) Pupil of Perugino. Tapestries of Sistine chapel. Frescoes. Easel paintings. **1520**

1444 BOTTICELLI (Renaissance painter) Many Madonnas. Mythological pictures. *La primavera*(Spring) *Bacchus and Ariadne*. *Birth of Venus*. Woodcuts. Illustrations for the Dante's *Divina Commedia*. **1510**

1471 ALBRECHT DURER (German artist) Designs on wood and engravings on copper. Painted *Adam and Eve*, *Assumption of the Virgin*. **1528**

1473 NICHOLAS COPERNICUS (Astronomer) Born in Poland. Studied medicine and theology. Worked in Prussia. Hypothesis: sun the center, earth and planets revolve around it. Motion of earth on axis. Immense distance to stars. Explained variations of seasons. *On the Revolution of the Celestial Orbs*. **1543**

1451 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (Discoverer of America) Voyages to Azores, Iceland. Vain attempt to get backing to cross Atlantic. Then helped by Spanish monarchs. Discovered Cuba and Haiti in 1492. 3 more trips to America. **1506**

1514 ANDREAS VESALIUS (Belgian anatomist) Dissected human bodies. Pioneer in comparative anatomy and racial craniology. *De Corporis Humani Fabrica*. **1564**

1480 FERDINAND MAGELLAN (Portuguese navigator) Discovered Magellan Strait. Died in Philippines. Ship 1st to circumnavigate globe. **1521**

1475 VASCO BALBOA (Discoverer of Pacific) Spanish. Joined expedition to Darien. Married daughter of governor of area discovered. Beheaded. **1517**

1485 HERNAN CORTES (Conqueror of Mexico) Suppressed revolt in Santo Domingo. Conquered Cuba. Landed in Mexico. Held Montezuma hostage. At first defeated by Aztecs. Then conquered them. City of Mexico became chief colony in America. Expeditions in all directions. **1547**

1451 AMERIGO VESPUCCI (Florentine navigator) From whom America was named. 4 voyages to new world. Claim that he reached mainland before Columbus or Cabot considered false. **1512**

1546 TYCHO BRAHE (Danish astronomer) Corrected serious errors in Alfonsine and Prutenic tables. Discovered new star in constellation Cassiopeia. Years of careful observations. Kepler, assistant. Rediscovered equation of moon. **1601**

1571 JOHANN KEPLER (German astronomer) 1st Law: Planets' orbits ellipse with sun focus. 2nd Law: Planets' radius vectors equal areas in equal time. 3rd Law: Square of planets' periodic times proportional to cube distance from sun. **1630**

1564 GALILEO GALILEI (Italian astronomer) Law of pendulum. **1642** ISAAC NEWTON (English mathematician and natural Hydrostatic balance. Prof. at Pisa and Padua. Discovered satellites philosopher) Law of gravity. Emission theory of light. *De Motu Corporum in Vacuum et in Aere*. *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. Controversy the *Systems of the World*, *Dialogues of the New Sciences*. **1642** with Leibnitz on who discovered infinitesimal calculus first. **1727**

1578 WILLIAM HARVEY (Discoverer of blood circulation) Studied Cambridge, Medicine at Padua. Worked, St. Bartholomew Hospital. Physician to James I, Charles I. *Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*, *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*. **1657**

1667 JONATHAN SWIFT (Irish satirist) *The Battle of the Books*, *The Tale of a Tub*. 3 tracts, *Argument to prove that the abolishing of Christianity*. . . . Editor, *Tory Examiner*, Dean St. Patrick's, Dublin. Contributor to *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Intelligencer*. *Journal to Stella* recorded life and thought. *Gulliver's Travels*. **1745**

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LITERATURE

1564 WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (English playwright) *Love's Labour's Lost*, *The Comedy of Errors*, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Henry VI*, *King Richard III*, *King Richard II*, *Romeo and Juliet*, etc. **1616**

1552 EDMUND SPENSER (English poet) *The Shepherdes Calender*, *The Faerie Queene*, *Astrophel*, *Colin Clouts Come Home Again*, *Complaints*, *Epithalamion* *Amoretti*, *Present State of Ireland*. **1599**

