

# CT502 – AN HISTORICAL TIMETABLE

## PART 1: 1492 - 1777

YEAR	HISTORY AND POLITICS	THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY	ARTS AND LITERATURE	DISCOVERIES AND DAILY LIFE
1329		John Wycliffe born.		
1453	Fall of Constantinople to the Turks.			
1465		Nicholas of Cusa 'De Docta Ignorantia'.		
1469		Erasmus born.		
1483		Martin Luther born.		
1492	Columbus voyages to New World. Jews expelled from Spain.		Da Vinci draws flying machine.	First terrestrial globe constructed by Martin Behaim.
1493	Pope Alexander VI divides New World between Spain and Portugal. Maximilian I becomes Holy Roman Emperor.			Paracelsus, Swiss physician and alchemist, born.
1494		Walter Hylton, English mystic: "Ladder of Perfection" (posthumously.). Pico della Mirandola, Italian humanist, dies.		
1495	Jews expelled from Portugal.	Recognition of the practice of the rosary by the Roman Catholic Church. Gabriel Biel Medieval Nominalist, dies.	Da Vinci: "Last Supper."	
1496		John Colet lectures on Scripture at Oxford.	Durer: "Fall of Man."	
1498		Erasmus teaches at Oxford. Savonarola burned at Florence.	Durer: "Self-Portrait," "Apocalypse," "Knight, Death and Devil." Michelangelo: Vatican "Pieta."	Vasco de Gama discovers sea route to India.
1499	The Inquisition, attempting a forced mass conversion of Moors in Granada, causes revolt.	Marsilio Ficino, Italian philosopher and scholar, dies.		Vespucci leaves Spain on voyage of discovery to South America.
1501		Burning of books undermining the authority of Roman Catholic Church ordered by Papal bull.	Michelangelo: "David."	
1503		Erasmus: "The Handbook of the Christian Soldier."		
1505		Luther enters Augustinian monastery. John Colet made Dean of St. Paul's.	Thomas Tallis, English church composer, born.	Portuguese found factories on east coast of Africa.

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1509	Henry VIII accedes to throne of England and marries Catherine of Aragon. Persecution of Jews in German city states.	Calvin born. Erasmus lives with Thomas More, writes "In praise of Folly" and lectures at Cambridge (-1514).	Brant's "Ship of Fools" published in England.	First attempts to restrict medical practice to the qualified. Beginning of slave trade.
1511		Erasmus: "In Praise of Folly" published.		
1515	Francis I accedes to throne of France. Thomas Wolsey is appointed cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England.	Teresa of Avila Born. Lateran Council forbids printing of books without permission of Roman Catholic Church.	Grunewald finished Isenheim altarpiece. Corregio: "Virgin Mary with Child."	First nationalized factories open in France.
1516	Concordat of Bologna between Pope Leo X and Francis I: France secures independence from Rome in ecclesiastical appointments.	Erasmus published NT with Greek and Latin text. More published "Utopia."	Titian: "The Assumption."	
1517		End of Lateran Council. Luther posts 95 Theses.		Portuguese reach Canton by sea. Coffee comes to Europe.
1518		Luther: "Hitburg Dispensation"		
1519	Charles V becomes Holy Roman Emperor.	Zwinglian reform movement begins in Zurich. Leipzig Debate, between Luther and Eck. John Colet, lecturer on Pauline Epistles, dies.	Da Vinci dies. Mannerism in painting begins in Italy.	Cortez received in Mexico by Montezuma, Aztec ruler.
1520		Luther: "Babylonian Captivity of the Church"		
1521	Cortez assumes control of Mexico. Hapsburg-Valois Wars (1521-1555).	Edict of Worms. Leo X grants Henry VIII title "Defender of the Faith" for writing <i>Assertio Septum Sacramentorum</i> . Luther imprisoned in Wartburg. Melanchthon publishes "Loci Comunes."		Durer designs flying machine for use in war.
1522		Luther finishes his translation of New Testament. Polyglot Bible published at University of Alcala. Affair of Sausages.	Corregio: "Madonna Adoring the Child."	
1523		Loyola begins to formulate "Spiritual Exercises." Zwingli: "Short Instruction."	Holbein: "Erasmus."	
1524	Munzer leads Peasants' Revolt.	Zwingli abolishes Catholic Mass in Zurich. Erasmus: "On the Freedom of the Will."	Luther produces hymnal with Johann Walther.	Turkeys from South America eaten at English court.
1525	Peasants' Revolt suppressed. Thomas Müntzer executed.	Zwingli: "Commentary on True and False Religion."	Palestrina, Italian composer, born.	Durer compiles first German manual of geometry. Vives: "De subventione pauperum," demands state help for the poor.