1547 CERVANTES (Spanish author) Wounded, battle of Lepanto. Captured by Algerino corsairs. Pastoral romance, *Galatea* plays. Began *Don Quixotes* in prison. *Novelas ejemplares*, *Viaje al Parnaso*, serious romance, *Perseles y Sigismunda*. **1616**

1575 HENRY HUDSON (English navigator) Discovered Hudson River, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. Mutinying men cast him adrift. **1611**

1627 ROBERT BOYLE (English physicist) Worked for spread of Christianity in Orient. Founded Boyle's Lectures in defense of Christianity. Experiments in pneumatics. Improved air pump. "Boyle's Law" of air pressure. *New Emperiments*, *Hydrostatic Paradoxes*. **1691**

1622 MOLIERE (French dramatist) Actor. Produced comedies *L'Etourdi* and *Le Depit Amoureux*. Satire, *Precieuses Ridicules*. *L'Ecole des Maris*, *L'Ecole des Femmes*, *Le Mariage Force*, *Don Juan*, *Le Misanthrope*. **1673**

1608 JOHN MILTON (English poet) *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Arcades*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*. Treatises *Of Reformation*, *The Reason of Church Government Urged Against Prelacy*, *Practical Episcopacy*. Blind. *Paradise Lost*, *History of England*, *Paradise Regained*, *Samson Agonistes*. **1674**

1631 JOHN DRYDEN (English author) Versatile. Political poem, *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*, Ode to Charles II *Astraea Redux*, commemorating historical events, *Annus Mirabilis*. Comedies: *Secret Love*, *The Maiden Queen*. Tragedies: *Don Sebastian*, *All for Love*. **1700**

1577 RUBENS (Flemish painter) Diplomat to Spain, painted Spanish nobles. Court painter in Antwerp, *Descent from the Cross*. 21 paintings for palace in Paris. While diplomat to Spain, appointed envoy to England, *Peace and War* while in delicate diplomacy. **1640**

1606 REMBRANDT VAN RIJN (Dutch painter) Portraits: *Money Changer*, *Naval Architect and his Wife*. Group portraits: *Anatomy Lecture*, *Night Watch*. Religious pictures: *Simeon in the Temple*, *Descent from the Cross*, mythological pictures. Etchings. Great influence on others. **1669**

1599 VELASQUEZ (Spanish painter) Court painter, superb color. *Innocent X*, *Venus with a Mirror*, *The Water Carrier*, *Expulsion of the Moriscos*, *Surrender of Breda*, *Maids of Honor*, *The Topers*, *Forge of Vulcan*, *Portrait of Philip IV*. **1660**

MUSIC

1685 HANDEL (German composer) At 9, wrote a composition every week. Violinist with Hamburg Opera House orchestra. *Passion*, *Almira*, *Nero*, *Florindo*, *Daphne*, *Il Pastor Fido*, *Tesco*, *Birthday Ode*, *Utrecht Te Deum*, *Water Music*, *Chandos Anthems*, *Esther*, *Acis and Galatea*, *Lessons*, *Radimisto*, *Messiah*, etc. **1759**

1685 BACH (Musical composer) Organist, choir master; musical director in Leipzig. Became blind. Greatest composer for organ. 240 chorales. *D minor Toccato and Fugue*, *Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue*, *Well Tempered Clavichord*, 300 church cantatas. *St. John Passion*, etc. **1750**

1756 MOZART (German composer) Composed complex music at age 5. Operas *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Clemency of Titus*, etc. **1791**

1707 KARL LINNAEUS (Swedish naturalist) Originator of modern classifications in zoology and botany. *Systema Naturae*, *Fundamenta Botanica*, *Genera Plantarum*, *Critica Potanica*. Physician in Stockholm. **1778**

1656 EDMUND HALLEY (English astronomer) Paper on orbits of planets. On sun spots and rotation of sun. Observed comet named after him and predicted return. Theory of variations of magnet, and voyage to test. Experiments with diving bell. Refused chair at Oxford because suspected of being materialist. **1742**

1716 THOMAS GRAY (English poet) Prof., history and modern languages, Cambridge. *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College*, *Ode to Spring*, *On the Death of a Favourite Cat*, *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*. **1771**

1759 ROBERT BURNS (Scottish poet) First romanticist. Emphasis on nature. Loose living. *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, *The Jolly Beggars*, etc. **1796**

1688 ALEXANDER POPE (Satirical poet) Debarred from education because father Roman Catholic. Deformed, 4½ ft. tall. *Essay on Criticism*, *Essay On Man*, *The Rape of the Lock*. Translated Homer. **1744**

1728 OLIVER GOLDSMITH (Dramatist, novelist, essayist, poet) Essay, *The Citizen of the World*. Poem, *The Deserted Village*. Novel, *The Village of Wakefield*. Play, *She Stoops to Conquer*, etc. **1774**

1707 HENRY FIELDING (Realistic novelist) Comedy: *Love in Several Masques*, *Tom Thumb*. Novels: *Joseph Andrews*, *Jonathan Wild*, *Tom Jones*. Also law student and newspaper editor. Against Walpole. **1754**

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GREAT BRITAIN

1442 EDWARD IV (King of England) Head of Yorkist party, crushed Lancastrians. Defeated Earl of Warwick. Power over Parliament. New industries. 1483

1452 RICHARD III (King of England) Imprisoned and executed Edward V and younger brother. Defeated and killed on Bosworth Field. 1485

1457 HENRY VII (King of England) Imprisoned Earl of Warwick. Move to absolute authority. Established administrative court later called Star Chamber. Attempts by Perkin Warbeck to overthrow quelled. 1509

1491 HENRY VIII (King of England) Married 6 times. Wolsey his chief minister. Entitled defender of the faith by Pope, later broke with Rome. Founded Church of England. Executed opponents. 1547

1533 ELIZABETH I (Queen of England) Daughter of Henry VIII. Crowned 1558. Reestablished Protestantism. Trouble with Mary Queen of Scots. Problem of succession produced by not marrying. Excommunicated by Pope Pius V. Philip II of Spain failed in his attack by defeat of the Armada. 1603

1516 MARY (Queen of England) Raised Roman Catholic. Insurrection led by Carew and Wyatt suppressed. Lady Jane Grey executed. Married to Philip of Spain. Persecuted Protestants. 1558

1566 JAMES I (King of England, VI of Scotland) Only son of Mary Queen of Scots. Proclaimed King of Scotland 1566. Married Anne of Denmark. Succeeded Elizabeth at her death. King James Bible. 1625

UNITED STATES

1644 WILLIAM PENN (Founder of Pennsylvania) Quaker, emphasized religious toleration. Founded Philadelphia. Friend of James II. Improved conditions of Indians and blacks in colony. Returned to England. 1718

1599 OLIVER CROMWELL (Military ruler of England) "Lord Protector." Member of Parliament. Victorious leader in Civil War. Independent who struggled with Presbyterian Parliament. Puritan Calvinist. Strong personality. 1658

1633 JAMES II (King of England and VII of Scotland) Escaped to France in Civil War. Succeeded Charles II in 1685. Persecuted Protestants. On arrival of William of Orange, fled to France. Invaded Ireland but was defeated. Retired in France. 1701

1650 WILLIAM OF ORANGE (II, King of England) Stadtholder of Holland. Married Mary, daughter of James. Invited by convention parliament to throne. Defeated James in Ireland. 1702

1732 GEORGE WASHINGTON (American general and president) Fought French. Commander-in-chief, American Revolutionary forces. First president, 1789-1797. Retired to Mount Vernon. At threat of war again became commanding general. Again retired. 1799

FRANCE

1463 FREDERICK III THE WISE (Elector of Saxony) President of Reichsregiment. Founded University of Wittenberg. Protected Luther. Refused imperial election. 1525

1459 MAXIMILIAN I (German emperor) Son of Frederick III. Married Mary of Burgundy. Joined League of Cambria. 1519

1551 HENRY III (King of France) Cruel rival of Henry of Navarre and Henry of Guise, whom he murdered. Assassinated. 1589

1585 CARDINAL RICHELIEU (French statesman) Mercantilistic edicts. Averted civil war. Suppressed Huguenot rebels. Peace of Alais amended Edict of Nantes. Opposed Hapsburgs. 1642