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1526	Persecution of Jews in Hungary.	Anabaptists settle in Moravia. Luther: "German Mass" and "Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ." Tyndale's English New Testament published.	Durer: "The Four Apostles."	
1527	Sack of Rome: Imperial troops pillage the city.	Anabaptist's "Schletheim Confession." Reformation movement in Sweden. First Protestant university founded at Marburg, Germany.	Holbein: "Thomas More."	Paracelsus lectures on medicine at University of Basel.
1528			Deaths of Durer and Grunewald.	
1529	Thomas More made Lord Chancellor of England.	Marburg Colloquy.		
1530	Charles V crowned Holy Emperor; last imperial coronation by a pope.	Confession of Augsburg signed by Protestant princes; form Smalkaldic League against Charles V and his Catholic allies.		Agricola: "De re metallica," first treatise on mineralogy. Criminal code and police regulations set up for Holy Roman Empire.
1531	Henry VIII declared Head of the Church in England. Zwingli killed at Battle of Kappel.	First complete edition of works of Aristotle published by Erasmus.		
1533	Henry VIII excommunicated, marries Anne Boleyn. Queen Elizabeth I born. Cranmer becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.	Calvin leaves Paris and flees to Basel.	Hans Holbein, "The French Ambassadors."	First lunatic asylums (no medical attention).
1534	English Act of Supremacy: oath recognizing Henry as head of church required.	"Communist" state established by Anabaptists in Munster. Luther completes translation of Bible into German.		
1535	Thomas More tried for treason and executed.	Order of the Ursulines founded by Angela Merici. Teresa of Avila enters the convent.	Holbein: "King Henry VIII."	Beginnings of London Exchange.
1536	Papal authority repudiated in England by Act of Parliament. Dissolution of monasteries begins in England. Ten Articles of Religion published.	Calvin publishes first edition of the "Institutes of Christian Religion" (last edition 1559) Erasmus dies. Tyndale burned at stake.	Michelangelo: "Last Judgement."	
1537		Council of Mantua. Ignatius of Loyola ordained.		
1539	Act of Six Articles published in England.	England: publication of the Great Bible. Ignatius' order, 'Society of Jesus' founded.		
1540	Robert Barnes executed.	Hagenau Conference. Worms Conference (-1541). 'Society of Jesus' sanctioned by Pope.		

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1541		John Knox leads Calvinist reforming movement in Scotland. Simons: "A Kind Admonition on Church Discipline." Regensburg Conference.		Hernando de Soto reaches the Mississippi River.
1542	Reorganization of the Inquisition.	English Breviary: guide to hourly services.		
1543	First Protestants burned at stake by Spanish Inquisition.	Decree in England: One chapter of English Bible to be read each Sunday in every church.	William Byrd, English composer, born.	Copemicus "On the Revolution of the Celestial Spheres" published.
1545		Council of Trent called by Pope Paul III (-1563).		
1546	Civil war in Germany.	Martin Luther dies.	Cranach: "Martin Luther" portrait. Michelangelo designs dome and undertakes completion of St. Peter's.	
1547	Edward VII becomes King of England, age 9.			
1548	Augsburg Interim; Leipzig Interim.	Ignatius' 'Spiritual Exercises' published (completed 1540).		
1549		England: Act of Uniformity - new Book of Common Prayer authorized as sole legitimate source for liturgical prayer. Agreement between Calvinists and Zwinglians on Holy Communion.		Melancthon opposes ideas of Copemicus. Jesuit missionaries arrive in South America.
1551	Persecution of Jews in Bohemia.	First printing of works by Catherine of Genoa. Menno Simons dies.	Palestrina made director of music at St. Peter's.	First alehouses licensed in England.
1552	42 Articles of Religion written by Thomas Crammer.			
1553	Mary Tudor becomes Queen of England and begins to restore Catholicism.	Michael Servetus executed for heresy.	Lucas Cranach the Elder, German painter and friend of Luther, dies.	
1555	Peace of Augsburg: Lutheran states of Germany to have equal rights with Catholic states.	Knox returns to Scotland from exile in Geneva.		Tobacco brought to Spain from New World.
1556	Charles V abdicates to join monastery; assigns Spain to son Phillip II.	Thomas Cranmer burned at the stake in England.		
1558	Coronation of Elizabeth I of England, begins <i>via media</i> movement.			
1559	England: Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity.	Publication of Elizabethan Book of Common Prayer.		

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1560	Liberty of worship promised in France.	Church of Scotland founded. Beginnings of Puritanism in England. Philip Melanchthon dies.		First scientific society founded at Naples.
1561	Elizabeth refuses to attend the Council of Trent.	Second Helvetic Confession, functions as the broadest statement of reform theology. Belgic Confession.		
1562	French Huguenots massacred at Vassy; first war of religion in France begins. Pope Pius IV condemns the prayer book as an act of schism.	Third session of Council of Trent. Teresa of Avila founds Discalced Carmelite Convent and wrote the <i>Book of Her Life</i>	Hans Leo Hassler, German Protestant composer, born.	
1563		English Articles of Religion reduced to "39 Articles." Heidelberg Confession.		
1564		Calvin dies.	Michelangelo dies. Birth of Shakespeare. Tintoretto: "Pieta."	Galileo born.
1566		Bullinger unites Calvinism with Zwinglianism in 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition of the Second Helvetic Confession.		
1568		Jesuit missionaries welcomed in Japan. English college founded at Douai to train Jesuit missionaries for work in England.		Alexander Newell, Dean of St. Paul's, invents bottled beer.
1572	St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre - 2,000 French Huguenots murdered.	An Admonition to Parliament presented.		Tycho Brahe discovers supernova; challenges incorruptibility of heavens.
1575		Jakob Boehme, German mystic and theologian, born. Matthias Flacius dies.		Braha constructs an observatory for Frederick of Denmark.
1577		Lutheran "Formula of Concord" drafted by Chemnitz, others. Teresa of Avila: "Interior Castle."	El Greco: "Assumption of the Virgin."	Francis Drake embarks on voyage around the world via Cape Horn.
1579	Union of Utrecht marks foundation of Dutch Republic.	St. John of the Cross: "The Dark Night of the Soul."		Father Thomas Stephens is first Englishman to settle in India.
1580	Seventh French War of Religion breaks out.	"Book of Concord" published. Montaigne: "Essais." Jesuit mission to England.		Francis Drake returns to England from voyage circumnavigating the globe.
1582	Teresa de Jesus dies. Introduction of Gregorian calendar.	University of Edinburgh founded.		Jesuit mission founded in China.
1586	Plot to murder Elizabeth I of England uncovered. Mary, Queen of Scots implicated.		El Greco: "Burial of Count Orgaz."	

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1587	Mary, Queen of Scots, executed.	John Knox: "History of the Reformation in Scotland," post.	Monteverdi: "First Book of Madrigals."	
1592		Comenius, Moravian educational reformer, born.	Tintoretto: "The Last Supper." Shakespeare: "Richard III."	Plague kills 15,000 in London.
1593		Hooker, <i>Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity</i> .		
1594	Turks conquer Raab at Austro-Hungarian border.	Giordano Bruno seized by Vatican for supporting Copernican theory. Richard Hooker: "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity."		
1595		"Index Expurgatorius."		
1597	Second Spanish Armada sails for England; scattered by storms.	Sir Francis Bacon: "Essays Civil and Moral."		Act of Parliament in England prescribes transfer to colonies for convicted criminals.
1598	<b>Edict of Nantes grants French Huguenots freedom of worship (revoked 1685).</b>			
1600	Persecution of Catholics in Sweden.	Giordano Bruno burned as a heretic in Rome. Luis de Molina dies. Richard Hooker dies.	Shakespeare: "Hamlet."	Dutch opticians invent the telescope.
1601			Carvaggio: "The Conversion of St. Paul."	Jesuit missionary Matteo Ricci admitted to Peking.
1602	Emperor Rudolph II, continuing his persecution of Protestants, suppresses meetings of Moravians.	William Perkins dies.		Dutch East India Company founded (first modern public company).
1603	James I crowned in England.			Discovery of valves in veins.
1605	Gunpowder Plot (to blow up Parliament).	Sir Francis Bacon: "The Advancement of Learning." Theodore de Beza dies.	Shakespeare: "King Lear," "Macbeth."	Biblioteca Angelica, first public library, in Rome.
1606		Racovian Catechism published. Johann Arndt's "True Christianity" published.		
1607	Founding of Jamestown in Virginia, first English settlement on US mainland.			
1608	Protestant states of the Rhineland form Protestant Union.	St. Francis de Sales, "Introduction to the Devout Life."		Galileo constructs astronomical telescope. First checks ("cash letters") used in Netherlands.
1609	Catholic League of German Princes formed against Protestant Union	Jacobus Arminius dies.	Ribera completes "Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew."	Kepler: "New Astronomy." Tea from China shipped to Europe for first time.
1610		Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal found Order of Visitation Nuns.	Praetorius, "Musae Sioniae" (collection of 1,244 hymns).	Galileo: "Sidereal Messenger." Dutch East India Company introduces concept of a "share" in a company.

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1611	Dissolution of Parliament by James I of England	"King James' Bible" published.	Shakespeare: "The Tempest." Donne: "The Anatomy of the World."	
1613		Lewis Bayly: "Practice of Piety."		
1616			Cervantes and Shakespeare die.	Galileo prohibited by Catholic Church from further scientific work.
1617	"Book of Sport" published, seen as a Puritan rebuke.		Murillo: "Madonna of the Rosary."	
1618	Thirty Years War begins with "Defenestration of Prague."	Synod of Dort (1618-1619) rejects position of Arminians.		Kepler's third law of planetary motion.
1619	First representative colonial assembly held in America at Jamestown.	Hugo Grotius: "De Veritate religionis Christianae." Jacob Bohme, "De Tribus Principiis."	Heinrich Schultz: "Psalms."	Kepler: "Harmony of the World." William Harvey announces his discovery of circulation of blood. First black slaves in North America.
1620	Pilgrims land at New Plymouth, Massachusetts. Agreement of Ulm between Protestant Union/Catholic League.	Francis Bacon: "Novum organum scientiarum."		
1621		Johann Arndt dies.		
1624	England declares war on Spain.	Lord Herbert of Cherbury: "De veritate" (influenced Deism).	John Donne: "Devotions Upon Emergent Occasions."	Dutch settle in New Amsterdam.
1625	Charles I crowned King of England			
1626			Rubens: "Assumption of the Virgin."	
1627	Huguenot uprising in France.	Francis Bacon: "New Atlantis."		
1631		Lewis Bayly dies.		
1632			Rembrandt: "Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp."	
1633	Charles I appoints William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury.	John Cotton becomes religious leader in Boston. First Baptist church formed in London. William Ames dies.		Galileo censored by Inquisition. Trial of Lancashire witches.
1635			Rubens: "Assumption of the Virgin."	
1636		R. Williams founds Providence, RI on principle of religious toleration. Harvard College founded.		
1637		Rene Descartes publishes "Discourse on Reason."		