1638 LOUIS XIV (King of France) Changed France into absolute monarchy. Motto: "I am the state." Inherited war with Spain. Had Civil War. War against Triple Alliance. War of Spanish Succession. 1715

1500 CHARLES V (Holy Roman emperor) Charles I of Spain. Problems with the Protestants and the Turks. Wars with France. Abdicated and retired to monastery. 1558

1594 GUSTAVUS II ADOLPHUS (King of Sweden) To protect Protestants, brilliant military victories in Germany. Thirty Years' War. 1632

GERMANY

1712 FREDERICK II THE GREAT (King of Prussia) Hard working, developed power of Prussia. Militarism. Compulsory education. Economic reconstruction. Bureaucracy. Became King in 1740. Seven Years War. 1786

SPAIN

1452 FERDINAND V (Spanish king) Married Isabella of Castile. King of Castile and Leon. Establishment of Inquisition. King of Aragon. Attacked Granada. Appeal by Columbus. Expulsion of Jews. Conquered Navarre. 1516

1527 PHILIP II (King of Spain) Son of Charles V. Married Mary Tudor. Defeated French at St. Quentin. Supported Counter Reformation. Married Elizabeth of Valois. Married Anne of Austria. Defeated Turks at Lepento. Annexed Portugal. His Spanish Armada defeated. 1598

1605 PHILIP IV (King of Spain) Left rule to Count Duke Olivares. War with France an aspect of 30 Years War. Revolt in Catalonia. Defeat by French at Rocroi and Dunes. Revolt of Naples. Ceded frontier fortresses to France. 1665

1683 PHILIP V (King of Spain) From 1700. 1st of Spanish Bourbon dynasty. To defend his succession France and Spain fought the Grand Alliance. Peace of Utrecht secured his throne but without control of Italy and Netherlands. Weak minded. 1746

? MANUEL I (King of Portugal) Apex of Portuguese power and empire. Lisbon center of wealth and luxury. Colonial trade a royal monopoly. Farming undermined by black slavery. Expulsion, persecution and massacre of Jews. 1521

1583 WALLENSTEIN (Emperor Ferdinand's general in Thirty Years' War) Duke of Friedland, Sagan and Mecklenburg. Many victories. When Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany, resigned, but was restored. 1634

1661 CHARLES II (King of Spain) Nation weakened under regency of Maria Anna. He took second Don Juan as advisor. Married niece of Louis XIV. 1700

RUSSIA

1440 IVAN THE GREAT (1st Russian ruler) Grand Duke of Moscow. Subjugated Novgorod. Introduced autocracy. Freed Russia from Tartar Khan. Invaded Lithuania. Annexed White Russia, Ukraina. 1505

1530 IVAN IV THE TERRIBLE (1st Tsar of all Russia) Succeeded father Vasili at early age. Created Muscovite monarchy. Merciless despot. Extended power to Caspian. Began rivalry with Poland. 1584

? MICHAEL ROMANOV (Russian ruler) Son of patriot Philaret. Began Romanov dynasty. No ability. Influenced by friends. Restored order. More serfdom. Decline local government. Treaty with Sweden and Poland. 1645

1672 PETER I THE GREAT (Czar of Russia) Shared regency under Sophia. Married Eudoxia. Abroad to learn about navies. Home to quell rebels. Sweeping changes. Defeated at Nerva. Won at Poltava. Married Catherine. 1725

1729 CATHERINE II (Empress of Russia) Married Peter, heir to Russian throne. When he tried to divorce her, she seized power. Energetic administrator. Patron of arts. Ambitious and energetic. Immoral and extravagant. Brought Russia into contact with West. 1796

ORIENT

1430 MOHAMMED THE CONQUEROR 1483 BABAR (Ruler in India) Seized (Ottoman sultan) Son of Murad II. Captured Constantinople. 1481 gave him Delhi and Agra. Founded Mogul empire. Victory at Gogra. 1530

1557 SHAH ABBAS THE GREAT (Persian ruler) Emperor in 1587. Battles with Turks helped Christendom. Beautiful building projects. Expanded realm. 1629