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1638		Anne Hutchinson banished from Boston for antinomianism; sets up community in RI. Cornelius Jansen dies.	Ribera: "Portrait of a Jesuit."	Torture abolished in England.
1640		Jansen: "Augustinius."		
1642	English Civil War begins, the Puritan Revolution.	Thomas Hobbes: "De cive."	All theatres in England closed by order of Puritans.	Death of Galileo; birth of Newton. Income and property taxes introduced in England.
1643	Parliament approves general Assembly at Westminster.			
1644	Hopkin's witch trials in Britain. Queen Christiana begins reign in Sweden.	Descartes publishes "Principia Philosophicae." Robert Williams: "Queries of Highest Consideration" (separation of church and state).	Milton publishes "Areopagitica" - case for freedom of press.	
1645	Defeat of Charles I by Oliver Cromwell, disestablishment of the Church of England.			
1646	English Civil War ends with victory of Roundheads.	Westminster Confession.		
1648	Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years War.	Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury dies.		
1649	Maryland assembly passes Act of Toleration. Charles I of England beheaded.	Rene Descartes: "Les Passions de l'ame."		
1651	Charles II crowned King of Scotland.	Hobbes publishes "Leviathan." Jeremy Taylor: "Holy Living and Dying."		William Harvey: "On Generation."
1652			Bernini completes "The Ecstasy of St. Teresa."	
1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector of England.	Pascal joins Jansenists at Port Royal.	Izaak Walton: "The Compleat Angler."	
1660	Restoration of monarchy in England.		Zurbaran: "The Young Virgin."	Founding of the Royal Society (English organization/scientists).
1662		Revised prayer book authorized in England.	Palace of Versailles begun by Louis XIV. Vermeer: "The Lacemaker."	
1664	Conventicle Act, against Nonconformists, forbids meetings of more than five persons.	Trappist Order founded in Normandy.		
1667		Leibnitz: "Nova Methodus discendique juris."	Milton: "Paradise Lost."	
1668		George Fox founds Society of Friends. Askew: "Women's Speaking Justified."		

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1669		Johannes Cocceius dies.		
1670	Treaty of Dover between England and France.	Spinoza publishes "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus." Pascal's "Pensees" published.	Vermeer: "The Pearl Necklace."	First minute hand on watches.
1673	Test Act excludes Roman Catholics from holding office in England.			
1674		Malebranche: "De la recherche de la verite."	Isaac Watts, English hymn writer, born.	von Leeuwenhoek views "animalcules" in microscope.
1675	War between Sweden and Denmark.	Spener: "Pia Desideria." Spinoza completes his "Ethics." Miguel de Molinos publishes "Guida Spirituale."	Wren begins rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, London.	Greenwich observatory established. Leibnitz invents differential calculus. Newton: "Optics."
1678	Roman Catholics in England excluded from serving in Parliament.	John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress," part I (part II, 1684). Cudworth: "The True Intellectual System of the Universe."	Murillo: "The Immaculate Conception."	First chrysanthemums arrive in Holland from Japan.
1685	Accession of James II to throne of England.	Increase Mather becomes president of Harvard University.	J. S. Bach and George F. Handel born.	All Chinese ports opened to foreign trade.
1687	James II issues Declaration of Indulgence for Liberty of Conscience.			Newton: "Principia Mathematica."
1688	The "Glorious" Revolution in England (William of Orange).	Emanuel Swedenborg, Swedish mystic and philosopher, born.		
1690		Locke: "Of Civil Government." "An Essay on Human Understanding."		The city of Calcutta founded in India by English colonial administration.
1693		Pope Innocent X issues encyclical condemning Jansenist position.		
1695	End of press censorship in England.	Locke publishes "The Reasonableness of Christianity." John Toland publishes "Christianity not Mysterious."	Henry Purcell, English composer, dies.	
1705		Spener dies.		
1709	14,000 inhabitants of the Palatinate emigrate to North America.	Berkeley: "New Theory of Vision." Strype: "Annals of the Reformation."	Pianoforte invented.	First modern copyright law passed (Britain).
1710		Berkeley: "A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge."	Handel becomes Kapellmeister to George of Hanover.	Invention of three-color printing by Le Bion.
1712	Peace Congress opens at Utrecht.	Biblioteca Nacional founded in Madrid.		Last execution for witchcraft in England.
1717		Jeanne Marie Guyon dies, her "Spiritual Torrents" is published posthumously		

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1722		Hemnhut founded as Moravian settlement in Saxony by Count Zinzendorf.	Bach: "Das wohltemperierte Klavier."	England: Workhouse Test Act for care of the poor.
1725	Peter the Great of Russia dies.	Vico publishes "New Science." John Wesley begins his studies at Oxford.	First Public concert (in Paris).	
1726		St. John of the Cross canonized.	Swift: "Gulliver's Travels."	First circulating library (Edinburgh).
1727		August Hermann Franke dies.		
1728		William Law: "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life."	John Gay: "Beggar's Opera."	
1729	Treaty of Seville between France, Spain and England.		Bach: "St. Matthew Passion."	
1730		<b>Beginnings of Methodism.</b> Tindal publishes "Christianity as Old as Creation."		Reaumur makes alcohol thermometer with graduated scale.
1732		The Moravian Brethren begin missionary work. Beissel founds the Seventh day Baptists in Germantown, PA (Ephrata community).		
1733	Oglethorpe founds Savannah, Georgia.	Pope: "Essay on Man."		Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England.
1735		<b>John and Charles Wesley to Georgia, encounter with the Moravians.</b>		
1736	Pope Clement XII condemns Freemasonry. English statutes against witchcraft repealed.	Butler: "Analogy of Religion."	Pergolesi: "Stabat Mater."	First successful appendectomy.
1737		<b>John Wesley returns to England, encounters Peter Böhler.</b>	John Wesley's "Psalms and Hymns" published in Charleston.	
1738		<b>John Wesley's "Aldersgate" experience.</b>	Bach: "Mass in B Minor."	
1739		<b>John Wesley begins to preach with Whitfield.</b>		
1741	Maria Theresa accepts the crown of Hungary.	Jonathan Edwards preaches "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." David Hume: "Essays, Moral and Political."	Handel: "The Messiah."	
1748		Hume: "Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding."		
1754		Christian Wolff dies.		
1755	Lisbon Earthquake: 30,000 killed.	Edwards publishes "The Nature of True Virtue."	Johnson's "Dictionary."	

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1759	British take Quebec from the French.	Adam Smith: "Theory of Moral Sentiments."	Haydn: "Symphony No. 1 in D. major." Voltaire: "Candide."	
1762		Rousseau: "Emile" and "The Social Contract."	Benjamin Franklin perfects the harmonica. Mozart, age 6, tours Europe as a prodigy.	
1763			Joseph Wright: "The Orrery."	
1768		Herman Samuel Reimarus dies, "Apology of the Rational Worshipers of God" published posthumously.		
1770		George Whitefield dies.		
1771	Russia completes conquest of the Crimea.	"Encyclopedie Britannica," first edition.		First spinning mill (England).
1772	Boston Assembly threatens secession from British crown.	Herder: "On the Origins of Speech."		Cook's third voyage to the Pacific.
1774	Quebec Act establishes Roman Catholicism in Canada.	Anne Lee (founder of Shakers) settles in New York; begins work.	Goethe: "The Sorrows of Werther."	Mesmer uses hypnosis for medical purposes.
1776	US declares independence from Britain.	Adam Smith: "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." Hume dies.		
1777		Wesley: "Plain Account of Christian Perfection."		

## CT 502 – AN HISTORICAL TIMETABLE

### PART II: 1695 - 1934

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1695	End of press censorship in England.	<b>Locke publishes "The Reasonableness of Christianity."</b> John Toland publishes "Christianity not Mysterious."	Henry Purcell, English composer, dies.	
1704		Locke dies.		
1709	14,000 inhabitants of the Palatinate emigrate to North America.	Berkeley: "New Theory of Vision." Strype: "Annals of the Reformation."	Pianoforte invented.	First modern copyright law passed (Britain).
1710		Berkeley: "A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge."	Handel becomes Kapellmeister to George of Hanover.	Invention of three-color printing by Le Blon.
1712	Peace Congress opens at Utrecht.	Biblioteca Nacional founded in Madrid.		Last execution for witchcraft in England.
1717		Jeanne Marie Guyon dies, her "Spiritual Torrents" is published posthumously.		
1718	Yale founded.		Voltaire in Bastille.	
1722		Hennhut founded as Moravian settlement in Saxony by Count Zinzendorf. Toland dies.	Bach: "Das wohltemperierte Klavier."	England: Workhouse Test Act for care of the poor.
1724		Immanuel Kant born.		
1725	Peter the Great of Russia dies.	Franke: "A Letter to a Friend Concerning the Most Useful Way of Preaching." Vico publishes "New Science." John Wesley begins his studies at Oxford.	First public concert (in Paris).	
1726		St. John of the Cross canonized.	Swift: "Gulliver's Travels."	First circulating library (Edinburgh).
1727		August Hermann Francke dies.		
1728		William Law: "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life."	John Gay: "Beggar's Opera."	
1729	Treaty of Seville between France, Spain and England.		Bach: "St. Matthew Passion."	
1730		<b>Beginnings of Methodism.</b> Tindal publishes "Christianity as Old as Creation."		Reaumur makes alcohol thermometer with graduated scale.
1732		The Moravian Brethren begin missionary work. Beissel founds the Seventh Day Baptists in Germantown, PA (Ephrata community).		

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1735		<b>John and Charles Wesley to Georgia.</b>		
1736	Pope Clement XII condemns Freemasonry. English statutes against witchcraft repealed.	Butler: "Analogy of Religion."	Pergolesi: "Stabat Mater."	First successful appendectomy.
1737		<b>John Wesley returns to England, encounters Peter Böhler.</b>	John Wesley's "Psalms and Hymns" published in Charleston.	
1738		<b>John Wesley's "Aldersgate" experience.</b>	Bach: "Mass in B Minor."	
1739		<b>John Wesley begins to preach with Whitefield.</b>		
1740		First Great Awakening.		
1741	Maria Theresa accepts the crown of Hungary.	Jonathan Edwards preaches "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." David Hume: "Essays, Moral and Political."	Handel: "The Messiah."	
1742		Bengel: "Gnomon [Interpreter] on the New Testament."		
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1759	British take Quebec from the French.	Adam Smith: "Theory of Moral Sentiments." Hamann: "Sokratische Denkwurdigkeiten."	Haydn: "Symphony No. 1 in D Major." Voltaire: "Candide."	
1761		William Law dies.		
1762		<b>Rousseau: "Emile" and "The Social Contract."</b>	Benjamin Franklin perfects the harmonica. Mozart, age 6, tours Europe as a prodigy.	First conversion of cast iron into malleable iron (Scotland).
1763			Joseph Wright: "The Orrery."	
1764		Voltaire: "Philosophical Dictionary."	Winckelmann: "History of Ancient Art."	James Watt invents condenser.
1768		Herman Samuel Reimarus dies, "Apology of the Rational Worshipers of God," published posthumously. Schleiermacher born.		
1770		Sewall: "Selling of Joseph," against slavery. George Whitefield dies.		