1638 MOHAMMED IV (Turkish sultan) Grand viziers administered. War with Venice, Austria, Poland and Russia. Deposed. 1687

? NADIRSHAH (Persian ruler) A Turkish Sunnite he fought Shi'a heresy. Invaded India. Great soldier but poor administrator. Cruel. War with Turks, won at Kars. Assassinated. 1747

1450

POLITICAL HISTORY

1775

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NEO PLATONISM

NEO ARISTOTELIANISM

LANGUAGE STUDIES

POLITICAL ECONOMIC THEORY

ALCHEMY

1493 **PARACELUS** (Alchemist) Medical doctor, used advanced methods. Influenced by Neoplatonism and Gnosticism. Man the microcosm related to nature the macrocosm. 1541

1533 **MONTAIGNE** (French scholar) Studied law. Retired to become country gentleman. Large private library. Wrote *Essays* which made him famous. Satirical. 1592

1464 **POMPONAZZI** (Neo-Aristotelian) Showed Aristotle did not support immortality or miracles. Rejected immortality based on moral government. Charged with heresy. 1525

1433 **MARSILLIO FICINO** (Italian Neoplatonist) Translated Plato and Plotinus. Considered Plato a philosophic prop for Christianity. *Theologia platonia, De Christiana religion.* 1499

1463 **PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA** (Italian Neoplatonist) Studied Averroism and Kabbalah. Tried to unite philosophies. 1494

1455 **REUCHLIN** (Hebrew scholar) Studied under Pico. Enthusiastic about Kabbala. Prof. of Hebrew in several universities. In trouble for being pro-Semitic. Knew post-biblical Jewish literature. 1522

1466 **ERASMUS** (Dutch scholar) Translated church fathers into Latin. Edited Greek NT. Showed inferiority of Latin Vulgate. Sarcastic. Opposed Luther. Widespread correspondence with important persons. *The Manual or Dagger of the Christian Soldier* criticized formality. *The Praise of Folly* most popular. 1536

1469 **MACHIAVELLI** (Political philosopher) Account of mission to Caesar Borgia preserved in letters. Involved in downfall of patron. Arrested. Pardoned. Negotiated to avert invading army from Florence. *The Prince* permits any means to maintain authority. 1527

ANTI ARISTOTELIANISM

1568 **CAMPANELLA** (Italian philosopher) Dominican but anti-Aristotelian. Anticipated Descartes. Only trustworthy feeling is our own existence. Because there must be a whole of which I am a part, God exists. *The City of the Sun* an ideal commonwealth. Favored power of Pope. 1639

1592 **GASSENDI** (Neo-Epicurean) Anti-Aristotelian. Empirical view, intellect depends on senses. Controversy with Descartes. Free will, not determinism. Accepted Catholic view of universe. 1655

1561 **FRANCIS BACON** (English scholar) Politician. *Essays, Advancement of Learning, New Atlantic.* Hoped to discover whole truth of universe by reason. Must avoid 4 prejudices. *Idols*. Method of induction. Preferred Democritus and Lucretius to Plato and Aristotle. Theory of poetry. 1626

1548 **GIORDANO BRUNO** (Renaissance philosopher) Influenced by many strands of the new knowledge. Devotee of Hermes. Pantheistic. Coined *natura naturans* and *natura naturata*, and *monad* later used by Spinoza. 1600

1596 **RENE DESCARTES** (French philosopher and mathematician) "I think, therefore I am" Discovered analytic geometry. Trained in scholastic logic; self-taught in new science. Begins with doubt. Since we exist, there must be a God as a cause. Also must be world. 1650

PANTHEISM

1588 **THOMAS HOBBS** (English philosopher) Influenced by Bacon. Most famous work, *Leviathan*. In *De Corpore* knowledge of causes gained only by analysis. Distinguished true and false propositions. God exists but what he is like not discoverable by reason. Universe is matter in motion. Importance of pain and pleasure. All actuated by self-preservation and self-expansion. Absolute monarchy best. 1679

1530 **JEAN BODIN** (French political philosopher) *Methodus ad Facilem Historiarum Connitionem. Six lives de la republique* defines state as collection of families with common interest under a sovereign. *Colloquium Heptaplomeres* plea for religious tolerance. 1596