YEAR	HISTORY AND POLITICS	THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY	ARTS AND LITERATURE	DISCOVERIES AND DAILY LIFE
1771	Russia completes conquest of the Crimea.	" <b>Encyclopedia Britannica</b> ," first edition.		First spinning mill (England).
1772	Boston Assembly threatens secession from British crown.	<b>Herder: "On the Origins of Speech."</b>		Cook's third voyage to the Pacific Discovery of nitrogen.
1773		Jesuits disbanded by Pope Clement XIV.		
1774	Quebec Act establishes Roman Catholicism in Canada.	Anne Lee (founder of Shakers) settles in New York; begins work.	Goethe: "The Sorrows of Werther."	Mesmer uses hypnosis for medical purposes.
1776	U.S. declares independence from Britain.	<b>Adam Smith: "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations."</b> Gibbon: "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Hume dies.		
1777		<b>Wesley: "Plain Account of Christian Perfection."</b>		
1778		<b>Kant: Laws of Universal Motion.</b>	La Scala opens.	Mesmer practices mesmerism in Paris.
1779		<b>Hume: Dialogues on Religion (post.).</b>	<b>Lessing: Nathan the Wise.</b>	
1781		<b>Kant: "Critique of Pure Reason."</b>	Mozart: "Idomeneo." David: "Belisarius."	Herschel discovers Uranus.
1783	U.S. independence recognized.	<b>Kant: "Prolegomena to Any Possible Future Metaphysics."</b>	Blake: "Poetical Sketches." Beethoven, first works printed.	Montgolfier brothers ascend in hot air balloon.
1785		Kant: "Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals."		
1788	Motion to abolish slave trade in British Parliament.	<b>Kant: Critique of Practical Reason.</b>		Laplace: "Laws of the Planetary System." Rules of cricket codified.
1789	French Revolution.		Blake: "Songs of Innocence."	
1791	U.S. Constitution - first ten amendments. Successful motion to abolish slave trade: led by Wilberforce.	Paine: Rights of Man, part 1. Wesley dies. Selmer dies, father of historical-critical biblical study.	Boswell: "Life of Johnson." Mozart: First performance of "The Magic Flute."	
1793	Louis XVI executed. Reign of Terror begins in France; Roman Catholicism banned.	<b>Kant: "Religion Within the Limits of Reason Alone."</b> Condorcet: "Equisse d'un tableau historique des progres de l'esprit humain." <b>African Methodist Episcopal Church founded in Philadelphia.</b>		
1794	Feast of the Supreme Being in Paris. Robespierre executed.	<b>Fichte: "Grundlagen der gesamten Wissenschaftslehre."</b> Paine: "The Age of Reason."	Blake: "Songs of Experience." Jean Paul: "Hesperus."	Ecole Normale founded in Paris. Ecole Polytechnique opens (first technical college).
1797	Napoleon advances to Vienna.	<b>Schelling: "The Philosophy of Nature."</b> Charles Hodge born.	Coleridge: "Kubla Khan." Goethe: "Hermann & Dorothea." Holderlin: "Hyperion."	Carriage lathe invented.
1798		Coleridge and Wordsworth: "Lyrical Ballads."		

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1799	Napoleon in Syria and Egypt.	<b>Schleiermacher:</b> "On Religion: Speeches to the Cultured Among Its Despisers." <b>Fichte:</b> "System der Sittenlehre."	<b>Schlegel:</b> "Lucinda." Schiller: "Wallenstein." Haydn: "The Creation."	Rosetta Stone discovered.
1800	Napoleon made First Consul.	<b>Schelling:</b> System of Transcendental Idealism.	Schiller: "Maria Stuart." Jean Paul: "Titan."	Infrared solar rays discovered (Herschel).
1801		<b>Schlegel:</b> "Fragments."		First submarine (Nautilus).
1804	Napoleon crowned Emperor by Pope. Napoleonic Code promulgated.	Kant dies. Feuerbach born.	Beethoven: "Eroica."	
1807		<b>Hegel:</b> "Phenomenology of Spirit."	Wordsworth: "Intimations of Immortality."	Street lighting by gas in London.
1809		Thomas Paine dies.	Casper David Friedrich: "Abbey in Oakforest."	
1810			Casper David Friedrich: "Monk by the Sea."	
1813	Mexico declares independence. Napoleon defeated at Leipzig.		Turner: "Frosty Morning." Austen: "Pride and Prejudice."	
1814		Jesuit order re-established by Pope Pius VII.		
1815	The "100 days" – Napoleon defeated at Waterloo.	Ricardo "Influence of Low Price of Corn on Profits of Stock."	Goya: "Tauromaquia" (etchings).	Davy invents miner's safety lamp.
1817		Coleridge: "Biographia Literaria."		
1818		Karl Marx born.		
1821	Independence of Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama, Santo Domingo.	<b>Hegel:</b> "Philosophy of Right." <b>Schleiermacher:</b> "The Christian Faith." Saint-Simon: "Du Systeme Industriel."	Constable: "Hay Wain." de Quincey: "Confessions of an Opium Eater."	Champollion deciphers hieroglyphics. Faraday discovers fundamentals of electromagnetic rotation.
1822	Greek war of Independence. Turks massacre inhabitants of Chios.	<b>Compte:</b> "Systeme de Politique Positive."	Liszt makes debut as pianist.	World's first iron railroad bridge (England).
1827		<b>Keble:</b> "The Christian Year."	Schubert: "Die Wintereise."	Niepce produces photographs. Baedeker begins to publish travel guides.
1828		Paulus: "The Life of Jesus."		
1829		Friedrich von Schlegel dies.		
1834		Schleiermacher dies. Coleridge dies.		
1835		<b>Strauss:</b> "Life of Jesus Critically Examined." Lyman Abbot born.	Hans Christian Andersen publishes first of his children's tales.	

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1836	Chartism in England. First national working-class movement. Texas independent. Emory founded.	Emerson: "Nature." Schopenhauer: "On the Will in Nature."	Mendelssohn: "St. Paul."	Screw propeller patented.
1837		Franz Overbeck born.		
1840		<b>Coleridge: "Confessions of an Enquiring Spirit," (published posthumously).</b>		Agassiz: "Studies Concerning Glaciers."
1841		Feuerbach: "The Essence of Christianity."		
1843		Kierkegaard: "Either/Or," and "Fear and Trembling."		
1844		Kierkegaard: "Philosophical Fragments," and "The Concept of Dread." Nietzsche born.	Turner: "Rain, Steam and Speed."	Morse's telegraph used for the first time.
1845		Frederick Douglass: "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass." Engels: "The Condition of Class in England." <b>Newman becomes a Roman Catholic and publishes "On the Development of Christian Doctrine."</b> August Wilhelm von Schlegel dies.	Poe: "The Raven and Other Poems." Wagner: "Tannhauser."	Humboldt: "Cosmos." Rules of baseball codified.
1846	Irish potato famine.	Kierkegaard: "Concluding Unscientific Postscript." Young leads Mormons to Utah. <b>Jerana Lee: "Religious Experience and Authority."</b> Douglas: "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass."	Lear: "Book of Nonsense." Berlioz: "Damnation of Faust."	First cheap newspaper appears in England, ed. Dickens.
1848	Revolution in Europe.	Marx and Engels: "The Communist Manifesto." J.S. Mill: "Principle of Political Economy."	Foundation of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.	First public health act (Britain).
1854	<b>F.D. Maurice founds Workingmen's College in London.</b>	Pius IX declares dogma of Immaculate Conception. Kierkegaard: "Grand Attack on Christendom."		
1855		Soren Kierkegaard dies. Fannie Barrier Williams born, (wrote "The Ambiguous Influence of Religion.")		
1856		Lotze: Mikrocosmos.		
1859		<b>Darwin: "On the Origin of the Species by Natural Selection."</b> Marx: "Critique of Political Economy." Mill: "Essay on Liberty."	George Eliot: "Adam Bede." Emmett composes "Dixie."	Smiles: "Self-help." First oil well drilled at Titusville, PA. Steamroller invented.
1860		Baur dies.		
1861		Reverdy Ransom born.		

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1863	Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.	<b>Renan:</b> "Life of Jesus." Mill: "Utilitarianism."	Manet: "Dejeuner sur l'herbe."	
1864	Sherman burns Atlanta.	<b>Newman:</b> "Apologia pro vita sua." Pius IX condemns liberalism, socialism and rationalism ( <i>Syllabus Errorum</i> ).	Dickens: "Our Mutual Friend." Tolstoy: "War and Peace."	Pasteur invents pasteurization (for wine).
1865	End of American Civil War.		Wagner: "Tristan und Isolde."	
1866		<b>Colored Primitive Baptist Church formed.</b>		
1867	Garibaldi begins march on Rome.	<b>Marx:</b> "Das Capital" (V.1). Anne Bradstreet: "Formal Meditations."	Ibsen: "Peer Gant."	Livingstone explores Congo.
1868		Car Immanuel Nitzsch (mediating theologian) dies.		
1869		<b>Colored Presbyterian Church founded.</b>		
1870	Revolution in France follows French defeat by Prussians. "Unification" of Germany and Italy.	<b>First Vatican Council:</b> Papal infallibility promulgated. Rischel: "The Christian Doctrine of Justification and Reconciliation."		Schliemann begins excavation of Troy.
1872		Hodge: "Systematic Theology."		
1873		Spencer: "The Study of Sociology."	Tchaikovsky: "Symphony No. 2."	Wundt: "Physiological Psychology."
1874		Frances Willard co-founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union ( WCTU).		
1876		Bushnell dies.		
1878		Pierce: "How to Make our Ideas Clear." Salvation Army takes up its new names. Pope Leo XIII instated. Charles Hodge dies. Felix Dupanloup dies. Martin Buber born.	William Morris: "The Decorative Arts."	Repeater rifle produced.
1880		Rischel: "History of Pietism."		
1881		Bushnell: "Our Gospel as a Gift to the Imagination." Booker T. Washington founds the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.		
1882		<b>Nietzsche:</b> "The Gay Science." Bakunin: "God and the State" (published posthumously). Ralph Waldo Emerson dies.	Gilbert & Sullivan: "Iolanthe."	Maxim's machine gun. Breuer uses hypnosis to treat hysteria.
1886		Nevin dies. Karl Barth born. Paul Tillich born.		
1889		Frances Willard: "Women in the Pulpit."		