GERMAN ENLIGHTENMENT

1694 **HERMANN REIMARUS** (German scholar) Influenced by English deists. Wrote on Dio Cassius, logic and instincts in animals. *The Object of Jesus and His Disciples* became starting point for Schweitzer. Eliminated miraculous. Recognized Jesus' emphasis on eschatology. 1768

1623 **BLAISE PASCAL** (Philosopher-scientist) Influenced by Montaigne and Jansenism. Faith no basis but revelation. *Pensees, Lettres*. Cones, calculus. 1662

1646 **G. W. LEIBNITZ** (German philosopher) Influenced by Spinoza, but rejected his mechanical causation. Force explains all things. *Monad* overcomes Cartesian dualism of mind and body. Reality an infinite number of *Monads*. God the *Monad* of *Monads*, explains pre-established harmony. Best of all worlds. 1716

1632 **SPINOZA** (Free thinker) Influenced by Arabic Aristotelianism, Neoplatonism and Descartes. God and the universe are one. Error is misplaced truth. Right and wrong relative. 1677

FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT

1694 **VOLTAIRE** (French deist) Influenced by Descartes and Locke. Ridiculed Leibnitz in *Candide*. 20 plays including *Oedipe*. New method of writing history. Hated Christian church but claimed to think highly of Christ as a man. Many articles in *Dictionnaire Philosophique*. Correspondence with many leaders. 1778

SCEPTICISM

1632 **JOHN LOCKE** (First major British empiricist) *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* rejected innate ideas of Descartes. *Tabula Rasa*. Knowledge of world product of ideas of qualities of things. Unclear on central notion of idea. Opposed to enthusiasm in religion. *The Reasonableness of Christianity* prepared for Deism. 1704

1711 **DAVID HUME** (Scotch philosopher) *A Treatise of Human Nature*. Applied Newtonian science to human nature. Early application of logical positivism. Ideas derived from experience. Moral judgments product of passion, not reason. Attacked miracles and argument from design. 1776

1712 **JEAN J. ROUSSEAU** (French philosopher) Least advanced people happiest. The noble savage. Sovereignty in the people, but best agent of people is aristocracy. Give children maximum freedom in education. *Confession, Discourse, Le Contract Social, Emile.* 1778

GERMAN IDEALISM

1724 **IMMANUEL KANT** (First German idealist) Influenced by Hume, Wolff and Leibnitz. *Critique of Pure Reason* shows how reason functions in acquiring knowledge. Metaphysical knowledge impossible. Classical proofs of existence of God must be abandoned. God must be postulated by the demands of moral law. Influenced Schleiermacher and Ritschl, etc. 1804

1723 **HOLBACH** (Atheistic materialist) Influenced by Diderot. *Le Systeme de la Nature. Christianisme devoile* denounced all religion. All events mechanically determined. No purpose. Ethics utilitarian. Happiness the good. Motivation, self-interest. 1789

1713 **DENIS DIDEROT** (Enlightenment philosopher) Translated Locke's skepticism into French thought. Defended natural religion in *Pensees philosophiques*. Editor of *Encyclopede. Lettre sur les aveugles* questioned purpose in universe. Materialistic. 1784

1685 **GEORGE BERKELEY** (Theistic philosopher) Influenced by Locke and the Cartesians. Key idea: Nothing exists beside perceiving. Undermined Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities. *Dialogues. Nominalist. Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge.* 1753

1723 **ADAM SMITH** (Economist and philosopher) *Wealth of Nations*, declaration of liberty against mercantile system and craft guild regulation. *Theory of Moral Sentiments* like Hume dispensed with moral sense. Sympathy, the common element in moral sentiment. 1790

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1420 **GABRIEL BIEL** (German philosopher) Followed William of Ockham, became Brethren of Common Life. Prof. of Theology, U. of Tübingen. One of last great Scholastics. Pelagian. 1495

1419 **JOHANN WESSEL OF GANSFORT** (Biblical humanist) Educated by Brethren of Common Life. First a Thomist, then Augustinian. Combined nominalism and mysticism. Opposed papal and conciliar infallibility. 1489

1484 **ULRICH ZWINGLI** (Swiss Reformer) Influenced by Erasmus. Chaplain. Priest at Zurich Great Church. Lord's Supper only a memorial. Disagreed with Luther at Marburg Colloquy. Political involvement. Killed. 1531