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1890		Frazer: "The Golden Bough." William James: "The Principles of Psychology."	Cezanne: "The Cardplayers."	First movie shown (New York).
1891		<b>"Rerum Novarum": Papal encyclical on condition of the working classes.</b>	Conan Doyle: "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." Hardy: "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."	
1895		Elizabeth Cady Stanton publishes "Women's Bible." National Baptist Convention founded.		
1896	First modern Olympics.	Bergson: "Matter and Memory." Hertzl: "The Jewish State."	Rilke: "Larenopfer" (poems).	Five Nobel prizes established.
1899		Harnack: "What Is Christianity?" "Testum Benevolentiae," Papal encyclical condemning Americanism.		
1900	Boer War: relief of Ladysmith. Boxer rising in China.	<b>Freud: "The Interpretation of Dreams."</b> Wundt: "Comparative Psychology."	Elgar: "Dream of Gerontius." Conrad: "Lord Jim."	Planck formulates quantum theory. Trial flight of Zeppelin.
1902		James: "The Varieties of Religious Experience." Croce: "Philosophy of the Spirit." Loisy: "The Gospel and the Church."	Kipling: "Just-So Stories." Gide: "The Immoralist."	Aswan Dam opened.
1903		<b>Du Bois: "The Souls of Black Folk."</b>	Henry James: "The Ambassadors."	Steiff designs first teddy bears.
1904	Russo-Japanese War.	Freud: The Psychopathology of Everyday Life." Weber: "The Protestant Ethic and the Birth of Capitalism." Blondel: "History and Dogma."	Picasso: "The Two Sisters." Chekhov: "The Cherry Orchard."	Curie: research into radioactive substances.
1905	"Bloody Sunday" demonstration in St. Petersburg.	Lenin: "Two Tactics." Dilthey: "Experience and Poetry." Santayana: "The Life of Reason."	Debussy: "La Mer." Wilde: "De Profundis" (post.). Shaw: "Major Barbara."	Einstein formulates special theory of relativity.
1906		<b>Schweitzer: "Quest for the Historical Jesus."</b> Tyrrell: "A Much Abused Letter." Ransome: "The Race Problem in a Christian State."		First radio program of voice and music broadcast in the U.S.
1907		James: "Pragmatism." Bergson: "Creative Evolution."	First Cubist exhibition in Paris. <b>Picasso: "Demoiselles d'Avignon."</b>	Process for color photography developed. First daily comic strip: "Mr. Mutt."
1911		Vaihinger: "The Philosophy of As-If."	Schoenberg: "Manual of Harmony."	
1913	Suffragettes demonstrate in London. Balkan War.	<b>Freud: "Totem and Taboo."</b> Husserl: "Phenomenology." De Unamuno: "The Tragic Sense of Life." Russell and Whitehead: "Principia Mathematica."	Stravinsky: "The Rite of Spring." Lawrence: "Sons and Lovers." Proust: First part of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu." Mann: "Death in Venice."	Henry Ford introduces new mass production techniques. Bohr formulates his theory of atomic structure. Zippers become popular.
1914	Outbreak of World War I. Marcus Garvey founds the Universal Negro Improvement Association.		Joyce: "The Dubliners." <b>Tanner: "Daniel in the Lion's Den."</b>	

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1915		Saussure: "Course in General Linguistics."	Hesse: "Knulp."	First transcontinental telephone call.
1916	Battle of the Somme.	Buber: "The Spirit of Judaism." Dewey: "Democracy and Education."	Dadaism in Zurich. Matisse: "The Three Sisters."	First use of tanks in WW I.
1917	Passchendaele. Menshevik and Bolshevik revolutions in Russia. Lenin, Chief Commissar.	Jung: "Psychology of the Unconscious."	Eliot: "Prufrock." First jazz recordings.	
1918	Germany surrenders.	Guardini: "The Spirit of Liberty." Spengler: "Decline of the West." Wellhausen dies, Old Testament scholar.	Leger: "Engine Rooms." Satie: "Socrate."	Dimensions of the Milky Way discovered.
1919		<b>Barth: "Romerbrief," (Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans).</b>	Klee: "Dream Birds." Munch: "The Murder."	Alcock & Brown: Transatlantic flight.
1920		Friedrich Gogarten begins publication "Between the Times."		
1921		Bultmann: "History of the Synoptic Tradition." Wittgenstein: "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus." Schweitzer: "On the Edge of the Primeval Forest."	Braque: "Still Life with Guitar." Max Ernst: "The Elephant Celebes." Pound: "Poems 1918-1921."	BBC founded. Chromosome theory of heredity postulated (U.S.). First regular radio programs in U.S.
1930		Gogarten: "Against the Proscription of Authority."		
1932		Barth begins "Church Dogmatics."		
1934		Emil Brunner: "Nature and Grace." Barth: "No! An Answer to Emil Brunner." Barmen Declaration written, opposing Nazism.		