1514? **JOHN KNOX** (Scotch Reformer) Preached abroad. *The First Blast of the Trumpet . . . , Book of Discipline, History of the Reformation . . . Scotland*. Influenced by Wishart. Condemned Mass. Controversy with Winzet and Kennedy. 1572

1519 **THEODORE BEZA** (Successor to Calvin at Geneva) Lawyer. *Poemata Juvenilia*. Became Protestant in illness. To Geneva. *Concerning Heretics Who Should Be . . .* Annotated Latin NT. Prof. of Greek. Translated Psalms into French. Polemical defense of Reformed. Huguenot movement. *De Jure Magistratu*. Defended double predestination, biblical literalism, church discipline. 1605

1509 **JOHN CALVIN** (French Reformer in Geneva) Studied law and humanities. Sudden conversion to Protestantism. *De Clementia, Psychopannychia, Institutes of the Christian Religion*, Commentaries, tracts and treatises. 1564

1491 **MARTIN BUCER** (Protestant Reformer) Leader at Strasbourg. Diplomat between groups. Compiled church orders. Influenced Calvin. Tried to moderate disputes on Lord's Supper. Negotiated with Roman Catholics. Exiled to England. 1551

1497 **PHILIP MELANCTHON** (German Reformer) Prof. of Greek, U. of Wittenberg. Followed Luther. *Rhetoric, Dialectics, Loci Communes, Apology of the Augsburg Confession, Variata*. Humanistic. Negotiated with Romanists. 1560

1483 **MARTIN LUTHER** (Leader of Protestant Reformation) Monk. Taught, U. of Wittenberg. Justification by faith alone. Influenced by Augustine. Posted 95 theses. *Bondage of the Will, Babylonian Captivity of the Church*. Excommunicated. Organized church. 1546

1494 ? **WILLIAM TYNDALE** (English Reformer and Bible translator) Forced to leave England. Translated part of Bible into English. Wrote commentaries, *Polemics*. 1536

1539 **FAUSTO SOCINUS** (Forerunner of Unitarianism) Influenced by Italian humanism and uncle Lelio. *De Jesu Christu Servatore*. Worked in Poland. Rationalist interpretation of Scripture; Jesus just a man. *Racovian Catechism*. Organized church. 1604

1553 ? **ROBERT BROWNE** (Father of English Congregationalism). Organized separatist churches. *Treatise of Reformation without Tarrying for Anie, Booke which Sheweth the Life and Manners of all True Christians*. Exiled, split with co-worker Harrison, returned to England, became reconciled with Church of England. 1633

1586 **GEORGE CALIXTUS** (Lutheran ecumenist) Knew main reformers. Theology prof. at U. of Helmstadt. Follower of Melancthon. Tried to reconcile groups within church. *Epitome Theologiae, De Arte Nova Nihusii*. Accused by orthodox Lutherans in Syncretistic Controversy. 1656

1624 **GEORGE FOX** (Founder of Quakers) No formal schooling. Emphasized inner light. Jailed. Irenic. Against social evils. *Journal* published posthumously. 1691

1560 **JACOB ARMINIUS** (Dutch theologian) Prof. at U. of Leyden. Opposed Calvinism. Led to Remonstrance of 1610. Controversy with Gomar caused division. Charged with heresy. 1609

1663 **AUGUST FRANCKE** (German leader of pietism) Led revival at Leipzig. Prof. of Oriental language, U. of Halle. Concern for the poor. 1727

1635 **JACOB SPENER** (German Lutheran pietist leader). Doctorate in theology. Preacher. Court chaplain. Emphasized conversion and holy living, Bible study and prayer. *Tract Pia Desideria*. Priesthood of all believers. Love, new birth, devotional literature. Reaction to dead orthodoxy. 1705

1612 **ABRAHAM CALOVIUS** (Leader of German Lutheran orthodoxy) Attacked Syncretists and other theological positions. *Consensus repetitus fidei verae Lutheranae*. Silenced by the state. *Systema locorum theologicorum* leading work on Lutheran scholasticism. Opposed Grotius and Boehme in *Biblia Illustrata*. 1686

1603 **ROGER WILLIAMS** (Advocate of separation of church and state) Separatist. Teacher in Salem church. Banished. Founded Rhode Island. Founded Baptist church. *The Bloody Tenet of Persecution, The Bloody Tenet Yet More Bloody*. State must not coerce conscience. 1683

1686 **WILLIAM LAW** (English devotional writer) Tutor to Edward Gibbon. Controversial *Three Letters to the Bishop of Bangor*. Apologetic *Case of Reason*. Most influential *Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life, The Spirit of Prayer, The Spirit of Love*, founded schools and alms houses. 1761

1452 **GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA** (Italian Reformer) Oratorical sermons on Revelation. Encouraged republican government in Florence. Denounced Pope. Executed. 1498

1542 **ROBERT BELLARMINE** (Roman Catholic cardinal and theologian) *Disputationes de Controversiis Christianae Fidei*. Definite theology of Council of Trent. Diplomatic mission to France. Controversy with James of England. 1621

1651 **FRANCOIS FENELON** (French churchman) Tried to convert Huguenots. *Telemaque*. Associated with Madame Guyon and Quietists. Pope condemned his treatise on mysticism. False submission. Sided with Rome against Jansenists. Humanitarian ideas. 1715

1475 **LEO X** (Pope from 1513) Giovanni deMedici. Personified Renaissance. Lavish spender. Bulls against Luther. Promoted indulgences. 1521

1521 **SIXTUS V** (Pope from 1585) Franciscan Inquisitor General. Noted preacher. Devout. Building projects. Used unworthy financial methods. Zealous reformer. 1590

1605 **NIKON** (Greatest Russian patriarch) Great influence with czar. Reformed Russian liturgy. Old believers called him antichrist. Deposed, exiled, pardoned. 1681

1702 **GUILLAUME BERTHIER** (Jesuit defender of Romanism in France) Editor *Journal de Trevoux*. Scholar. Rejected finality of reason. Attacked *Encyclopedie* and Voltaire. Upon suppression of Jesuits, became Trappist monk. Tutored king's family. Exiled in Germany, then returned. 1782

PURITANISM

1616 **JOHN OWEN** (Advocate of Reformed theology and congregational polity) Friend of Cromwell. Vice-chancellor of Oxford. Helped compose Savoy Declaration. Wrote against Arminianism and Socinians, commentaries and devotional works. 1683

1628 **JOHN BUNYAN** (Puritan author and preacher) Intermittent imprisonments. *Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy City, Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*. Calvinist, but separatist on baptism and church government. 1688

1615 **RICHARD BAXTER** (Puritan pastor) Long pastorate in Kidderminster. *The Saints' Everlasting Rest*. Nonconformist leader. Suffered under Act of Uniformity. Imprisoned. *The Reformed Pastor, Call to the Unconverted*. 1691

1581 **JAMES USSHER** (Irish archbishop) Attempt at biblical chronology put creation at 4004. Calvinist scholar *Discourse of the Religion Currently Professed by the Irish and British, Britannicarum Ekklesiarum Antiquitates, Annales Veteris et Nui Testamenti*. 1656

1663 **COTTON MATHER** (American Puritan) Published 400 works. *Magnalia Christi Americana, Essays to do Good, Christian Philosophy*. Influential in Massachusetts life. Supported school for slaves. Pastor, Second Church, Boston. 1728

EVANGELISM & MISSIONS

1714 **GEORGE WHITEFIELD** (English preacher) Associated with Wesleys. Open air preaching. Travelled to Scotland and America. Opposed Wesley's Arminianism. Very eloquent. 1770

1703 **JONATHAN EDWARDS** (American philosopher-theologian and leader of the Great Awakening) Pastor, Northampton, Mass. Missionary to Indians. President, Princeton. Calvinist. *Freedom of the Will, Original Sin, Religious Affections*. 1758

1703 **JOHN WESLEY** (Founder of Methodism) Oxford educated. Formed Holy Club. Missionary in Georgia. Heart warming conversion at Aldersgate. Open air preaching. Goal to spread scriptural holiness. Formed societies which developed into Methodist church. Travelled to all of Britain and America. Wrote *Journal*. 1791

REFORMATION

ROMAN CATHOLICISM